

The poster features a close-up of a man's face on the left, looking intensely at the viewer. A large, starburst-shaped crack in a glass surface is superimposed over his face. In the background, a dark silhouette of a person stands in a dimly lit room, holding a bright light source that illuminates the scene. The overall color palette is dark and moody, with shades of blue and black.

OLE DAMMEGÅRD

**COUP D'ETAT
IN
SLOWMOTION**

OLE DAMMEGÅRD

COUP D'ETAT

IN

SLOWMOTION

THE MURDER OF OLOF PALME

Translated to English
by Bente Dammegaard
from the Swedish original
”Statskupp i slowmotion”

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Illustrations: Ole Dammegård
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DEDICATED TO ALL SEEKERS OF THE TRUTH

On the night of February 28, 1986, I headed the police patrol first at the site of the murder of our prime minister; and thereby found myself in the middle of one of the largest political and legal scandals of the 20th century in Sweden. Ever since then, I have gradually come to the conclusion that the responsible authorities have primarily tried to cover up the event.

I have read many books, official documents, newspaper articles, etc, and have also spent thousands of hours both alone and together with serious private persons trying to find the truth about this murder.

Among the more interesting books I would like to mention "Coups d'Etat in Slow Motion". What has been most interesting to me is the fascinating story, the extensive research and also the information concerning global Free Masonic networks.

Therefore I give this book my very best recommendations to all those who are interested in the murder of Olof Palme and the reasons behind it.

Gösta Söderström

Very special thanks to

Bente Dammgaard & Tom Kimball

without whose invaluable help this
book would never have materialized

In Loving Memory of

Gösta Söderström

&

Fritz G Pettersson

&

Ingvar Heimer

&

Gustaf "Gösta" Trysberg

&

Fletcher Prouty

*One morning Life knocked on my door.
I said: I'm not letting you in!
Life answered: I knocked on the inside.*

Bertil Martinsson

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*There are two ways of being cheated.
One is to believe that which is not true.
The other way is to not believe what is true.*

Søren Kierkegaard

FOREWORD

In 1986, something very tragic happened in Sweden. Prime Minister Olof Palme was brutally assassinated on a street in central Stockholm. This was something that nobody had ever considered possible, and the Swedish people was paralysed by grief.

“600 years ago, a church had been erected on the corner of Tunnelgatan – Sveavägen, and we had been given a new saint, Saint Olof”, explained Hampus Lyttkens, retired professor of religious philosophy in Lund. “This is exactly how saints were created in earlier times, a hero who became a martyr and was endowed with mythical dimensions.”

After some years of futile chasing in all directions, the leaders of the manhunt agreed that the murder was most probably an act of lunacy carried out by a “lone looney”.

The name of the person pointed out, accused, sentenced and later even acquitted was Christer Pettersson (who died under violent circumstances and who can no longer defend himself). He is still today, spring 2013, the one who is guilty, in both the eyes of the leaders of the manhunt and most of the media. But is the solution really that simple?

The assassination shook the entire world and overnight Sweden changed face from an idyllic small nation without corruption and violence to become part of the tough and ruthless world around it. Even politics changed course.

“Without Palme, Sweden became a more normal country, that is to say that later governments did not strive to change the rest of the world”, stated Richard Burt, former assistant foreign minister of the United States in the TV programme *Dokument Utifrån*.

“Instead, the Swedish governments started doing as other governments, focus on questions concerning the local area. After Palme there were no Swedish global politics.”

The shots on Sveavägen simultaneously shook the electorate. After a decline in February, the social democrats experienced an increase of six per cent during the month following the assassination.

That sympathy for the party is an international pattern which could also be seen after John F. Kennedy was shot to death in Dallas



Richard Burt

as well as after the attempted murders on President Reagan and

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Even changes in domestic politics took place, such as a more positive attitude on the labour market towards the employers, the abolishing of wage-earners' funds, reduced taxes for high-income earners, advertisement-sponsored television, the disintegration of the welfare state, the increasing gap between the rich and the poor as well as the connections with the EU – none of this would have happened during the reign of Palme.

AUTHOR'S COMMENTS

Until the middle of the 1980's, I was working as a reporter at a small country paper in the county of Småland. For some reason I was fascinated by the murder of John F. Kennedy and was obsessed trying to find the solution of this complicated enigma. I read countless books on the subject and, simultaneously, started to study other political assassinations, such as the murders of Robert Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Marilyn Monroe, Abraham Lincoln, all the way back to Julius Caesar.

The more I learned, the more it dawned on me how hidden forces carry out a political murder – at the same time as the general public is deceived. By comparing all the parallels between the cases, I was then able to make up a list of what they seemed to have in common, how to carry it out, step by step.

When Olof Palme was murdered, I – like everybody else – had uncritically swallowed everything the media was dishing out and I was convinced that the murder had been carried out by a “lone looney”.

Imagine my shock when, one fine day, I suddenly realized that the murder of the Swedish prime minister followed more or less the same pattern as the other “big” murders. Horrified I began to anticipate the new evidence presented by the appointed leaders of the investigation, the clues spread by the mass media, etc.

I had imagined that I grew up in the fairytale-land of Sweden, and instead I discovered that I was at the centre of a bloody murder apparently with connections over the entire globe. Could this really be true? In Sweden?

I decided to do what I could, so I moved to Stockholm in order to try and find head and tail in all of this. There I came into contact with the self-appointed leader of the Private Investigators, Frits G. Pettersson, who was indefatigably working to shed light on this incredible crime. This led to further contacts with, among others, police officer Gösta Söderström (the first police officer at the site of the murder) as well as heavy-weight journalists such as Lars Borgnäs of Swedish TV, Olle Alsén of the daily Dagens Nyheter, Sven Anér, and others.

Here I also met a handful of very serious and deeply grieving men (as well as some really scatterbrained individuals, I must admit) who were doing their very best to open the eyes of the rest of the world to what was actually going on in the country.

For countless hours I acquainted myself with their knowledge as well as enormous amounts of material and documentation.

It did not take long before I realized that this investigating work was not without danger. I was shown a list of people who had died under mysterious circumstances and I came to the conclusion that there were only two ways of protecting myself. Either to “remain silent and invisible” or from the housetops shout all the new evidence and hope that the limelight might be turned into a protective net.

The only thing the powers behind these top-level crimes truly fear is the truth, and they often spare no pains to keep them secret. So, I chose to go on investigating, but as discreetly as possible.

The murder of Palme is a maze of clues, and the investigation did not follow ordinary police routines but was instigated by the interests of domestic politics. Few people are aware how much our daily lives are affected by the forces behind it. And few dare poke into it. A lot of things suggest that what seems to be a serious investigation into a murder case in fact is a charade to the public. In the corridors of power, most people have apparently understood that what is important is to seem to be, seem to investigate, and seem to arrest. We shall be seeing signs that what has been appointed is a non-investigation with the duty to divert attention from the truth – an official denial-machine.

In the same spirit, the investigating experts have endeavoured to cover up all clues which point into the Swedish establishment, the Swedish security police, foreign counter-intelligence services, NATO and right-wing circles. These clues have consistently been denied by claims that conspiracy theories can in no way be connected to the scene of the crime. However, exactly what took place at the scene of the murder and the environment makes up the basis for speculations. But the idea is frightening that connections reaching up into the international elite might exist.

“Just imagine that some foreign nation has perpetrated this political murder using a large organization against a single person”, Swedish author P. O. Enquist suggested in the TV programme *Striptease* on June 16, 1994. “That would become terribly complicated for Sweden. What would we do? Would we go to an international court of law? Grotesque! Obviously everyone wants a clear-cut, lonely, preferably mad person.”

For this reason, the investigation is surrounded by innocent people who are consciously chosen as scapegoats. Furthermore, many things suggest that the very people who are appointed to investigate the murder were themselves involved in the assassination.

Both the police and the prosecutors have met these suspicions sometimes with silence, half-truths, contradictions and pure lies.



PO Enquist

But mixing together truth and lies so that all the pieces fit is a puzzle which can never become perfect. There will always be one piece that never fits and this book is based on these non-fitting pieces.

For many years, there have been speculations around the identity of the murderer, mostly without concrete substance. There is, however, one clue which is more than a theoretical construction and which is supported by witnesses, numerous observations and overwhelming circumstantial evidence. And which can be connected to other crucial clues.

The story of the so-called Police Connection is long, complicated and teeming with enigmas and weird circumstances which simply cannot depend solely on coincidences. Wherever you look, you find lots of incredible incidents and situations. Taken together these constitute with scary clarity a pattern of nazi policemen and officers who know each other, who live or have been seen close to the scene of the murder and who lie about their activities.

I feel that it is vital to mention that the dominant number of police officers are discerning dedicated people, but also that this police force even contains a number of sub-cultures. The sad thing is that this not only concerns police and military people but also that similar ideas also thrive higher up in the hierarchy. And, as time goes by, it becomes more clear that the higher ranks of society, the intelligence apparatus, and secret lodges constitute strange relations. The right-wing tendency within the Swedish establishment did not occur through a fast political shift, but should be seen as the result of a very conscious and planned political strategy.

To the power elite, what is going on has been evident, but the man in the street has been shocked as one scandal after the other has emerged, proving that corruption exists in the highest layers of society. When it is impossible to differentiate between crime and politics, between murder and politics, the state has ceased to be governed by law.

Who then protects the individual citizen? Who can you trust?

The wall which excluded every critical investigator as opinionated or crazy has now begun to crumble, due to indefatigable work carried out by some few stubborn journalists, for example Olle Alsén, Lars Borgnäs, Anders Jallai, Gunnar Wall, Anders Leopold, the Poutiainen brothers and Sven Anér. Through years of detailed investigations they have uncovered important circumstances, traced and questioned witnesses, revealed the untruths of the preliminary investigators and demanded secret documents. Without people of this calibre, most of the murder had still been wrapped in mystery.

At the same time, we so-called private investigators have written a total of thousands of letters to the authorities concerned. We have had the nerve to question the statements of the police and carry out our own investigations which have been described as detrimental to the official investigation. We “destroy” witnesses by questioning them in private and “force the police to handle uninteresting side-tracks by

presenting false accusations in the press”. We disturb the authorities by phone calls and “drive honest civil servants to nervous break-downs and long-term distress by our discreditable innuendos”.

“A country with some few million inhabitants where political, economical, academic and elite groups with common interest have for a long time been educated in a culture of common negotiating has no room for independent serious critics”, comments Erik Holmberg, former justice of the Court of Appeal.

Mostly, the private investigators have been derided as fools and idiots, preferably by the press which is usually quiet as a clam – as long as it did not concern the favourite scapegoat of the establishment, Christer Pettersson, now dead under mysterious circumstances. Strangely enough, the mockery originated from the journalists who as professionals ought to cope with the question.

One is the author Jan Guillou and another Robert Aschberg, who in the daily Expressen published the article, “Have a look at the funniest show of the year” (in connection with a meeting led by private investigator Fritz G Pettersson):

“Circus at the ABF-Building at 6.00 p.m. The show is named “Light up the dark around the assassination of Oluf Palme” and this year the interested general public can anticipate high-class entertainment including, among others, the following performers: Gunnar Wide, former head of the Customs and Excise Criminal Investigation unit who will be presenting the so-called questions concerning motives. You will not be bothered by boring facts but, on the other hand, you may count on many breathtaking allusions to Bofors (see page 314). Retired police officer Gösta Söderström juggles with times to dumbfound the audience. 11.23 p.m. becomes 11.29 p.m. (see page 119). One alarm becomes two! Time is bent before your very eyes and Gösta’s old wristwatch shows the correct time!

Former police officer Ragnar Ivarsson will probably appear to clown about the Diamond Clue. His item aims at a racketeer in the diamond business who cheated a lot of prosecutors and others in a chain-letter deal with gemstones. When all the VIPs in the story are to be refunded their money from the VAT unit of the County Government Board, it gets really thrilling. (Not even Fritz himself understands the trick when Ragnar connects the diamonds with the VAT unit and the murder of Palme).

Journalist Sven Anér is supposed to have a new and exciting clue called the Blouse-clue, signifying that Lisbet Palme had prepared her blouse with ready-made bullet holes (see page 264). Surely this sounds fantastic! Anér is a master when it comes to tickling the nerves of the audience...

TV-producer Lars Krantz (see page 207) has in fact not been invited, but will undoubtedly participate with a special brilliant item: The police clue is only a red herring to cover



Robert Aschberg

up that Palme was in fact murdered by his own family and, to tell the real truth, both the police, lots of journalists, and even the other private investigators are part of the conspiracy, except for Fritz, because he is too dumb...

You may also be sure that Olle Alsén from the daily Dagens Nyheter has found something new to entertain the audience. He has a wonderful imagination and continually succeeds in changing loose information about facts into artistic conspiracies.

Nobleman Jovan von Birchan (see page 203) will no doubt be among the audience as usual. As soon as somebody mentions a newspaper or magazine, he shouts "The Sexpress" (referring to the Swedish daily Expressen. Translator's note).

Ivan's well-loved jokes are always the same, but they only get better each time they are repeated. And, as if this row of artistic pearls is not sufficient, Fritz promises that a number of "spontanists" will also appear. Old circus horses with at least as crazy and dramatic theories as Lars Krantz. Count on a successful evening and be early so that you do not miss the most entertaining show of the year! Anything can happen when the private investigators are turned loose!" (end article)

Very funny. But even if the media distrust the results of the digging of private people like the journalist Sven Anér, why do they not start digging themselves? Publication is rarely dangerous or bad, but non-publication of the kind we are experiencing in the wake of the murder of Olof Palme asphyxiates a society.

"Let us accept that it might be fear of an unpleasant truth which has led to this silence", Birger Schlaug leader of the Green Party suggests in the daily Expressen on July 27, 1999.

"The very suspicion makes you cringe. The tragicomic theatre play surrounding the assassination contains such weird scenes with chiefs of police, investigators and politicians that no credibility is left."

"So many things are sick and incredible in this investigation and its circus that I think it would be better to give the investigation to someone with no ties at all to Sweden."

"I am not inclined towards conspiracy", he continued in Striptease on October 12, 1999, "but I suspect authorities that continually try to deny the obvious. That was done concerning our neutrality, concerning the registration of opinions. Is this being done again today? Perhaps people in power today do not want to touch this with a barge pole, because they are afraid of the cracks in the picture, that everything is flawless.

One is part of the denial process. But I believe that democracy and trust in the political system will benefit if all dark corners are exposed. Somebody will some day let in the light no matter what."

"This question is so important and sensitive, when it comes to trusting our entire



Birger Schlaug

judicial system, our democracy, and police force, that it is not satisfactory that investigation is carried out by those already involved. As politically active as I am today,

I do not want to be held accountable in 10, 20, or 30 years time for having said nothing, in spite of the fact that so much was clearly sick.”

I am of the same opinion and have during a period of fifteen years spent a lot of my life searching through dusty archives, thousands of documents, met witnesses and other key persons and gone through all that has been shown on TV concerning this subject. I have done my best to check and recheck details, facts and statements, an enormous amount of facts and information, and I have sometimes felt that I was trying to lay a jigsaw puzzle, but face down. Not until enough pieces were in place has some sort of picture formed.

At the same time, it has been important not to become caught in one angle, but instead, look up to acquire a broader perspective. It is up to everyone to draw their own conclusion and judge the credibility of the information and theories put forward by the author, journalists, policemen and agents with insight into the obscure activities resulting in the murder of the Swedish prime minister. I therefore ask you to not uncritically accept everything written here, but to check out the information yourselves.

The bibliography at the end of the book may be helpful.

In order to make things easier for the reader, I have made references in the text (see page ..). I have even allowed myself to mark important details with (?) and (!). Concerning the photos, the quality is not always so good, because many of the people included in this book are quite shady. But to me, a bad photo is better than no photo at all.

Let us now listen to Jörn Svensson who left the Edenman Commission in protest when he had been prevented from writing an extensive paragraph on international terrorism.

In an amateur video film shown on the local Stjärn-TV network in Stockholm, he stated the following:

“This murder is a strange story. For 175 years, nothing similar has happened in Swedish history. But at the same time there are similarities between the same type of assassination of politicians or murder and attacks intended to create political destabilization in other parts of the industrialized world. It is striking how many similarities there are with the murder of John F. Kennedy.”

“When the investigation gets started, somehow hidden forces strive to lead it astray to ascertain that no clarity is achieved. Apparently, there are many in the official layers of the community who are afraid of approaching the truth here. This has even been evident during the years since the murder.”

“No matter what you choose to say about the murder of Olof



Jörn Svensson

Palme, it is obviously the result of a qualified political conspiracy, very well carried out, very well prepared and behind which are conscious forces. That is the background the authorities consistently have neglected to investigate. The vital question to ask yourself all the time is: who benefits from his removal and who has had the resources to organize a qualified combination of this magnitude. For these are not coincidences, not the work of one or a few madmen or fanatics, but a well-planned act prepared over a relatively long period of time.”

“It is also striking that nobody in Sweden seems to want to analyse what the international terrorism is and what constitutes it. If you do, you will soon find that the most important thing is not the relatively small groups which operate with violent methods without political control from any larger parties or establishment. I am referring to the Basque separatist movement, the Ustasha groups, Abu Nidal, and so on. In concrete situations, these can certainly be extremely dangerous, but do not represent the political power which upsets a society or can effect destabilization of a society.”

“What has happened is that, in the Palme case, no analysis has been made of who benefited, who might be behind it, and which of these forces had the ability and interest in acting. If such an analysis had been made, it would soon have become obvious that only a very narrow circle of forces was interested in getting rid of Olof Palme and the immediate effect this had on Swedish international politics.”

“Those with that type of interest are, for example, the American and Israeli security services, even right-wing circles in Europe with connections to the respectable and established society, but which simultaneously fear that everything they consider left-wing subversive tendencies might succeed.”

“In that respect Palme was, of course, a threat to important parts of, for example, the NATO strategy (see page 516). He had sympathies among those who aimed at a more independent European policy towards the USA. He was in the way of the expansionist view lately developed in the US towards their European allies and even towards neutral countries in Europe. And naturally, a political analysis ought to have been made, irrespective of political sympathies. A political investigation should have been carried out of the international security services and their possible cooperation in the background of the assassination. This has never been done.”

“I think it is particularly conspicuous that no member of the government nor any of the party leaders who, time and time again, gathered for special information at Rosenbad (the seat of the Swedish government) and who then, having met county Police Commissioner Hans Holmér, never once in public uttered a critical word about this game. It is thus very serious that the Swedish establishment is now so closed and so loyal to itself that not even the most apparent questions are being raised. Not one voice has been heard defending the Kurds and the falsely accused members of the PKK.”

“The question might be asked whether the Palme murder was intended to cause

a coup d'état. In Sweden, coups d'état are not carried out as, for example, in Greece. That is not possible in the Swedish political environment.

But it might be said that it might be a so-called slow coup d'état. By getting rid of a key person in this brutal way, a shift in the Swedish neutrality policy was intended and accomplished, as well as a fear among Swedish politicians which they do not reveal but carry within themselves. A fear of challenging international forces by too great independence. In this respect I am convinced that a silent and slow coup d'état has occurred, which does not only affected our democratic institutions, formally and organization-wise, but which also caused a change in the basic fabric of Swedish politics."

"And I do not believe it is a coincidence that one might suspect, not least in leading social democrat politicians, an anxiety that the true perpetrators be revealed. It is quite possible that these are not only connected to some foreign security service, but also that the centre of gravity of this conspiracy was within certain established circles in the country. It takes real courage to tackle this question."

WHICH IS THE AIM OF THIS BOOK

*The ideal secret operation is the one that remains
secret from the planning stage and forever more.*

Lyman Kirkpatrick, CIA

FICTION - REALITY

The atmosphere was tense in the control centre. The air was oppressive even if the air conditioning did its utmost to ventilate the underground facilities. Seven floors straight down into the bedrock under a inconspicuous fire station – who might suspect what was going on just now. “Big Brother” looked around him. People everywhere, in inconspicuous plain clothes, but all with the same intense and concentrated look. He was used to coordinating operations with the intelligence services of different countries but was impressed by the sheer number of people involved. He felt uneasy: the more people involved, the greater risk of leaks.

However, in such large operations they always used the “Need To Know Chain”, that each one only knew his own task. That is a very effective method and, in spite of the fact that he had the main responsibility for the attack, there were many faces he did not know. Very few people had the full picture and no one at this level had an inkling of who the real employer was. Speculations would even be both stupid and perilous.

This fact was known to all participating in Operation Alpha, Pantera Uncia, Operation Longreach or Operation Tree. There was, however, no doubt that the order to liquidate had come from the very top.

During the six months’ planning, an extensive investigation had been carried out of the victim and his background. For security reasons, this had been delegated to several instances on different continents. The victim was a highly controversial politician with lots of enemies, this simplifying matters a great deal. Fabricating fictitious employers and perpetrators had been easy and with all imaginable motives in mind, it had in fact been a piece of cake.

For example, the secret police in Chile had been willing to cooperate, because the man had actively supported the hated opposition in the country, and his approaching trip to the Soviet Union had given an impetus to right-wing extremists and haters of Russia both in Sweden and abroad. A few murders that might be blamed on the PKK were perfect to throw suspicion on the Kurds. The Victim had also refused all assistance to

the Croats and their Ustasia-hero Miro Baresic, and had thus made himself the subject of their hatred. Yet another perfect piece in the game was the fact that he headed the boycott against South Africa.

Concerning the participants, people had on purpose been hired from different countries, different groupings and with widely differing backgrounds. Furthermore, all participants had received a guarantee that no legal consequences would follow.

This had been simple, because all the key people were under control within both the judicial system and the subsequent investigation already on standby. Hoodwinking the public yet another time was no problem or, as Adolf Hitler once said,

“The greater the lie, the easier people can be made to believe it.”

Individuals who, in spite of this, dared question the official version would find themselves facing the forceful-denial machinery of the authorities. It was usually enough to let them tire themselves out in the struggle with all official instances. However, extremely stubborn people were convinced in other ways. Accidents and suicides were ordinary methods. All this in combination with different built-in ‘red herrings’ and scapegoats was going to make the approaching murder into an eternal mystery, a labyrinth of enigmas.

Time was running short. As a consequence of his having experienced death and horrors at close range during his time as peace negotiator, the Swedish prime minister had started to go soft and question the intrigues of the Elite in which he himself had participated for many years. He seemed to feel an urge to come to terms with his past and, in his political life, he had lately made several daring and obstinate moves. This was looked upon with disapproval in the dark corridors of the powers.

At the same time, he seemed to play some form of double game. For example, this mediator was on the brink of a huge weapons deal with India which included Swedish nuclear waste. According to the latest intelligence reports, part of the enormous bribes promised was on its way to the South African liberation movement ANC. South Africa was an important junction in the international illegal weapons and narcotics smuggling, under great pressure, and therefore had made insistent pleas for help against sanctions and embargoes. High finance and military interests had acknowledged the serious situation.

But it was important to strike before the bribe money got into the hands of the ANC, otherwise it might constitute the final nail in the coffin of the Apartheid regime. Enormous sums were at stake, and at a series of secret meetings the final decision had been made: Olof Palme must die. But that was not all.

At the same time a warning to other rebellious individuals should be made. If Olof Palme as a person was the only problem, it would be easy to simulate a heart attack using poison in his coffee or something like that. But this situation was different. Only brutal violence could scare the masses into subordination and silence. That is why the site of the assassination was chosen to be an open street right in front of the public and

the local police.

After many hours of preparation and supervision, it was time. Bugging of his phone had confirmed that the victim and his wife had chosen to spend the evening at the cinema.

This meant that the conditions for a successful operation were ideal. It was cold and therefore the streets would be nearly deserted in spite of it being Friday and the inhabitants of Stockholm had just received their pay cheques.

The chosen assassination area was perfect with many escape routes and, best of all, the Victim was without his bodyguard. The colleagues at the security police had seen to that.

In order to avoid being noticed, all participants had been alerted by an amateur play on the local radio. This was a starting signal known to all. For the past six weeks, the Prime Minister and his wife had been under constant observation.

When they left their home in Gamla stan, they were being followed at close range by two men. Using walkie-talkies, the two had continually reported to the control centre which, in its turn, passed on the information to the rest of the team. There had been some doubt as to which cinema the Victim was going, but the bugged phone calls had revealed that it was the Grand, situated across the street from the social democrat headquarters on 68 Sveavägen. This suited the attack group fine, because this area had already been suggested as a possible site.

While the Prime Minister and his wife were in the cinema, the action group had had time to place themselves in their positions. All they had to do now was wait. It was now ten minutes past eleven and everyone's attention was focused on the large monitor showing the audience leaving the lobby. During the performance, the tiny camera had been discreetly fitted on a scaffolding outside the social democrat office.

After a few minutes, the Victim, his wife and a younger couple appeared. According to information these were the Victim's son and his girlfriend. The four of them seemed somewhat bothered by the crowd and moved south. One of the local people stayed in the neighbourhood pretending to look into a shop window.



The streets of Gamla stan were deserted

“Idiot”, thought Big Brother. I hope they do not notice him. There is no light in the window.”

On the other hand, this was better than looking into the shop next to it, because extra people were waiting there, just in case. The loudspeaker crackled:

“Calling Big Brother!”

“Big Brother here, over!”

“Victim out, I repeat, Victim is out.”

“Got you, Stuart. Tango Trio, do you read me?”

“Yes. We’re close to the cinema.”

“Fine. Run to the back, continue down Holländargatan, and take up your positions!

They seem to intend walking along Sveavägen, southward. TP cross the cemetery to Adolf Fredriks gata. The others turn at Tegnérsgatan, and make sure you’re there before the Victim. LT follow them and protect the flank.”

“Read you.”

The attack group had thought that Palme would take the underground home, but apparently, the couple preferred to walk. Before that, the position of the backup team inside the shop had nearly been revealed when the prime minister and his son for some unknown reason had approached the window. The reaction had been direct and one of the team had switched off the light. That might seem somewhat panicky, but it had worked and, after a while, the men had returned to the two women, said goodbye, and the couples had split up.

“Attention all units! Victim out and on the way to Position Termination.”

Everybody was tense and Big Brother was feeling the pressure. He drew a deep breath and pressed the microphone button.

“Calling Zulu Four!”

“Zulu Four here, over!”

“Are you observing Subject Scapegoat?”

“Affirmative!”

“Where is he?”

“Subject Scapegoat is just now located at the Slussen underground station.”

“Good. Keep on standby and make sure you have the prepared evidence ready so there is no snag when you get him. It won’t be long now. I’ll let you know!”

“Got you!”

“Calling Bluebird, confirm your status!”

“Bluebird here. We’ve just put up the false threat letter in the lobby of the broadcasting house. The alarm button and the studio teleprinter are disconnected, over!”

“Fine. Good job with the erasing of the Victim’s computer file at the fiscal office. Any problems?”

“None, due to a little help from the inside. We have just double-checked that the

radio traffic recordings at both the police and security force control centres are shut off.”

“Perfect. Stand by for further instructions.”

“Got you, over and out!”

Big Brother continued his check of the situation.

“Calling Whiskey Two! Have you got Regeringsgatan under observation?”

“Whiskey Two here. All quiet. We’re just waiting for the show to start. Don’t worry, we’ll make sure the mechanics get away without any problems.”

“Great. It feels good to work with experienced people. Police reinforcement is on its way via the Tranebergsbro, and we’ve got military helicopters in the air in case of panic or disturbances after our job is done. Everything has been prepared.”

“Sounds good. Over and out.”

“Calling Charlie Two, how are things on Johannesgatan?”

“Charlie Two here. Everything under control.”

Content with what he had heard, Big Brother leaned back while checking his notes.

This operation must under no circumstances fail. If so, then both he and many others had had it. He looked around him and felt sweat trickling down his back. In spite of the activity, the monotonous sound of the big wall clock could be heard. He almost felt like time had stopped when the loudspeaker suddenly squeaked. Apparently someone had forgotten to adjust the sound level.

“Calling Odd, do you read me?”

“Yes, over!”

“All quiet on Luntmakargatan?”

“Sure, no problems. We’ve stopped all traffic that might interfere with the operation.”

“What is it like on Tunnelgatan? Come in, Heinz!”

“Surprisingly few people are about for a Friday night”, answered the German with the high-pitched voice. “I think it is because it is freezing cold.”

“You can get warm afterwards. Whiskey Two or Escape Three will soon be coming to check if there is anything you need. Until then, you are just an observer. OK?”

“Got that.”

Everything went according to plan and Big Brother breathed deeply again. However, the strained silence was interrupted again.

“Calling Big Brother!”

“Big Brother here, over!”

“Victim and company on their way south on Sveavägen. We follow on both sides, as well as two of the escape cars. Warn the alternative shots!”

“Got that. Just make sure you’re not noticed. Jean-Claude’ll take care of him. Big Brother to Jean-Claude, do you have visual contact?”

“Yea, they are coming straight at me, but there are too many people here”, answered the mercenary.

“OK, don’t take any unnecessary risks. Let the Victim pass, if you have to. One of the others will have to take care of him instead.”

“Understood. But wait a second. Something is happening. They are going to cross the street. I repeat, they are crossing the street!”

“Damn!” Big Brother swore under his breath.

At that moment, radio traffic was interrupted by Whiskey Two.

“Big Brother, can you hear me? We have lost our monitor picture. Can somebody confirm the position of the Victim?”

“They are crossing Sveavägen going south, just across from Boutique Sari.”

“Over there? OK”, answered Whiskey Two and tore away.

“The squad cars at Norra Bantorget are waiting to join. You’d better go there to make sure they don’t freak out.”

“Got that.”

Even the large monitor in the control centre had begun flickering and suddenly the picture disappeared. Two technicians immediately started solving the problem.

“How are they armed up there?” asked Big Brother, who was renowned for his cool in stressed situations.

“Fine”, answered his colleague in the chair next to his. “They’re well armed.

I have even given some of them poison syringes. Just in case.”

“Good to have you on the team”, Big Brother commented and patted his shoulder.

“But what do you think about this shit with picture reception?”

“It varies depending on the location of the units with the equipment. Just now we have two vehicles in the back streets and lead-car Whiskey Two acting as coordinator.

Security police have assisted with the technology, but it seems we might have to do without a picture.”

“OK, just make sure that at least one of the vehicles is close to the Victim at all times!”

“Yep.”

The problem with the monitor was an unexpected dilemma, but the crew was trained to cope with all situations. Now the important thing was to control the operation via the walkie-talkies distributed among the hit-team. That might be tricky, because the assassination-group consisted of several different nationalities. Therefore Big Brother turned to one of the local people.

“You know Finnish, you keep in contact with X-Ray One.”

“Will do.”

At the same time the next report was received.

“Stuart here, estimated distance between Victim and Alternative Shot One approximately 100 yards.”

“Read you”, said Big Brother and passed on the message: “Here they come!”

A second later the receiver crackled:

“Minut tunnetin! I am recognized. What do I do?”

The operator looked about him in confusion. Big Brother stared at him making him burst out, “Don’t give damn! ... and do what you have to!”

Apparently this was a misunderstanding, for Big Brother exploded!

“Are you nuts? You get X-Ray replaced p.d.q. Abdul must hurry over and take his place. NOW!”

The guys knew when Big Brother was serious. The order was carried out immediately.

You might easily be fooled by his large body, but his eyes were like steel and nobody dared contradict him. Simultaneously Escape Three turned at Rådmansgatan and, as it passed Adolf Fredriks church, noticed that LT was hard on the Victim’s heels.

The American driver then turned right into Tunnelgatan and stopped in the slight slope down past the post office, so that Abdul could jump out of the rear-seat and hurry to the corner of Sveavägen.

“Calling Escape One! How is the situation at your end, Holger?”

“Quiet. I am parked in front of the tunnel entrance on Snickarbacken ready to pick up whoever gets the Victim. There is a small queue outside Restaurant Karelis, but they will probably not notice much.”

“Good, it’ll not be long now.”

“Great, this gets on your nerves.”

“Yep, but your wallet will feel good afterwards”, Big Brother answered with a chuckle. “Just think of all the fun you are going to have with all that money!”

“Sure, but ...”

A short call interrupted their conversation.

“Odd calling Big Brother! Odd calling Big Brother, over!”

“Big Brother here. Over!”

“We just stopped a car on Luntmakargatan. The idiot drove into a one-way street from the wrong end but has reversed. It looks as if he will try again.”

“Then stop him again, damn it!” Big Brother shouted irritably. “Abdul will almost certainly run up the stairs after the liquidation, so make sure the way is free!”

“Got you”, the answer came like lightning.

Big Brother wiped his brow and let his finger glide along the list of teams.

“Big Brother calling Heinz, come in!”

“Heinz here.”

“How are you up there?”

“Bloody cold.”

The loudspeaker had hardly become silent when the next call came in.

“Stuart calling Big Brother, come in! Stuart calling Big Brother, come in!”

“Come in!”

“Abdul will be in direct contact within five seconds, I repeat, within five seconds!”

“Got that! Take up your retreat position and be prepared to get out as fast as you can!”

“OK.”

Now for it. Everybody in the underground premises held their breaths.

Via the monitor they suddenly heard two sharp cracks. They were all listening for the magic words. And here they were – fast, insensitive and almost mechanical, “The Prime Minister has been shot!”

There was no end to the cheering and Big Brother looked triumphantly around him – the operation was successful! But it was still too early to relax. Now he had to make sure everyone got away safely. Even if they controlled part of the city police, there were honest people who might create problems.

“Calling Zulu Four! Calling Zulu Four!”

“Zulu Four here. Over!”

“Time to get Subject Scapegoat. Do you read me?”

“Sorry, we have unexpected problems here. A police patrol just turned up and are talking to the Subject. What do we do? This blows the whole thing.”

“Stop the action. I repeat, stop the action. We have to use alternative two instead. Bloody bad luck! Typical, now that everything went so well. Foxtrot Three, confirm your status!”

“I am in Kungsgatan as agreed. Some trouble here, too, with a fool who didn’t understand he was in the way. But now he has gone into Café Mon Cheri.”

“Sounds good. Have you seen squad car 2520 yet? It should be close to you by now.”

“Negative.”

“If it turns up, stop it and delay the crew until further notice! The police control centre have agreed to lie low so that the arranged alarm gets out first. Stall as long as possible and then call our own ambulance! It is vitally important that this is the one picking up the body, so that we can remove the bullet before the body arrives at Sabbatsbergs hospital. We do have reliable people even there, but ... The main thing is that we get rid of all evidence as fast as possible.”

“Got that, over and out!”

“Yankee Five calling Big Brother!”

“Come in, Yankee Five!”

“I just want to confirm that Abdul is in Escape One after the fake chase. As planned they first drove a small detour south before turning north. According to the time schedule, it will arrive at Position Exchange within six minutes.”

“Well done, Yankee Five. Return as soon as possible to the crime scene and initiate Operation Distraction. Backup Team Four will help you with any tidying up. Just make sure you are discreet.”

“Got that. Over and out.”

Big Brother looked around the room. He was content. All the endless hours of planning had not been in vain.

“Delta Four calling Big Brother!”

“Big Brother here. Over!”

“We are on our way north, almost one kilometre after Escape One. Where do we make the exchange?”

“Position Exchange is located on the side-road at Järva Inn, not far from Ulriksdal.

Make sure Abdul has changed his clothes and take care of the bag with the guns. From there to the barn at Rosersberg, you know the one close to the shooting range where you hang out. The local guys are ready to change the number plates and take care of anything else that needs doing. Car Two is on its way south, and Car Three should be on its way to Osloby by then. As usual we dump the cars afterwards and set them on fire.

All serial and engine numbers have been ground off beforehand.”

“Sounds fine. What is the password?”

“The Fulmar.”

“Good. This is a piece of cake.”

“We trust you will do your best. At the same time we have people at the scene of the murder to seal off the area. And the buildings in Nacka that we set on fire will also divert attention. The rest will be taken care of during the night.”

“How are the others?”

“Fine. They are in CG’s flat, removing their make-up and changing. The others were picked up close to Norra Bantorget and Gallerian to be scattered to the four winds in planes, bus or cars. The rest of us just lie low for a few days. And as for Abdul, he has to take it easy in the villa in Björklinge until March the fourth when we can get him out under diplomatic immunity. I am going to spend the night here in the IPA flat before I get off to Gothenburg. And then straight home to celebrate!”

“Yep, this operation will go down in history.”

“Sure, no doubt about that!”

A quarter of an hour later he received confirmation that the change of number plates in the barn outside Rosersberg was carried out and that Delta Four was now on its way north towards Uppsala towards the final destination, Position Hide-and-Seek.

“Calle, call and warn the guys in Björklinge that the car is on its way in!”

“Will do, Big Brother.”

The activity was intense in the room while the man dialled the number. As soon as the call got through, he said, “Olof Palme has been shot”.

“What do I care”, answered a surly unknown male voice.

The man’s heart skipped a beat when he realized that he had phoned the wrong number. Possibly he had forgotten the code for Uppsala.

“Shit”, he mumbled nervously as he slammed the receiver down and dialled the

correct number. This time he was more lucky and Back-up Team Four were quickly informed of the situation.

“Has the slave transmitter on Kungsholmen been activated?” asked Big Brother.

“Sure”, CG answered. ”He had conscientiously turned up the volume to a maximum so that nobody on the floor below could miss it”. When the Scapegoat has been apprehended, we shall confiscate the transmitter as evidence. And then it is simple to pin him to the terrorist organization Ustasha.”

“Smart. In a couple of hours we start making phone calls with anonymous tips. Don’t forget that. We begin with terrorist groups like Kommando Christian Klaar and Kommando Holger Meins. Via his position as security responsible at the phone company, IG can make it look as if you are calling from abroad, if necessary. It will be impossible to trace the calls. Will you make sure that the big disinformation campaigns are started about the same time?”

“Sure, trust me.”

Is this the scenario of a bad spy movie – or might it have to do with reality? Is there any connection between this and the tragedy in central Stockholm on a cold winter's night in 1986?

The thought makes your mind reel. To find out for sure, let's return to the day of the murder and see exactly what happened.

*"It is best for all involved if the murder
of Olof Palme is never solved."*

Ambassador Carl Lidbom, 1986

MINUTE BY MINUTE

When one of the most devastating things that can happen to a country occurs – the murder of its prime minister – both the police and the authorities should work extra hard and scrupulously to reveal what and who is behind it. Right from the start, many testimonies indicated a lot of observations of walkie-talkies, alleged right-wing policemen, foreign mercenaries, etc.

In a Striptease TV interview with prosecutor Anders Helin, journalist Lars Borgnäs had the following conversation:

“If one is open to the idea that the murder of Olof Palme might have been carried out by a group, the pattern made up by the walkie-talkie observations might be interesting. If this was a well-organized assassination...”

“You talk on and on the whole time, this is a hypothesis”, answered Anders Helin annoyed.

“Have you tried this possibility?”

“How would you like us to try it? Of course, we have thought about it. Naturally.”

“When you have thought about it, have you made the walkie-talkies fit in, as a phenomenon?”

“No, we must build on what we know, as a fact, not on hypotheses.”

“Is it not very possible that the Palmes were watched this evening?”



Who killed Olof Palme, the prime minister?

Who killed Olof Palme, the prime minister How can you exclude that?"

"We cannot exclude that", answered Anders Helin. "But if we were to work with, should I say, the method you recommend now, that – so to speak – every single theoretical hypothesis should be weighed into the picture..."

"At the present level of human knowledge, we cannot theoretically exclude the possibility that some alien from outer space has arrived here and disguised himself as a 5'11", 40-year old male, who has then committed the murder and disappeared, theoretically, but ..."

"Are you comparing that with the walkie-talkie observations made by ordinary Swedish citizens? Sometimes even two people have seen the same person!"

"Well, we have that information, but you cannot ... I think, draw any direct conclusions from that, you ..."

"But is a certain sense of imagination not needed in an investigation – you say hypotheses – but is imagination not necessary?"

"Oh yes, imagination is, of course, lovely", answered Helin. "But in the end, we must get everything down to the scene of the crime – to concrete facts!"



Anders Helin

This sounds reasonable and fine. So let us take prosecutor Helin's advice and do just that – get everything down to concrete facts.

The following chapter is a compilation of the witness statements made by the police themselves, information from the scrutinizing TV-programmes: *Striptease* (SVT), *Who shot Olof Palme?* The Police Connection (TV3), *Bloody Murderers* (TV4), and others.

One German prize-winning documentary named, *The Murder of Olof Palme* (shown in Germany, France and Italy – but never in Sweden – in spite of repeated pressure), the radio programme, *Kanalén*, as well as articles in Swedish and foreign magazines and newspapers and a detailed report made in March 1998 by Henry Söderström.

The testimony builds a ring around the site of the murder. Observations made by different people independently of each other of men with walkie-talkies and mysterious squad cars in Central Stockholm, in Drottninggatan, Johannesgatan, Rörstrandsgatan, the Traneberg bridge and Stureplan. Please notice that several different witnesses' observations may concern the same walkie-talkie man. And then, add that descriptions of clothing and looks are rarely completely correct.

"The witnesses and tips at the time of the crime and the time just before and after the murder are undoubtedly the most important in a murder investigation", explains

Police Superintendent Robert Odin, one of the most experienced murder

investigators in Sweden, with hundreds of murder investigations behind him.

But what did the investigators do with all the tips and witnesses?

None of the walkie-talkie observations has been explained satisfactorily by the investigating experts and, at the press conferences of their chief investigator, no hint has been made of the evidence or the testimony. Instead, all unexplained observations of people with walkie-talkies have been brushed aside as "preposterous" in the crime analysis made by the police themselves.



Hans Ölvebro

On March 25, 1994, Hans Ölvebro stated to the news agency TT:

"We now have confirmation that our thoughts were correct, when we excluded all conspiracy theories, people with walkie-talkies in the city, and a murderer positioned in advance. In 1986, there were no mobile phones, and we are convinced that what the witnesses noted were different kinds of Walkman players.

There is not one observation of walkie-talkie that was true. The pieces of the puzzle are more stable today than before. The murderer is a lone man of about 40."

"There is no criminalistically supported information that any unknown person or group of persons should have been observing the Palmes as they left their home on the evening of February 28, 1986, walked to the underground station Gamla stan, and went by underground to the Rådmansgatan station", wrote prosecutor Axel Morath and inspector Ingemar Krusell in the main report against Christer Pettersson. "There is also no testimony concerning people with walkie-talkies in the vicinity of the scene of the murder. We have not been able to connect these observations to the murder."

To an objective person, these must be seen as downright lies.

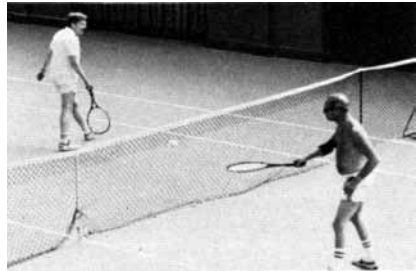
Friday, FEBRUARY 28

08.25 a.m. 31 VÄSTERLÄNGGATAN (PALME'S HOME ADDRESS)

It is Friday, February 28, a sunny and not particularly cold day in Stockholm. The Saab of the security police is, as on all Friday mornings, waiting at the corner outside the flat of premier Olof Palme, Västerlånggatan in Gamla stan. It is to take him to the Royal Tennis Courts where he will meet his tennis partner for more than 20 years, Harry Schein, chairman of the Swedish Radio & Television Company, former director of the Film Institute and the Investeringsbank and also one of the top people within the Social Democrat society.

09.00 a.m. THE ROYAL TENNIS COURTS (TENNIS MATCH)

As Olof Palme has just been to Jämtland, he missed his usual playing appointment and it has thus been set for this morning. Palme wins and is in a splendid mood.



Plays tennis with Harry Schein

10.30 a.m. KUNGSGATAN (STRÖMS)

About 10.30 a.m. Palme finishes his game and then has his two bodyguards, Len-nart Hahne and his colleague, drive him to the gentlemen's outfitter's Ströms. Olof Palme is to return a suit he purchased the previous day without their knowledge. This implies that the premier, once again, has left his office on foot to go shopping without any escort whatsoever. This is typical of Olof Palme. He only accepts bodyguards on certain specific occasions since he considers that his personal freedom is otherwise imposed upon too much.

10.45 a.m. ROSENBAD (BODYGUARDS, see page , fig A)

After the drive back to Rosenbad, Olof Palme gives his bodyguards the rest of the day and the approaching weekend off.

"I'll call you if anything turns up", is Olof Palme's last remark to them.

Just before eleven, Palme enters his beautiful office on the seventh floor of Rosenbad. As all other mornings, he goes through the day's duties with his personal secretary Ann-Marie Willsson.

11.00 a.m. ROSENBAD (ORDINARY DAY)

For the Swedish premier, a completely normal working day starts including an interview with a professional magazine as well as conferences with staff members in the office. After the weekend, he intends to go to the Nordic Council meeting in

Copenhagen. He therefore spends part of the day preparing a speech.

11.30 a.m. -1.15 p.m. ROSENBAD (IRAQ MEETING)

There is some doubt as to what Olof Palme is doing during this time period. Later it has been claimed that he had a meeting with Mohammad Al-Sahaf, the Iraqi ambassador who conveys complaints concerning the Bofors business. Before this he is said to have received a visit from the party expedition and also had a meeting concerning certain funds.



The workplace of Olof Palme – Rosenbad

The *Z Magazine* later interviewed the successor to the Iraqi ambassador, Sadik A Shaban, who confirmed the information:

”On the day Mr. Palme was murdered, our ambassador called upon him. The meeting concerned the Irani offensive and encroachment on our country as well as information concerning Swedish export of weapons to Iran. The ambassador reported to Mr. Palme about the latest development of the war and that Iran now, for the first time, had succeeded in entering our country. ”

”Of course the development of the war was of great interest to Mr. Palme. The United Nations had appointed him mediator. The ambassador even told him about different reports concerning export of Swedish war equipment to Iran. Mr. Palme seemed to have information about this and promised our ambassador to look seriously into the matter.”

”Naturally, we were concerned about the information about Swedish sales of weapons. That would be a breach of Swedish neutrality. Sweden can of course not be mediator and simultaneously take part in the war through sales of weapons to one side.”

On this day, Palme even concurs with the new demand from the so-called Five-Continent Group. Together with the other leaders of state of the group, consisting of Rajiv Gandhi of India, Papandreou of Greece, Nyerere of Tanzania, de la Madrid of Mexico and Alfonsin of Argentina, Palme urges both superpowers to stop nuclear testing immediately.

12.00 noon ROSENBAD (FUND MEETING)

In the middle of the day Olof Palme attended some fund meetings. On the previous day, disappointment, consternation, even rage erupted among stockbrokers, financiers and representatives of industry as his decision to raise tax on shares by 5.5 per cent

was published. Sheer panic had broken out as the greatest decline in value in modern times occurred and it will in future be referred to as Black Thursday.

12.10 p.m. STOCKHOLM (HANS HOLMÉR)

County police commissioner Hans Holmér is said to have departed north to participate in his 18th Vasa competition. His life is to change drastically very soon.

1.15 p.m. ROSENBAD (LUNCH)

Between 1 and 2 p.m. members of the government usually have lunch together but today Palme is about 15 minutes late. He is upset and in a bad mood, this being noted by, among others, by minister for energy Birgitta Dahl.

"He rushes around like a lost soul and it is obvious that he has had a very bad experience", she says later.

After lunch, Palme writes a letter to Ulf Adelsohn concerning computer secrecy and a letter to the Rev. John Hedlund.

1.20 p.m. SVEAVÄGEN (SWEDISH HANDICRAFT see page , fig 1)

Several times people come to Boutique Sari and the shop of Swedish Handicrafts located in the Skandia Building not far from the future crime scene. Apparently they are carrying out receiving tests with walkie-talkies. The men are very arrogant and stand in the middle of the door with no consideration for the customers. At long last the staff get tired and call the authorities. But the police never come to the shops.

These are not the first observations of walkie-talkies. During the entire week before the murder, Henry Nyberg, the caretaker of the Swedish Parliament notices three men (see page) who seem to loiter about by the home of Olof Palme all day. He sees them on his way to work at six in the morning and also when he returns in the evening. Since he finds it noteworthy that they are there all the time, hanging out in different alleys and stairs, he makes a point of remembering their appearance. Two of the men have a southern look with dark hair, one is about 5'3" wearing a black leather jacket, jeans and black shoes. The other is about 6'9". Since the third man is ruddy and wears a green coat of loden, Nyberg thinks of him as the Irishman. This trio communicates in a foreign language, possibly German, and the darkhaired ones seem to take orders from the Irishman. Yet another man usually lurks in a street door a little further down Västerlånggatan.



2.00 p.m. STOCKHOLM (MÅRTEN CALLS)

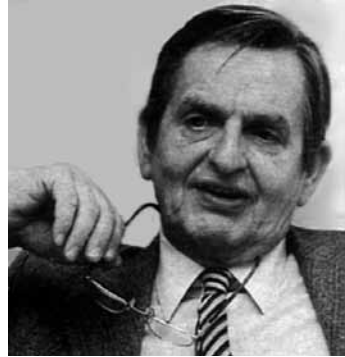
Olof Palme's son Mårten calls his fiancée Ingrid Klering to discuss going to the cinema that evening.

3.02 p.m. ROSENBAD (THE LAST INTERVIEW)

Just before 3 o'clock, Palme receives a visit in his office by chief editor Ingvar Ygberg from the paper Statsanställd. Olof Palme is in an extremely good mood. This interview has been decided for a long time and will be the last one Palme gives.

He ends it with the words, "1986 is the year of great possibilities for peace. Let us work together so that it also works out that way."

Then it is time for pictures. Photographer John Wahlbärj asks if they cannot take some at the window, at which Palme looks out and very seriously says, "Nobody knows what is out there."



The last interview with Palme

3.15 p.m. ROSENBAD (SECRET MEETING)

Olof Palme now has a meeting with the Norwegian ambassador Oscar Värnö and member of government Jan Jölle. According to ambassador Värnö, Palme is in an exuberant mood. This meeting has been described in two diametrically different ways: 1) The premier invites the Norwegians for coffee and cakes in the staff diningroom. 2) Together with Hans Dahlgren who has just returned from Buenos Aires where he has prepared a meeting with the so-called Five-Continent Group, Palme has a secret meeting with the two Norwegians and this meeting lasts till four o'clock. This meeting is not even registered in the journal of secret meetings in the Cabinet office. At this time, Dahlgren refuses to speak about the contents of this meeting.

3.30 p.m. VÄSTERLÅNGGATAN (LARGE FAIR MAN see page , fig B)

An amateur photographer intends to take a picture of the premier's apartment building when a large fair man turns up and places himself in front of the camera. During the weeks before the murder, several observations of mystical men round the home of Olof Palme have been made. Furthermore, somebody has tried to break into the attic of a building from which you can look into the flat of Olof Palme. An attempted burglary has even been made in 47 Västerlånggatan.

Three days earlier, a woman standing in a doorway approximately 30 yards from the entrance of Palme's front door notices a man in an alley by Hotel Lord Nelson in Gamla Stan.

"I thought of asking if he needed help, but then I saw his eyes. They were cold as ice", the woman says.

The same day, or the following day, witness Mare R has taken a walk in Gamla Stan and noticed a large man with a walkie-talkie by 29 Västerlånggatan very close to the entrance of Olof Palme's home.

"I thought he was some sort of shop watchman, he seemed to be in uniform", Mare R later tells during an interrogation. "He looked Central European, possibly German, Austrian or something like that. He had fair straw-coloured hair."



At approximately the same time, Jarl Nylund, another witness has taken a walk on Västerlånggatan. About 11-11.30 he noticed a man talking into a walkie-talkie while facing Palme's home. He was standing about 30 yards from the entrance to Västerlånggatan seen from the north, on the east side of the street. The man was 35-40 years of age, 6'1" – 6'9" and stocky with ash-blonde hair. He looked dangerous and spoke German, possibly Swiss. In an adjacent alley approximately 50 yards further south, yet another man was standing holding something to his ear, possibly a walkie-talkie.

The same day another man was seen lurking in the gateway of 29 Sveavägen. In his hand he had a portable radio.

On the Tunnelgatan stairs where Palme's murderer will soon be escaping, witness Anna had a strange experience the day before the murder. In front of her on the stairs were two men talking to each other. One was carrying a light-brown alligator briefcase. He was dark, about 5'7" with a characteristic nose and wearing a fur hat and dark blue quilted jacket. The other was about 5'11", medium blonde, with quite short straggly hair, wearing a beige trench coat.

"When I got up the stairs, I hear the taller man saying: If there is a murder, it will be here. I got really scared. It felt awful hearing two people talking about murder, just like that."

3.30 p.m. STOCKHOLM (SOCIETAS AVANTUS GARDIAE)

Just a few hours before the murder, signals are sent concerning an imminent assassination. The so-called cultural association Societas Avantus Gardiae has a transmission on the local radio (see page). Among other items they broadcast a sketch which is introduced with the words: "A Swedish statesman is murdered, but it is not King Gustaf III." This is accompanied by peals of laughter in the studio. This sketch is a revised part of the TV play "The Conspiracy" about the murder of King Gustaf III. The story takes place at the home of general Pechlin at Huvudsta gård, where a dinner is held a few hours before the assassination on March 16, 1792:

"Cheers! It takes a military man to dare be here now. We are thirteen at the table. Gentlemen! Gentlemen! How many times have we gathered here? How often have we been here to prepare and sharpen our arguments? Do you know what I hope – for the last time? There is an actor on the throne playing exalted, a liar who has made a system of tyranny. He must go! He must go! That is how simple it is!"

(Who is this statesman if it is not Gustaf III?)

3.45 p.m. SVEAVÄGEN (WALKIE-TALKIES?)

According to a witness living on Sveavägen almost a mile from the murder scene to be, on February 27 and in the afternoon of February 28, a strange and busy activity is going on in the neighbouring flat with some kind of communication equipment. There is also a lot of running about and lively discussions.



4.00 p.m. ROSENBAD (MEETING)

Palme has a meeting with a person named Grape.

4.00 p.m. CRIME SQUAD (MURDER THREAT)

About four o'clock, county police commissioner Hans Holmér and possibly even Gunnar Severin arrive unexpectedly at the crime squad of the Stockholm police (*The Vi Magazine no 46, 1996 and PalmeNytt no 3, 1999*).

"My colleagues Börje Wingren, Henry Bo Hjort and group leader Lars-Erik Andersson and I are chatting in the coffee room when all of a sudden Holmér turns up", says detective inspector Ulf Norlin. "We were through for the day, when the head of our department Nils Linder turns up and takes Börje Wingren with him. The others were naturally curious. What is going on since our highest boss visits us so late on a Friday afternoon?"



Ulf Norlin

It turns out that Holmér wants to warn us about Wilhelm Kramm, a stocky Austrian who, according to Holmér, is both mad and hateful (see page 742). Wilhelm Kramm is now said to have threatened Palme and also to hate Hans Holmér who is to be killed, and Kramm has acquaintances in Wiesbaden who can see to this.

After about twenty minutes Wingren returns laughing, banging his fists together as he usually does.

"Now Palme is to be talked to."

"Now what", ask the others.

"Palme's life has been threatened and on Monday morning I am going to deal with that."

A discussion breaks out as to why Wingren wants to wait until after the weekend but he just shrugs his shoulders and says:

"They thought it was unnecessary."

In spite of this serious threat, neither the premier nor his bodyguards are warned. Instead his protection has been withdrawn earlier in the day. Detective inspector Norlin is also surprised since threats against dignitaries such as the



Börje Wingren

premier are usually dealt with by the security police and not the ordinary police.

(According to Börje Wingren, even other people are participating in the meeting although he does not remember who. Notice that officially Hans Holmér has been on his way to the Vasa competition for several hours. He is also going to deny the late Friday meeting and claim that it was in fact held on Thursday, February 27, that is to say more than 24 hours before the murder. However, Ulf Norlin is convinced since it is his birthday.)

4.05 p.m. ROSENBAD (OLOF PALME see page , fig A)

During the afternoon, Olof Palme wanders about in the corridors of Rosenbad talking with his staff members. He is said to be in an excellent mood and receives, among others, a visit from a woman from the International Centre of the Labour Movement.

4.30 p.m. SÖDERMALM (LISBET PALME)

Lisbet Palme's superior has been a friend of hers for many years. They have worked together for five years at the welfare office in Södra Nämndhuset in Stockholm. By this time she knows that Lisbet and her husband intend to go to the cinema in the evening, as they have discussed this at the office.

After work, Lisbet Palme leaves for home together with one of her colleagues. They part at the underground entrance at Folkungagatan after having talked about the visit to the cinema.

5.00 p.m. STOCKHOLM (MRS PALME MAKES A PHONE CALL)

Lisbet Palme phones the girlfriend of her son Mårten about possibly going to the cinema together that night.

5.10 p.m. ROSENBAD (PHONE CALL)

The premier talks on the phone with a certain Louise Vinge and shortly after a person named Göransson.

At the same time, his son Mårten buys tickets at the Grand cinema for himself and his fiancée.

5.55 p.m. GAMLA STAN (TERRIFYING MEN see page , fig C)

Just before six o'clock on Friday night, an art dealer walks past two men in Västerlånggatan about 20 yards from the home of Olof Palme.

"They startle me and I wonder how the security police can employ people who look so terrifying", says the witness. "I understood that they were watching the entrance of Palme's home and, just for fun, walk an extra round about the building to have another look. The fair one is gigantic and has eyes like a boxer, that can murder. He had straight sandy hair, light-blue eyes and is one head taller than the dark one. I am convinced

that the other one is the guy the police later make up in their ‘drawing machine’ (see page). But he looks much better in real life. His nose is not so coarse and the cheeks are not so sunken. He has an ordinary nice mouth, not so pinched, and his hair is dark, combed back and curly. They are wearing large black leather jackets of the old model that covers the hips. You don’t see those in Sweden any more.”

6.00 p.m. ROSENBAD (PALME MAKES A PHONE CALL)

At about six, Olof Palme talks with his secretary before calling his colleague Kjell-Olof Feldt – this turns out to be their last conversation.

6.10 p.m. STOCKHOLM (CALLS HIS FIANCÉE)

From his home, Mårten Palme calls his fiancée and tells her that he has bought two tickets for the film *The Mozart Brothers*.

6.23 p.m. SÖDERMALM (THE COUNTY FISCAL OFFICE)

Five hours before the murder, an unknown perpetrator erases the so-called Harvard-case (see page) from the locked computer files at the fiscal office! At the same time Palme’s written appeal is stolen.

6.25 p.m. GAMLA STAN (PALME WALKS HOME)

At the end of the day, the Swedish premier walks home completely alone the half mile to his flat in Gamla stan, which he very often does. At home he has dinner with Lisbet.

6.45 p.m. GAMLA STAN (THE MOZART BROTHERS)

At home Olof Palme receives a phone call from his son Mårten and his fiancée Ingrid. They decide to go to the cinema to see *The Mozart Brothers*.

7.20 p.m. GAMLA STAN (EMMA ROTHSCHILD)

According to a military intelligence expert, Olof Palme talks on the phone to his alleged mistress Emma Rothschild, 47, peace researcher in the United States (see page) four hours before his murder. Emma Rothschild even has a flat on Västerlånggatan in Gamla stan only 120 yards from the home of the Palmes. It is not clear who makes the call.

Before the visit to the cinema, Olof Palme also talks to Bo Toresson, his party secretary.



Emma Rothschild

7.30 p.m. GAMLA STAN (WALKIE-TALKIE see page , fig D)

At about seven thirty four friends notice a man equipped with a walkie-talkie close

to Olof Palme's home. Witness Leif Kahlbom sees the man standing in an alley at a corner by the crossing Västerlånggatan – Kåkbrinken with a very small communication radio hidden under his jacket. The man looks Swedish, is fit and 20-30 years of age about 5'11", tall and fair. Leif turns to his friend and says, "Look, there is a policeman in plain clothes."



8.15 p.m. APELBERGSGATAN (WALKIE-TALKIE TRIO see page , fig 2)

At about 8.15 p.m. a man from Värmland visiting Stockholm observes a man with a walkie-talkie on Appelbergsgatan, a small street crossing Sveavägen only one block from the future crime scene. The walkie-talkie man is in the company of a man and a woman.



8.25 p.m. GAMLA STAN (WALKIE-TALKIES see page , fig E)

Two men with walkie-talkies are seen in the immediate neighbourhood of Palme's home.



8.23 p.m. GAMLA STAN (THE PHONE RINGS)

Just before the Palmes leave for the cinema, the phone rings. It is Sven Aspling, former Minister of Social Affairs. Olof mentions that they are going to the cinema and breaks off the call when Lisbet is ready.

"I have to go now, Lisbet is waiting", are his last words to his friend.

8.30 p.m. TUNNELGATAN (WALKIE-TALKIE see page , fig 3)

A quarter of an hour later a man notices a solitary man with a walkie-talkie standing on the south side of Tunnelgatan, about 25 yards from Sveavägen.



8.35 p.m. GAMLA STAN (LEAVE THEIR HOME, see page)

Now the Palmes leave their home and walk along Yxsmedsgatan on their way towards the Underground. The weather does not tempt to long walks, it is 5.4 degrees Centigrade below zero and the wind is 3.5 metres per second, west-southwesterly.

Olof Palme is wearing a blue-grey suit, dark blue raglan overcoat, white knitted scarf, dark gloves, short suède boots and a brownish black fur hat. Lisbet is wearing a dark blue scarf and a medium brown suède coat with a fur collar.



The Palmes leave their home

8.36 p.m. GAMLA STAN (NOTICE THE PREMIER AND HIS WIFE (see page, fig F)

Two witnesses, Vestgaard and Johansson, are walking along Vesterlånggatan. As they pass Yxsmedsgränd, the Palmes leave their home. Outside Hotel Lord Nelson, Vestgaard and Johansson turn around and notice that the Palmes are walking south on Västerlånggatan. At the same time, Johansson observes a person standing at the corner of Ignatiigränd.

Shortly after this, Larsson and Borchart, two other people out for an evening stroll see how the Palmes turn into an alley. Probably they take the Yxsmedsgränd – Stora Nygatan – Kåkbrinken and Munkbrogatan on their way to the Underground.

8.35 p.m. GAMLA STAN (ULLA STRÖMBECK-LARSSON see page , fig G)

Ulla Strömbeck-Larsson has ended her day's work at Svenska Dagbladet and taken the Underground from Fridhemsplan and has now reached the station at Gamla stan. The platform is almost empty, perhaps because of the windy and chilly weather. This is the Underground station the Palmes are approaching.

Ulla Strömbeck-Larsson leaves the last carriage and then sees a man about 45-50 years of age, 5'11", slender, with somewhat thin dark ash-coloured hair combed back with long whiskers. His nose is broad and big. He is bareheaded and wears a grey rather shiny leather jacket with a belt and dark gloves. She notices how this man stands turned towards Riddarfjärden talking into a "microphone" which is straight and resembles a telephone receiver. He is holding the mike in his left hand, a shiny metal aerial is showing at his collar by his head. Ulla Strömbeck-Larsson gets curious and her first reaction is that the security police may be out or that the "man may be going fishing in the middle of the winter?" She does not hear what is said but sees his lips moving.



The man has a walkietalkie (arr. pic.)

As Ulla Strömbeck-Larsson leaves the Underground station, she notices that the man does not enter the train but remains on the platform. By the entrance, she almost meets the Palmes but she does not see them and goes on her way.

8.37 p.m. GAMLA STAN (ULLA STRÖMBECK-LARSSON see page , fig H)

Ulla Strömbeck-Larsson continues along Schönfeldtsgränd and walks past a fenced-in backyard almost by Lilla Nygatan. Suddenly she hears a bump behind her and sees a man rushing towards a doorway where he gets out a walkie-talkie with white or light

buttons. Most probably the man has jumped the fence and is now staring towards the Underground lobby.

Even this man is between 40 and 50 years of age, 5'11", heavy-set with round cheeks and a small nose. His hair is half-length, sandy and thick, he is wearing a dark jacket and no gloves. He seems purposeful and does not care if he is noticed.

Just then, about 20 yards in front of walkie-talkie man number two, are the Palmes. (Later on, an attempt is made to explain away these observations in different ways (see page)).



Man nr 2 is seen in the entrance to the left

8.38 p.m. STOCKHOLM (MÅRTEN LEAVES HOME)

Mårten Palme is a little late and now hurries to get to the cinema in time.

8.39 p.m. GAMLA STAN (PER, THE ENGINEER see page , fig 1)

A 35-year old engineer by the name of Per (Mellberg?) encounters the Palmes in the underpass under the Munkbro bridge which leads to the Underground station. 30-40 yards behind them is a man with his hand in his jacket pocket. He has a stealthy gait. Per gives him an extra look and notices that he has dark hair, dark stubble and a half-length coat. A little further on a crowd of young people are approaching.



8.40 p.m. TUNNELGATAN (WALKIE-TALKIE see page , fig 4)

Almost simultaneously, another witness notices a man with a walkie-talkie by Sveavägen – Tunnelgatan.



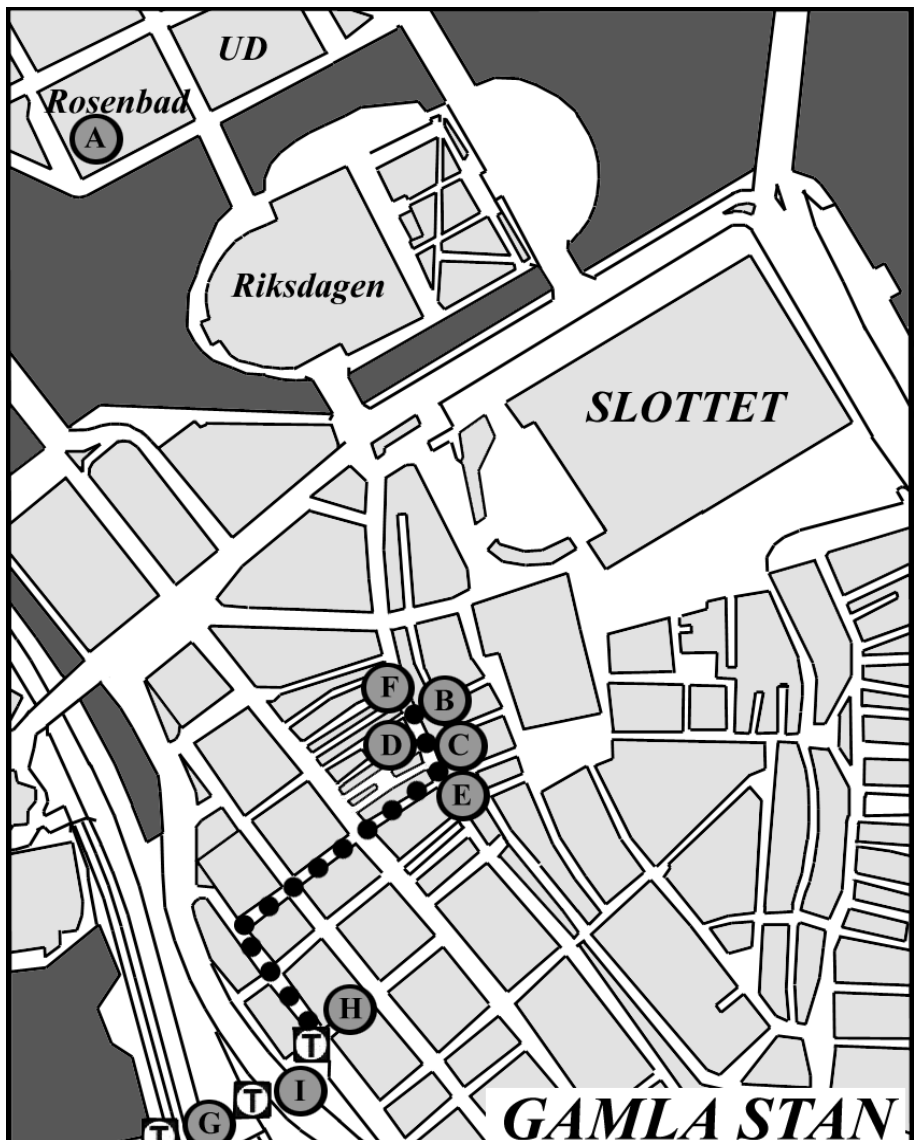
8.40 p.m. GAMLA STAN (THE UNDERGROUND)

Olof Palme purchases a ticket for the Underground from ticket collector Serqiusz Zadrusny who notices that Lisbet Palme shows her season ticket and Olof Palme pays in cash. About twenty seconds after the couple, the ticket collector sees a man with a very intense look passing the gate.

8.40 p.m. THE GRAND CINEMA (THE FIANCÉE ARRIVES)

Mårten Palme's fiancée arrives at the Grand cinema on Sveavägen. She waits for the rest of the company and studies the posters in the lobby.

8.43 p.m. GAMLA STAN (THE TRIP)



A) The workplace of Olof Palme, Rosenbad, see page ?, B) Large blond man, see page ?, C) Terrifying man, see page ?, D) Man with walkietalkie, see page ?, E) Man with walkietalkie, see page ?, F) Mystical man, see page ?, G) Man with walkietalkie, see page ?, H) Man with walkietalkie, see page ?, I) Mystical man, see page ?. Staggered line: the walk of the Palmes to the underground, (Slottet = the castle)

At 8.43, the underground train enters Gamla stan station. The Palmes enter by the rear door of the last carriage but one. One of the passengers, Leila, sees a swarthy man in a dark jacket jump into the carriage just before the doors close. Even the train driver notices the Palmes as he jumps onto the platform to check people getting on and off the train. He observes how two men are following them.

The Palmes now go the three stations to Rådmansgatan. There are about fifteen passengers, most of them young people. Olof Palme holds onto the pole in the middle and Lisbet is standing by the door. Witness Helena notices two men who do not act as ordinary passengers. They seem to be watching someone.

8.47 p.m. RÅDMANSGATAN (UNDERGROUND STATION)

The Underground train arrives at Rådmansgatan and the Palmes get off. Göran S, the train driver gets the impression that both the two men who followed the Palmes into the carriage are now also getting off.

8.50 p.m. THE GRAND CINEMA (WALKIE-TALKIES see page)

Even if Olof Palme had walked, instead of taking the Underground, he would still have been under surveillance. According to investigations made by journalists, at least five observations independent of each other have been made of men with walkie-talkies along this one-mile walk.

On the other side of Sveavägen is the party headquarters of the Social Democrats which is so often visited by Olof Palme.

"That is a good place for surveillance", Tommy Lindström, head of the National Swedish CID later comments.



8.55 p.m. CINEMA (TICKETS see page , fig 5)

At 8.55 Olof and Lisbet meet their son Mårten and his fiancée outside the Grand cinema. They enter the crowded lobby together and, among others, encounter their friend Curt Lidgard. Simultaneously a man with a walkie-talkie is observed on the street corner within view of the cinema. Neither Olof nor Lisbet Palme have tickets.

"We had no idea they were coming", says Göran Fredericius, the cashier. "I wanted to make sure that they had good seats so



The film is shown at the Grand cinema

I gave them two reserved by the secretary of Göran Lindgren, head of the Sandrews cinema company. For some reason, Lisbet looks scared, she does not at all look the way you see her in pictures. I got the impression that she was worried about something. On the other hand, Olof Palme seems cheerful.”

Now Olof and Lisbet Palme get two seats on row eight close to the aisle in the cinema. Attendant Peter Olofsson tears Palme’s ticket. To him, Palme looks tired and worn.

Before the film, Olof Palme turns around and discovers TCO-boss Björn Rosengren and his wife Agneta in the row behind him. Olof and Björn start talking and the premier mentions that he is going to Copenhagen on Monday.



8.56 p.m. THE GRAND CINEMA (THE ACTRESS)

The actress Inga Ålenius is in the queue for the nine o’clock show. By the doors a man is nervously scanning the queue as if waiting for someone. He is about 6’1”, 35 to 40 years of age with square ”typically Swedish” features, a three-day stubble and a knitted hat. He is carrying a plastic bag. But instead of entering, he suddenly leaves his place in the queue.

8.58 p.m. SVEAVÄGEN (WITNESS D, see page , fig 6)

Witness Eva F (who does not appear until eleven years later) claims to have seen ”Christer Pettersson” outside the Konsum shop on the corner of Sveavägen –Tegnér-gatan. She gets the impression that he is angry and stressed as he crosses Sveavägen, stops outside the Grand and stares into the lobby. This witness knows Christer Pettersson whom she has frequently met at illegal gambling joints in town.

9.00 p.m. NORRMALM POLICE STATION

Police superintendent Gösta Söderström belongs to the Östermalm District, is City superintendent and is therefore, as the highest ranking officer on duty responsible for law and order in the centre of Stockholm on Friday and Saturday nights. Mostly this means checking the Underground Central Station, Hötorget, Fridhemsplan as well as the so-called ”gang round” where there is often quite a lot of trouble during weekends.

His driver this evening is police sergeant Ingvar Windén who recently joined the force and is a calm and level-headed man with a past in the UN-forces. Usually, Söderström is in charge of three groups. On this occasion, however, they are only two consisting of about ten policemen. After run-through at Norrmalm Station at 9.00 p.m. patrol duty in Stockholm city starts.

9.15 p.m. THE GRAND (THE FILM STARTS)

The second show of The Mozart Brothers is about to begin. There is an audience of 206 people.

Just as the film is about to start, Lisbet Palme tells Olof and Björn Rosengren not to talk shop in their spare time. The premier seems to be in a good mood and his wife feeds him sweets.

Before the projectionist turns off the lights, he notices someone taking photographs with a flash.



"Bröderna Mozart"

9.20 p.m. KAMMAKARGATAN (WALKIE-TALKIE-IE see page, fig 7)

At 9.20 p.m. a woman named Karin G notices a man talking into a walkie-talkie at the crossing Sveavägen – Kammakargatan, only one block from the Grand cinema just opposite the Adolf Fredrik Church. The man is standing by the cemetery wall, is 5'10" – 5'11", clean-shaven and has dark fuzzy hair.



9.45 p.m. THE GRAND (MAN SNEAKS IN)

About 45 minutes into the show, the door of the cinema is suddenly opened and a man sneaks in.

9.50 p.m. STOCKHOLM (SOVIET DIPLOMAT)

About one hour before the shots on Sveavägen, a Soviet official receives a telephone call in which the impending death of Palme is referred to. In cooperation with the CIA, a special surveillance unit within the security police have bugged both home and office telephones of this Soviet diplomat who has been suspected of being a KGB agent for almost two years (see *Expressen*, August 23, 1989). The interpreter who translates the tape thinks that Soviet is initiating the approaching assassination.

10.00 p.m. TUNNELGATAN (WALKIE-TALKIE see page , fig 8)

Several times during the evening, a family living at 11 Tunnelgatan observe a lone man with a black walkie-talkie. This man is standing in an entrance on Tunnelgatan wearing a blue jacket. The last time they see him is about ten o'clock.

Around the same time, an employee of Svensk Bevakningstjänst (Swedish Watch Service) locks the entrance to the Brunkeberg Tunnel not far from the site of the murder.

10.10 p.m. SVEAVÄGEN (WALKIE-TALKIE see page , fig 9)

In the immediate vicinity of the site of the crime is yet another man with a walkie-talkie.



10.15 p.m. ERIKSBERGSGATAN (BUS 43)

Bus driver Peter Lövgren is driving buss no 43 southward on the night of

February 28. At 10.15 p.m. two people enter the bus at Eriksbergsgatan. One is a woman in a long light fur coat. The other is a shorter, dark man. The woman is remarkably tall and broad-shouldered.

"That must be a man in drag", Lövgren thinks and looks once again.

Both these passengers get off at Stureplan, two stops further along. They are the first of several strange passengers this evening.



10.20 p.m. TEGNÉRGATAN ("CHRISTER PETTERSSON" see page , fig 10)

At 10.15 – 10.30 p.m. Lennart G who drives a black-taxi notices a man who looks like Christer Pettersson on Tegnérsgatan, probably between Luntmakargatan and Döbelnsgatan. Some time later he sees the same man walking northward on the east side of Sveavägen. The taxi driver has a prison record and is under the influence of amphetamine.

10.33 p.m. THE GRAND (TWO MEN)

Several witnesses see two men standing smoking outside the Grand on Sveavägen.

10.35 p.m. BIRGER JARLSGATAN (ALEXANDRA see page , fig 11)

Anders Synnelius and some friends have decided to go to the popular nightclub Alexandra (later Penny Lane) on 29 Birger Jarlsgatan. They drive south on Birger Jarlsgatan when they notice at least one, possibly more, police vehicles parked about ten yards north of the nightclub entrance. These vehicles are facing south. Mats is sure that at least one is a police bus and possibly one or two radio vehicles, type Volvo 240 or SAAB 900. Neither sirens nor auxilliary emergency lights are on.

Anders' girl friend drives past to the kerb almost in front of the Alexandra entrance. She has hardly had time to stop when the police bus turns up. An elderly policeman probably in command waves at her to drive on. Mats can see no reason why the police are there but assumes that they have received orders to keep people at a distance.

10.38 p.m. NORRA LATIN (WALKIE-TALKIE)

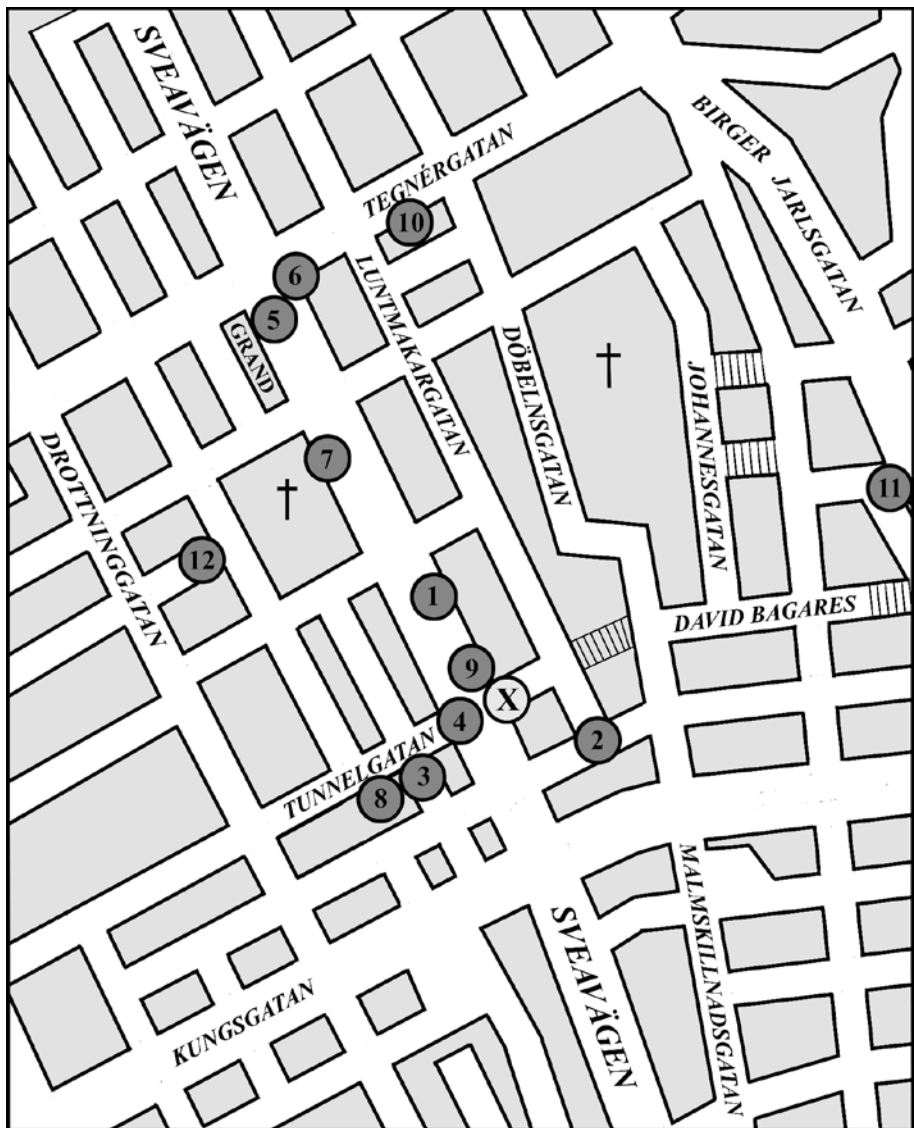
The witness Marianne Ö notices a strange man with a walkie-talkie about 20 yards from the playground of Norra Latin school.

10.45 p.m. WALLINGATAN (STRANGE CAR, see page , fig 12)

At 10.45 p.m. a couple about 40 years of age return from the City Theatre to their car which is parked on Wallingatan at Adolf Fredrik cemetery. Just behind their car is a white Renault R5. This is well hidden in the small street and the distance to the Grand cinema is about 200 yards.

"Two men are sitting completely still in the Renault as if we had scared





1) Men with walkietalkies, see page ?. 2) Men with walkietalkies, see page ?. 3) Man with walkietalkie, see page ?. 4) Man with walkietalkie, see page ?. 5) The Grand Cinema. 6) "Christer Pettersson", see page ?. 7) Man with walkietalkie, see page ?. 8) Man with walkietalkie, see page ?. 9) Man with walkietalkie, see page ?. 10) "Christer Pettersson", see page ?. 11) Alexandra, see page ?. 12) Mystical car, see page ?. X) The future murder site.

them”, explains the husband. ”My wife looks through the windscreen but then the driver turns his head up and back as if he tries to hide his face. I am used to parking in dark areas but I have never experienced anything like that or as scary.”

(Later this witness thinks that he recognizes one of these men as ”one of the leading figures in an politically extreme organization).

10.49 p.m. ADOLF FREDRIK CHURCH (THE VIMMERBY WITNESS)

One man, later referred to as the Vimmerby witness, sees a man with a moustache wandering about outside Adolf Fredrik Church. He is later to send an anonymous letter to the investigators with a drawing of the man.

10.49 p.m. KUNGSTRÄDGÅRDEN (PATROL CAR 1520)

Superintendent Christian Dalsgaard and his driver Thomas Ekesäter in squad car 1520 drive to Kungsträdgården where they are to supervise the building of a rally ramp for the coming car race arranged by a club in Huddinge. They stay here until the alarm is given. Christian Dalsgaard is usually assigned to VD3, Södermalm police station where his rank is police inspector but this night he is deputizing as superintendent with the Normalm police force. His young colleague Ekesäter is a member of the notorious Baseball Gang (see page). During the afternoon he asked for an extra night shift with the radio vehicles which means that he will be on duty for 21 consecutive hours.

At this time, Dalsgaard and Ekesäter are also involved in apprehending two people at the Underground Central.

(According to the book *Inuti Labyrinten (Inside the Labyrinth)* only one of these cases is registered on an action report from the Control Centre – later referred to as the ”drunk internal memo?”. The remarkable thing is that it has never been clarified which of the two drunks is registered, why this internal memo is left unfinished until 01.50 a.m., causing this vehicle to be occupied on the SBC screens and thus being unreachable by any alarms. More about this later).



Christian Dalsgaard

10.49 p.m. THE GRAND (AN ARAB)

A witness by the name of Dager sees several different men outside the Grand. Two of these look like Arabs and are standing by the telephone booth on the south-west corner of Tegnérgratan – Sveavägen. At the bookstore the witness notices a man of about 45.

10.50 p.m. JOHANNESGATAN (EVA see page , fig 13)

On top of the Brunkebergsås hill, 55 year old Marianna P or ”Eva” is on her way home. She lives on Johannesgatan in central Stockholm, some blocks east of Sveavägen

and has finished her evening shift at Sveriges Radio. Beside the bushes surrounding Johannes cemetery she notices two men of about 35-40 years keeping a watchful eye up and down Johannesgatan. Eva has lived here for five years and never seen anyone hanging around here.

"I wonder what they are doing here", Eva says to herself.

About ten yards away a red car is idling. Eva gets the impression that they are waiting for something. One is holding something that might be a walkie-talkie. He is wearing a blue half-length sports jacket and a beige yoke. Eva goes to her flat to have a cup of coffee and fetch her dog for a walk. When she returns out, both men are still standing in the same place but now they retire into the dark by the fence at Johannes fire station. Even the car is still here, still empty and idling. She crosses the street and enters the cemetery.



Johannesgatan where Eva sees the men

10.50 p.m. STOCKHOLM CITY (SQUAD CAR 3230)

Södermalm squad car 3230 (see page) interrupt their duty until minutes just before the assassination. This interruption has never been satisfactorily explained.

10.58 p.m. RÖRSTRANDSGATAN (TOMMY)

Hans S or "Tommy" a 28-year old metalworker is moving and is loading a bed onto the roof-rack of his car parked at Rörstrandsgatan at the Karlbergsvägen crossing. His friends Annika and Lena run into a Seven-Eleven shop to buy cigarettes. Just as they come out, all three see bus 44 passing as a squad car whizzes past and stops with screeching brakes at the nearest bus stop. A civilian man rushes out and enters the bus which continues towards the city where it will cross Sveavägen about 500 yards north of the Grand cinema.

The squad car makes a U-turn but the driver accidentally bumps onto the pavement where the car gets stuck in a snowdrift. After some violent manoeuvres he succeeds in freeing it and disappears at high speed.

10.59 p.m. TEGNÉRGATAN (MALTE see page , fig 14)

At about the same time, witness Malte and his friends are in the Strindberg restaurant on Tegnérsgatan. After a while a man enters and sits down at a table in the middle of the restaurant and Malte notices him, since he is alone. About 11 o'clock Malte hears a signal from this man's table and sees how he picks up something the size of

a wallet from his pocket which he apparently speaks into. Shortly after this, the man leaves the restaurant.

10.59 p.m. THE GRAND (AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL OFFICER)

From about 10.50 p.m. air traffic control officer Lars-Erik Eriksson has been parked in front of the Grand cinema where he is to pick up his parents who are going to a hotel on Dalagatan. Several passersby observe the elegant silver-grey car and imagine that it is waiting for Palme. While Eriksson is waiting, he notices a man who wanders on and off in front of the cinema. For some reason he feels uncomfortable and ensures that the doors are locked. Description of the man: 35-40 years old, 5'11", stocky build. No beard. Does not look "southern". Square face, "hard and tough". Clothing: dark windcheater and yellow knitted "military" hat.

This is the first of many observations of the so-called Grandman.

11.01 p.m. TEGNÉRGATAN (WITNESS A see page , fig 15)

A black-taxi driver (later called Witness A) has earlier observed somebody very like Christer Pettersson close to Tegnérgratan, and he now notices the same person outside the Grand. Simultaneously a taxi driver colleague overhears some policemen saying "they are on Sveavägen and should hurry some place".

11.05 p.m. THE GRAND (MARGARETA)

Now the murder will take place in fourteen minutes. In the cinema lobby, nurse "Margareta" Storhök is waiting for her friend Korhonen who is in the ladies' room. For several minutes Margereta observes a man who is outside the glass doors looking in. He has an intense, scared look and Margereta wonders what he is looking at since the lobby is empty. This man is 35-45 years of age, 5'7" – 5'11" with a square "Nordic" face with a pronounced chin, probably ash-blonde hair and blue eyes. He is somewhat chubby, wears steel-rimmed glasses, a blue half-length jacket and a cap buttoned at the top.

11.05 p.m. HOLLÄNDARGATAN (A-B ANDRÉ see page , fig 16)

Teacher Anna Britta André is on Holländargatan two blocks behind the Grand cinema.

"I am on my way home with my friend when suddenly three men appear from Tegnérgratan. They rush blindly beside each other with about five feet between them. The one in the middle is tall, chunky and blonde. The two others are darker. I look twice at the tall blonde one who looks very Scandinavian. He seems familiar but when they pass, I see he is not anyone I know."

"One of them jumps onto the pavement and it is pos-



Anna Brita André

sible that he turns into Kammakargatan while the two others continue straight on behind Adolf Frederik cemetery. They do not look particularly well-trained, they wear heavy clothes and pant as they run.”

11.06 p.m. THE GRAND CINEMA (ULRIKA)

The film *The Mozart Brothers* ends at 11.06 p.m. As one of the first to leave the cinema, ”Ulrika” Pilgren hurries out since she is late for a party so she rushes to a man by the kerb right in front of the cinema.

”Excuse me, would you tell me the time”, she says.

”Fuck you”, he answers. ”Get lost!”



Holländargatan behind the Grand cinema

11.05 p.m. THE GRAND CINEMA (GUNNEL)

Gunnel has been to the movies and on her way home she passes the Grand cinema. She stops to look at the advertisements and then notices a tall, broad and thickset man beside her. They are very close and the man reacts to her curious look.

”He picks up a cigarette as if to have an excuse to turn away and his hand is trembling”, Gunnel says. ”The entire situation feels disagreeable so I leave.”

11.10 p.m. GRAND (THE COUPLES PART see page))

The Palme family waited a while inside the cinema and now leave the theatre. All four turn right and stop outside the bookshop *Kulturcirkeln* where they talk for a few minutes. Olof and Lisbet are half turned away from the shop while Mårten and Ingrid are in front of them.

Olof has earlier been offered a part in the film and when he sees that Mårten has a film magazine from the lobby, he wants to find out the name of one of the actors.

He tries to leaf through the magazine by the light from the shop window when this is suddenly turned off. Palme starts and tries to look into the shop to see if anyone is there. Mårten has a feeling that he ”feels haunted by the circumstances”. When they can see nothing, both couples walk to the kerb close by.

At the same time, Mårten notices a man who is standing about 15 yards away looking into the dark shop window. This man is about 40 years old, ”not swarthy”, about 5’11” – 6’9”, stocky build with a square face, narrow lips and staring eyes, wearing a blue quilted jacket which ends below the knees. He also has a peaked cap and probably

steel-rimmed glasses.

Someone suggests that all four go to have tea in Gamla Stan but Ingrid prefers to go home. The matter is solved by even Lisbet feeling tired. Mårten offers to get a taxi but Olof wants to stretch his legs. The two couples part and Olof and Lisbet start walking south on Sveavägen on their way home to Gamla Stan. Mårten and Ingrid go in the opposite direction, north via Odenplan to Ingrid's flat on Vanadisvägen. Now Mårten observes how the man starts to follow his parents along Sveavägen walking somewhat slouched with his hands in his pockets.



The bookshop was located in the pharmacy

11.10 p.m. DROTTNINGGATAN **(SUNNIVA THELESTAM** see page , fig 17)

While the Palmes walk down Sveavägen, Sunniva Thelestam hears radio traffic from the street below. Her flat is at 88 Drottninggatan, a few blocks behind the Grand cinema. She goes to her balcony door, opens it slowly and looks out. On the pavement below she sees a police car, probably a black and white five-door Saab estate 900 right next to the house wall. Inside is one man with a walkie-talkie.

"The man is wearing a dark blue track suit or jacket with a heavy lining, he is slumped through the door talking into something, Sunniva tells. But something is strange. The rear seat is partitioned off by a wooden board and is full of technical equipment. Metal boxes on top of each other with knobs, blinking lamps on a panel and on the back of the rear view mirror I see the figures 520, 0520 or 0522. Suddenly he exclaims, "Oh well, over there!" Then he slams the door, tears away down the street and to the right (towards Norra Bantorget) almost driving over the street island."



Drottninggatan- where it occurs

11.10 p.m. OLOFSGATAN (MATTI see page , fig 18)

At about the same time, witness Matti (see page) watches a man with a walkie-talkie walking along Olofsgatan and turning to the right. At Tunnelgatan he meets a squad car which stops and they talk fast with each other. After a few seconds the car takes off towards the traffic lights on Drottninggatan. Now Matti passes the walkie-talkie man very closely and hears something like "Operation Alfa" or "Operation Elsa" as well as "the subject is on Sveavägen".



11.10 p.m. JOHANNESGATAN (EVA see page , fig 13)

When Eva returns home after walking her dog (see 10.50 p.m.), she once again looks out of the window overlooking Johannes cemetery. Then she sees a squad car coming from Kammakargatan, very slowly passing the two strange men and the red car which is still idling. She follows it curiously since seeing a police car here at this time of night is very rare. When she once again focuses on the extraordinary duo, they have disappeared.

This is probably squad car 2160 driven by policeman Lennart Källström (see page) and his colleague Leif Bidefjord. They drive down Johannesgatan at just this time, a quarter of an hour earlier having been summoned to a suspected burglary further up Johannesgatan. In order to pass Eva's home, they must for some reason first drive round Johannes church.



11.11 p.m. MALMSKILLNADSGATAN (CATARINA & ANETTE see page , fig 19)

Catarina N and Anette K are friends driving along Malmskillnadsgatan towards Sergels torg when they notice a man with a walkie-talkie at Brunk-eborgs torg. This man is stocky with black or dark blonde hair wearing a light jacket.

"He talks into the walkie-talkie as if he has nothing to hide", according to Anette K.



11.12 p.m. TRANEBERG BRIDGE (POLICE MOTORCADE)

By now, Tommy (see 10.58 p.m.) has fastened the bed onto the roof rack and is driving towards Hässelby, a suburb north west of Stockholm.

On the Traneberg bridge on his way towards the Alvik roundabout, he encounters several police vehicles driving at high speed towards the city centre. As far as he remembers there are three to six of which at least one Volkswagen bus and a squad bus. None of the vehicles has the blue lights on.

"An entire armada on the way towards the city centre", Tommy thinks to himself. "Something big must be going on there." (Nobody has later been able to explain this police motorcade).

11.15 p.m. REGERINGSGATAN (SQUAD CAR 3230)

At this time, squad bus 3230 from Södermalm district is said to stop at 103 Regeringsgatan. The crew consists of six people. Policeman Claes Djurfeldt (see page) has a flat close by and he jumps out and goes to his illegally parked Volkswagen.

Later he claims to have had a lot of parking tickets lately. (According to Stockholm Street Authority he has had no tickets the previous year). In order to find a better parking space, Claes Djurfeldt drives a wide circle round the block.

He drives north along Regeringsgatan with the squad car close behind him, then turns left into Rådmansgatan and then back into Döbelnsgatan towards the future site of the murder. When Djurfeldt approaches Johannes church, he is driving parallel with the part of Sveavägen where the Palmes walk.

When Djurfeldt reaches David Bagares gata, he parks his VW at a corner and walks back to the waiting squad bus. His car is now on the escape route of the assassin.



3230 drives parallel with the Palmes

11.15 p.m. APELBERGSGATAN (WALKIE-TALKIE TRIO see page , fig 20)

Three people are noticed on Apelbergsgatan in the close vicinity of the future murder site. One of these people has a walkie-talkie.

11.15 p.m. ADOLF FREDRIK CHURCH (MATTI see page , fig 21)

Almost simultaneously, witness Matti (see page) who earlier saw a man with a walkie-talkie on Olofsgatan now observes a number of strange cars in the streets behind Adolf Fredrik church (see page). Among these is a black Ford Scorpio with fake number plates and advanced technical equipment as well as three police cars round the corner. The people in the Scorpio are talking into the radio equipment and are mentioning "observations".



11.15 p.m. ADOLF FREDRIKS KYRKOGATA (JERKER see page , fig 22)

Mauno L, or "Jerker" as he is often referred to in the mass media, is a perfectly ordinary guy about 30 years of age who works as a male nurse. He is walking with his girl friend Kicki from the Monte Carlo nightclub, along Drottninggatan and into Adolf Fredriks kyrkogata. The street is deserted except for one rather tall, stocky man whose back is turned towards the couple. In his hand, the man has a black device with a plastic-covered aerial.

"This communication radio looks like the ones the police use, but it is



bigger”, says Jerker. ”The man holds it to his face but nothing is heard. They get the impression that he is keeping an eye on Sveavägen and waiting for a call.”

As they pass the man, Jerker turns and looks him straight in the face. Because of the pronounced features, Jerker instantly recognizes him but has difficulty identifying him. Later he remembers his name: Baseball gang member, policeman Thomas Piltz (see page).

The couple continue their walk towards Sveavägen but as it is freezing, they go into a doorway at 5 Adolf Fredriks kyrkogata to get out of the cold. But they are not left alone.

”Suddenly we hear running on the stairs and a man comes rushing in the dark violently shoving me as he disappears out the door. Unfortunately I never get a chance to see his face.”

After that the two find it unpleasant in the doorway and start walking along Sveavägen towards Tunnelgatan.



5-7 Adolf Fredriks Kyrkogata

11.15 p.m. REGERINGSGATAN (KRISTIAN see page , fig 23)

200 yards east as the crow flies, lawyer Kristian is on his way home after a visit to Café opera. As he approaches the crossing Regeringsgatan – David Bagares gata, he notices two men with walkie-talkies close to his own entrance. He hides behind a container. The men are completely still, turned towards each other looking into an empty shop window. No one else can be seen in the street.

The men are tall, well-built, Swedish-looking. They mostly resemble a couple of blonde vikings. One is 6’9”, stocky and with a cruel face, one is wearing an ordinary trench coat, the other a dark coat with a touch of white. Kristian experiences the situation as threatening and makes a detour. In a gateway on Malmskillnadsgatan, he notices an idling car but thinks nothing of it.

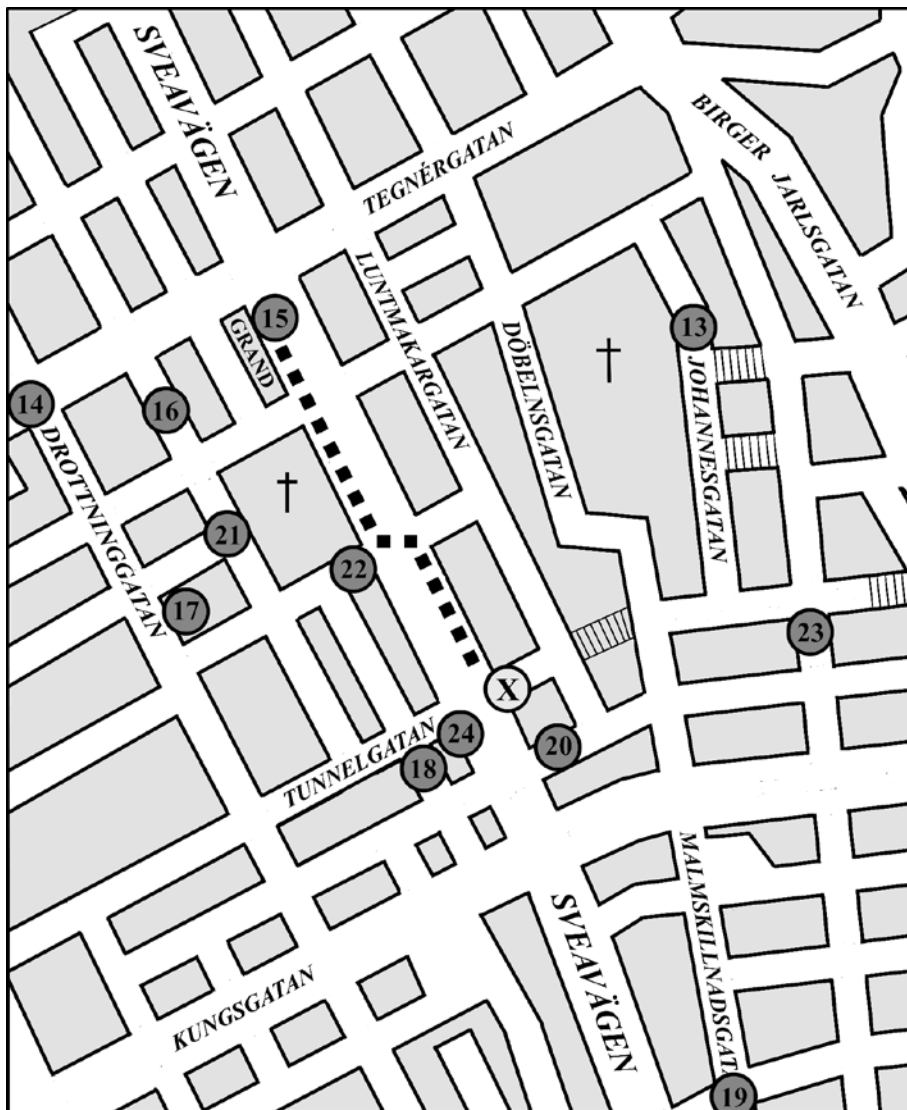


11.16 p.m SVEAVÄGEN (WALKIE-TALKIE see page , fig 24)

Five minutes before the murder, a Yugoslavian taxi-driver observes a man with a walkie-talkie on the stairs down towards Hötorget Underground station across from the Dekorima shop by the future crime site.

This man seems nervous and is looking north along Sveavägen. The taxi-driver thinks this a bit odd but decides to drive on.





13) Men with walkietalkies, see page ?. 14) Mystical man, see page ?. 15) "Christer Pettersson", see page ?. 16) Running men, see page ?. 17) Mystical prowler car, see page ?. 18) Man with walkietalkieman, see page ?. 19) Man with walkietalkie, see page ? (outside the map). 20) Man with walkietalkie, see page ?. 21) Cars, see page ?. 22) Man with walkietalkie, see page ?. 23) Man with walkietalkie, see page ?. 24) Man with walkietalkie, see page ?. X) The future murder site. Staggered line: The walk of the Palmes.

11.16 p.m. SVEAVÄGEN (WIKLUND see page , fig 25)

”Jan” Wiklund is to fetch his wife on Målargatan. He swears at the traffic rules which force him to drive round several blocks in order to reach the address. This implies that, within a few minutes, he will pass the crossing Sveavägen – Tunnelgatan. The first time he gets annoyed that a man opens the rear door of a car which has stopped right in front of Olofsgatan, thus forcing him to brake. There are two more men in the front seat. The second time, he notices the same man on the street corner looking north along Sveavägen. This man is about 35, average height, with dark hair and a big black moustache.

11.17 p.m. ODENPLAN (MÅRTEN PALME AND HIS GIRLFRIEND)

Mårten Palme and his girlfriend Ingrid Klering walk north via Odenplan to Ingrid’s home on Vanadisvägen.

11.17 p.m. SVEAVÄGEN (ALF LUNDIN see page , fig 26)

Alf Lundin, a 35-year old male nurse, is on his way north on Sveavägen. He starts as he notices a dark figure moving about in Adolf Fredrik cemetery. It seems as if someone is trying to hide behind some gravestones. Alf tries to get a closer look but has difficulty seeing in the poor light. Immediately after this he encounters the Palmes and observes that they are surrounded by three people.

”I get the impression that all five make up a group”, Alf says. ”Just in front are two people in dark clothes and after them an incredibly large man, bowlegged and dressed in a grey-green quilted jacket, dark trousers, white socks and dark sports shoes. It seems as if these three are security guards but that they are walking at a slight distance to be inconspicuous.”

Just as Alf passes him, the large man lifts his hand and looks away but Alf has time to notice that he has a mark on his face and walks with a stoop. Furthermore, he is 40-45 years of age, 5’11” – 6’1”, ordinary build with wide shoulders and narrow waist, oval face, medium blonde hair parted at the side. His ears can be seen, he is not bald, he has a staring look, thin-lipped mouth and a sharp ”Jewish” nose. He is wearing thin-rimmed glasses and seems to be ”Central European”.

When Alf turns around, he sees that the men in front have stopped on the other side of the pedestrian crossing by Adolf Fredriks kyrkogata as if waiting for the Palmes. Alf has ”a weird feeling and vibrations that something might happen to the Palmes”, this making him turn around to follow them at a distance.

11.?? p.m. TUNNELGATAN (LETTER WITNESS see page , fig 27)

A woman who is later to be referred to as the Letter Witness makes an observation at the corner of Tunnelgatan – Olofsgatan only 50 yards from the future site of the murder. Unconfirmed information has it that the woman sees a person with some

form of weapon.

11.?? p.m. SNICKAREBACKEN (GUNNAR ROTH see page , fig 28)

On the night of the murder, Gunnar Roth who is a regular customer in the Karelia restaurant comes to dance. When he arrives, an empty car is parked towards the tunnel entrance at the end of Snickarebacken. This car is probably a green Japanese car from the seventies or a VW Passat, it is rather dirty and seems parked in a strange way.

11.17 p.m. DEKORIMA CORNER (SEES NOTHING)

A witness named Rolder and his company stops at Dekorima because he feels sick. In spite of the fact that this is the exact spot where the murder will take place in a few minutes, they see nobody else close by.

11.17 p.m. SVEAVÄGEN (LJUBISA NAJIC)

In the takeaway on the west side of the crossing Adolf Fredriks kyrkogata – Sveavägen, the owner Ljubisa Najic and a woman observe the premier and his wife walking by. In front of them are two men in dark clothes. The distance between them is about 15 yards. Approximately ten yards behind the Palmes is a man, about 45-50 years, more than 5'11", stocky build, rather fat and coarse. He is wearing a greyish worn knee-length cloth jacket. Najic gets the impression that he has a bad taste in clothing.

11.17 p.m. SVEAVÄGEN (WANT TO LOOK INTO A BOUTIQUE)

The Palmes decide to cross the street and pass the crossing Sveavägen – Adolf Fredriks kyrkogata from the north west corner to the south east corner and from there proceed to the window of Boutique Sari. Lisbet Palme has earlier had a dress made here.

Later Lisbet remembers that Olof hesitates a little. Might he have noticed that they are being followed?

**11.17 p.m. SVEAVÄGEN
(KERSTIN NORDSTRÖM)**

An elderly lady, Kerstin Nordström, lives on the sixth floor of 39 Sveavägen.

"I cannot say exactly when I saw the two of them pass Sveavägen. It might have been shortly before the murder. But I do know that I saw a couple, a man and a woman. They walked directly across the street and looked in the



The prime minister and his wife cross Sveavägen

shop windows. I even saw a man walking less than ten yards after them.”

11.18 p.m. DEKORIMA CORNER (KATJA & PIRJO see page , fig X)

Two Finnish women, Katja and Pirjo, are on their way home from the cinema. When they reach the crossing Sveavägen – Tunnelgatan, Katja asks Pirjo what time it is and Pirjo then notices that she has left her watch at home.

Katja turns to a man standing with his arms folded outside the Dekorima art shop (see page). Just as she is about to ask him, she discovers that she recognizes him as a compatriot and therefore addresses him in Finnish:

”Mitä kello on? What time is it?”

Instead of answering, the man stares in her in astonishment.

”Kuinka paljon kello on? Why won’t you tell me what time it is?”

The man looks dumbfounded and still says nothing. Just then there is a ”pling” from a metal thing he has hidden in his armpit and a voice says in Finnish:

”Here they come!”

”Minut tunnetin”, the man says in a strained voice. ”I have been recognized. What should I do?”

”Don’t give a damn, do what you have to do!”

11.18 p.m. CAFÉ MON CHERI (VICTOR GUNNARSSON)

From the Mon Cheri café, 33-year old Victor Gunnarsson walks to McDonald’s on Kungsgatan and from there to the Rigoletto cinema to see the show which starts at 11.30 p.m. Gunnarsson is soon to be apprehended as a suspect in the Palme murder case and referred to as the ”33-year old” (see page).

11.18 p.m. TUNNELGATAN (INGE MORELIUS)

Helena Lädhe, the girl friend of music teacher Inge Morelius, is to get some money from a cash point on the corner of Tunnelgatan – Sveavägen. He has parked his car with the front wheels in the pedestrian crossing and is a little worried since this is illegal. Therefore both he and his friend, Sven-Erik Rolfart are keeping watch in every direction. At the same time, a man in a parka jacket is walking fast on the other side of Sveavägen towards Tunnelgatan, away from the Grand cinema. This man walks almost on the kerb, maybe he has



The so-called Dekorima-man is waiting

just crossed the street. After having passed an advertisement display pillar on the outside, he turns off towards Dekorima. According to Morelius, he first looks into the shop window, then turns around and stays like that facing the street.

”Look at that guy”, Morelius says to his friend. ”It looks as if he is waiting for someone. Maybe there is a drug deal going on.”

Helena Lädhe’s withdrawal is registered by the bank computer at 11.18.15-11.18.56.

11.19 p.m. SVEAVÄGEN (RED CAR see page , fig 29)

The minutes before the assassination, a red car, probably an Alfa Sud or VW Golf, is driven north on Sveavägen with 3-4 people in it. It veers towards the kerb and thus prevents a car behind it from passing (see page). The driver who seems to be looking for a parking space, puts on his brakes, starts again, and so on until the car tears off to the right on Tegnérsgatan.

11.19 p.m. SVEAVÄGEN (NICOLA FAUZZI)

Witness Nicola Fauzzi is walking north on the eastern side of Sveavägen. He has just passed Tunnelgatan without noticing a single person. Only a minute later, a couple approach him and later he will testify that he meets the Palmes at the so-called Bonnier Building on 56 Sveavägen. 5-10 yards behind them is an elderly man in a blue jacket. As Fauzzi walks past, he thinks that this man is too old to be a security guard.

11.19 p.m. STUREPLAN (SQUAD CAR WITH LIGHTS OFF)

Gun K and her husband are walking from Norrmalmstorg to the Monte Carlo Restaurant on the corner of Sveavägen and Kungsgatan. As they pass Stureplan, they see a squad car with the lights off parked under the so-called Toadstool.

11.19 p.m. HÖTORGET (SQUAD CAR see page , fig 30)

A few minutes before the murder, a squad car is parked on Kungsgatan at Hötorget.

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From now on and about 15 minutes there are diverging opinions concerning the times. Therefore this book will refrain from exact time information. Several books have been written about these decisive minutes, e.g. *Inuti Labyrinten*, *Polisspåret*, *Coverup*, etc. (See the Bibliography on page). You can read more about manipulated reports and timelists on page .

11 23 ?? p.m. BIRGER JARLSGATAN (ALEXANDRA see page , fig 31)

When witness Anders Sunnelius and his friends (see 11.35 p.m.) arrive at Alexandra for the second time, the squad cars are no longer there. Only one single police bus is

parked 20-30 yards further north on Snickarbacken facing Birger Jarlsgatan with both engine and headlights turned off.

11.?? p.m. SLUSSENPLAN (WILHELM KRAMM)

About this time, Wilhelm "The Mad Austrian" Kramm (see page) is stopped in a routine control on Slussenplan by squad car 3480. Before the night is over, Wilhelm Kramm is to be accused of murdering the premier (see page).

11.?? p.m. SVEAVÄGEN (WIKLUND see page , fig 32)

For the second time in a very short time (see 11.16 p.m.) witness Wiklund passes the crossing Sveavägen – Tunnelgatan. Now he notices a man keeping watch to the north by the post office.

11.?? p.m. DEKORIMA (ANDERS BJÖRKMAN)

Anders Björkman is on his way home after an office party. He is walking with some of his friends from work north along Sveavägen. His friends want to go on to Kåren to dance. As they have to get some money, they go to the entrance of Götabanken in the Skandia Building which is open 24 hours a day and where there is a cashpoint. This is about 20 yards north of the future site of the murder. Björkman waits outside and the friends part. Björkman starts home. Without knowing it he is now a few yards behind the Palmes.

11.?? p.m. DEKORIMA CORNER (THE MURDER)

As the Palmes pass the man, he goes from behind up to the premier, puts his hand on his shoulder, pulls him towards himself and fires a large-caliber revolver. The bullet crushes Olof Palme's fifth thoracic vertebra, tears the aorta, the upper large vein as well as the oesophagus and trachea after which it penetrates through the upper part of his chest.

When the shot rings out, Lisbet thinks that some youths are playing with fireworks and turns to Olof to mention this, when she notices that he stumbles and slumps to the ground. He is dead before he reaches the pavement.

After this, the murderer fires a second shot at Lisbet. The bullet is said to graze her back but apart from that she is unharmed.

11.?? p.m. SVEAVÄGEN (ALF LUNDIN)

Witness Alf Lundin (see 11.17 p.m.) has turned around as he has a weird feeling that something nasty is going to happen. He thus notices that the Palmes are looking into a shop window. And then he observes that the man following them crosses Sveavägen further on towards Kungsgatan.

Alf continues south on Sveavägen and now notices the man at one of the Dekorima

windows. This is the man he has seen at the Grand. Alf Lundin has impaired hearing but he claims that he now hears a "puff" and sees Palme falling to the ground.

11.?? p.m. DEKORIMA (ANDERS BJÖRKMAN)

Anders Björkman sees three people walking beside each other in front of him. They are chatting and seem to be enjoying themselves.

Björkman notices that they are about the same height and that the man to the left has his arm around the person in the middle, so he assumes that this is a woman. Suddenly he hears two shots and sees one person falling. Simultaneously the woman walking closest to the kerb screams something in what Björkman takes to be a foreign language.

The perpetrator disappears at once east on Tunnelgatan. He is wearing "a dark or dark-blue, rolled up, knitted hat and something dark and jacket-like, reaching to his knees".

The lighting at the site of the murder only consists of the street lights on Svevägen and two lamps above Tunnelgatan so details are difficult to distinguish. 35 yards into Tunnelgatan are a number of construction barracks from the company Kommunbygg. This row stops where Luntmakargatan crosses Tunnelgatan.

The east part of Tunnelgatan is an approximately 23' wide walkway. About a hundred yards further on is the opening of the Brunkeberg tunnel, a public subway to Birger Jarlsgatan.

At this time of day, however, this tunnel is closed. On both sides of the tunnel are stairs towards Malmskillnadsgatan but the stairs to the right are blocked by construction scaffolding. The stairs are divided into four sections and on the left are both a lift and an escalator up to Malmskillnadsgatan.



Death approaches from behind



Anders Björkman

11.?? p.m. DEKORIMA ("CHRISTER PETTERSSON" see page , fig X)

The same black-taxi driver who has repeatedly noticed someone very like Christer Pettersson on Tegnérsgatan and by the Grand, now observes this man by the window of Dekorima. As he approaches Kungsgatan, he suddenly hears a bang which makes him turn his head and, out of the corner of his eye, see "Christer Pettersson". However, he continues to the right on Kungsgatan. This witness does not appear until 1997 – eleven years later.

11.?? p.m. TUNNELGATAN (INGE MORELIUS)

About one minute earlier, music teacher Inge Morelius has seen the Palmes walking along arm-in-arm just on the kerb passing the advertisement display pillar on the outside. After the couple has passed the pillar, they veer towards the centre of the wide pavement. Morelius then notices how the two let go of each other's arms just as they have passed the Dekorima corner. The mystical man whom he has noticed earlier, now closes in on the Palmes and grabs hold of Olof Palme's shoulder. Simultaneously, Morelius sees several sharp lights after which the man falls to the ground left shoulder first, landing with his back turned towards the alley.

The murderer now quickly puts one hand in his pocket and runs into the dark alley directly in front of Morelius' car. The man is wearing a parka-like dark jacket, a dark knitted hat rolled up all the way around and shoes. In particular, Morelius notices that the ankles are white below the trouser legs.



The perfect escape route

11.?? p.m. THE SITE OF THE MURDER (JAN-ÅKE SVENSSON)

A witness called Jan-Åke Svensson stops his car in the left lane by the Sveavägen – Tunnelgatan crossing when he hears a shot to his right. As he turns, he notices three people on the pavement, the person in the middle falling to the ground. Immediately after the second shot, he notices a whiff of smoke on the pavement almost by the victim and towards the kerb. The perpetrator then runs away while Lisbet falls to her knees beside her shot husband.

This incident is also observed by a taxi driver named Hans Johansson who has stopped his car at the red light. Johansson immediately makes a U-turn and sees the culprit turn and run towards the stairs. He decides to stay in his car and call his taxi switchboard to report the incident.

His three passengers, Kenneth Ersson, Göran Israelsson and Stefan Glantz jump out of the car.

“We hurry to turn the body into the Nato position”, says Stefan Glantz. “His face is all bloody but I still try mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.”

“He is dead! He is dead! He has been shot!” Lisbet Palme is hysterical and wanders around on the pavement.

This is seen by brother and sister Per and Christina Wallin who are walking on the other side of Sveavägen. They immediately run to see if there is anything they can do.

11.?? p.m. THE SITE OF THE MURDER (ANNA HAGE)

There is a total of seven cars present, of which three taxis and a limousine at the crossing where the traffic lights have just changed from red to green in the seconds previous to the shots. Witness Cecilia Anderstedt is in a taxi just by the site of the crime together with her friends Anna Hage and Karin Johansson.

“I see three people cross the street towards the Dekorima corner from the advertisement display pillar about 50 feet north of Tunnelgatan.”

Unfortunately, Cecilia turns away from these three and not until somebody in the taxi cries out that someone has fallen, does she turn that way again.

“We were in the taxi on Sveavägen when we suddenly hear shots”, says 17-year old Anna Hage. “I get the impression that the perpetrator is of middle age and average height, he has wide shoulders and his head seems a little too small for his body, like someone who lifts weights. He is wearing a long coat.”

Anna Hage’s friend Karin Johansson simultaneously notices that the murderer is about 35 years old, average height and with dark hair. He is alone and runs very fast.

“After I threw myself out of the car, I run to the victim whose wife is standing there just staring”, continues Anna Hage.

“I immediately start cardiac massage and after a few minutes I succeed in getting the pulse going but only for a few seconds. At the same time, a guy is giving him mouth-to-mouth. We keep on for at least one minute until the ambulance arrives. But nothing works. The man is completely lifeless, blood gushing out of his mouth and chest. Strangely enough his wife is trying to make us stop.”



Lisbet falls to her knees beside her husband



Cars stop and people rush to help

At the same time, Karin Johansson does her very best to calm Lisbet Palme without knowing who she is.

11.?? p.m. THE SKANDIA BUILDING (STIG ENGSTRÖM)

Stig Engström is a PR man and graphic artist at the insurance company Skandia, the large office block of which is directly beside the site of the murder. According to his own statement, he works with information, damage prevention and sales support. He is later to be referred to as the Skandia man. This night he has been working overtime in one of the top floors in the enormous Skandia Building. His clocking-in card shows 11.21.00 p.m. when he leaves 44 Sveavägen.

He walks to the kerb and by an advertisement display pillar he hears a sound resembling that of a banger. He only hears one shot clearly, the other sounds more like noise. But when he looks towards Tunnelgatan, he sees a person lying on the pavement and a woman kneeling over him. Engström believes that a dope deal has gone wrong and hurries to be of assistance. The man is lying face down, blood is gushing out of his mouth concealing his features.

Stig assists in putting the victim in the prone position and talks to the woman who seems to be confused, running up and down.

“Where did the culprit go?” he asks.

“That way”, says the woman and points towards the stairs in the alley.

“What was he wearing?”

After a few seconds the woman answers, “A dark blue quilted jacket. And by the way they have also shot me!”

I wonder if it is all that bad, the way she is running around, Stig Engström thinks to himself as he notices that she uses the word “they” (!). After about ten seconds, he looks into the alley by Tunnelgatan. There he sees a person peeping out just behind the construction barracks on Luntmakargatan and he feels uncomfortable and threatened.

11.?? p.m. LUNTMAKARGATAN (LARS JEPPSSON see page , fig 33)

Witness Lars Jeppsson has come along Luntmakargatan and is standing on the south west corner of the crossing Luntmakargatan – Tunnelgatan. He is just wondering where to go when he hears two shots from Sveavägen. Some construction barracks prevent him from seeing Sveavägen but he does see a man fall like a log. At the same time he hears a woman scream, “No, what are you doing?!”

As soon as he understands that somebody has been shot, he jumps back behind the barracks. Seconds later he hears running steps on the other side. The man is quite tall with a broad back, neck like a wrestler and dark clothes. His hand closest to Jeppsson, his right one, is empty. The man now runs up the 89 stairs to Malmskillnadsgatan. He seems to be fit and taking two steps at a time. The escape route is perfectly chosen and the district round Malmskillnadsgatan offers several possibilities.

Just as the murderer is running up to the Brunkebergsås, squad car 3230 (see page) slowly starts away from the neighbourhood. It does not go south towards its own district but turns towards Sergels torg.

At the top of the stairs the perpetrator turns and looks down towards Sveavägen. When he has disappeared, Lars Jeppsson hesitantly runs after him. Since the man is armed, one had better be careful. One minute and fifteen seconds after the murder, Jeppsson reaches the top of the stairs.

Here is the start of what is to become the most intense hunt ever for a murderer in Sweden – and at the same time the greatest investigation catastrophe.



Lars Jeppsson

11.?? p.m. NORRA BANTORGET (FILLING STATION see page , fig 34)

At the same time, a couple are filling their car at the Norra Bantorget Shell station as two squad cars arrive and park front to front. The woman sees a dozen police officers leave the cars, most of them dressed in white jackets. One is a woman. The officers are joking and as several of them enter the station, one of the witnesses hears an officer ask with a laugh, “Did you hear any alarm? We didn’t!”

Only one of these two squad cars has ever been identified, the Norrmalm car 1230 with Christer Persson in charge. The officer filling the tanks is police sergeant Kent Bäcklund.

11.?? p.m. SVEAVÄGEN (ANDERS DELSBORN)

Taxi driver Anders Delsborn is driving south on Sveavägen. He has three young women in his taxi: Charlotte Liljedahl, Lena Schödin and Ann-Charlott Holmgren. There is a red light at the Tunnelgatan crossing.

“I see how Olof and Lisbet Palme are talking to a man”, Delsborn says. “They have their backs to the shop window at the corner. The man is facing them with his back turned towards me. He is wearing some form of hat and a greyish ulster with black spots. Suddenly he takes out a large pistol, Wild West type, puts it to Olof Palme’s chest and I hear two fast shots and see a big flame from the muzzle.”

As the victim falls to the ground on the other side of the street, the perpetrator runs away. People instantly start gathering around a rather hysterical woman who dashes about screaming. Delsborn quickly stops by the kerb and calls his base on his radio.

Ann-Louise Mary Paulsson is working at Järfälla taxi this night and she is the one to receive Delsborn’s call.

“Somebody has been shot. Call the police and the ambulance! There is a man lying in the street. He is not moving!”

She hurries but it is almost a whole minute before she finds the number of the

Stockholm police and gets contact with police officer Ulf Helin at the Lc.

“Our taxi 2517 claims that someone has been shot at the crossing Tunnelgatan – Sveavägen.”

11.?? p.m. LUNTMAKARGATAN (SIGGE CEDERGREN see page , fig 35)

Sigge Cedergren, owner of the Oxen gambling joint, is on his way home from the club with his pal Reine Jansson. He is driving an old Saab borrowed from an acquaintance. As he stops to let traffic pass, he notices four people, one of whom a woman, walking briskly north on Malmskillnadsgatan towards Apelbergsgatan. The group passes in front of Cedergren’s car and he observes that one of the men is carrying a walkie-talkie.

Now Sigge drives north on Malmskillnadsgatan and turns right down Luntmakargatan, that is to say the wrong way on a one-way street. (In 1999, the street is one-way in the opposite direction, so the photo is misleading). The first part of Luntmakargatan consists of a steep downhill and at 10-12 Luntmakargatan a container is blocking about one third of the street.

When the car is almost opposite the container, an old white Volvo 142/244 drives out from a parking area and blocks his way. Sigge reverses round the corner to let the other car pass. But it never turns up. He then drives down once again, but even this time the Volvo drives in front of him and blocks his way. Now Sigge starts getting annoyed. Why is the Volvo blocking his way?

In order to get a clear view, he opens the car door and is reversing as he hears two shots.

“Jesus, this is like the Wild West”, he says to his friend before he drives round the corner and stops.

The car that has been blocking his way now passes him closely followed by a dark estate car. Cedergren gets the impression that the driver intends to go east but changes his mind and turns down Apelbergsgatan towards Sveavägen.

A dark estate car, probably an Opel or a Volvo (see page) follows close by.

During this time, the assassin has escaped from the Dekorima corner and disappeared down Tunnelgatan and when Cedergren makes his third attempt, nothing stops him driving down Luntmakargatan



Sigge Cedergren



The street where Cedergren is stopped

past Tunnelgatan.

11.?? p.m. CALL 1 (LAC-tape track 11) (LEIF LJUNGQVIST)

Businessman Leif Ljungqvist is in his car at the traffic lights Sveavägen – Tunnelgatan when the shots ring out. With him in the car is his friend Jan Andersson. A taxi in front of them makes a U-turn to stop by the victim. Leif Ljungqvist does the same and parks in front of the taxi while dialling 90 000 on his car phone. However, it dawns on him that he has to dial 08 before the alarm number, so he tries again. Operator Sonja Teir at the Emergency Control Centre (LAC) answers after seven seconds and connects him with the police control centre. Nobody answers. Ljungqvist tries for 73 seconds with no answer. Then he tires and hangs up.

The following time information from the radio communication is unfortunately not too reliable since this tape is a manually-made copy of an original tape which, according to the police, had been missing for two years. This is obvious if you compare the different sections. Furthermore, the evidence has been cut and revised (see page).

Abbreviations:

(LAC) = Emergency Control Centre (90 000).

(SBC) = Polisens Sambandscentral

(Lc) = Police Control Centre (Time indications from the LAC tape clock)

”11:22.10”

”11:22.20”

Sonja Teir (LAC): 90 000.

Leif Ljungqvist (car phone, loud noise in the background): There has been a murder on Sveavägen!

Sonja Teir (LAC): Talk to the police. (directed to someone else): Murder on Sveavägen. (after which she calls the police switchboard to connect the call).

Man (in the background at LAC): One-Zero-Two.

”11:22.30”

Leif Ljungqvist (car phone): Yes.

Other male voice (in the background, probably saying): Have you called the police?

Leif Ljungqvist (car phone) (beginning inaudible): Because we ... just heard a shot.

”11:22.40”

(Noise and telephone signals)

Another male voice (via Leif’s car phone): You must have seen something?

(Ringing signals)

Male voice (perhaps the same as previous): You don't know where he went?

"11:22.50"

(Interruption in the copy of the LAC-tape from 11:22.50 until 11:23.10)

(Ringing signals)

"11:23.20"

Male voice (close): Yes.

(Several consecutive ringing signals)

"11:23.30"

Male voice in the background via Leif's car phone: ... a taxi which is ringing.

Leif Ljungqvist (car phone). Do you have a description of that guy then?

(Ringing signals)

"11:23.40"

Male voice (via Leif's car phone): He is here.

Female switchboard operator: Police. (noise from car phone). Hello?

(Interruption in the LAC-tape copy)

Some questions: How can one explain the interruptions in the recording? If the traffic tape and the speaking clock tape are not running in parallel and uninterrupted nothing guarantees the chronology of the calls. What does the comment "he is here" refer to?

11.?? p.m. MALMSKILLNADSGATAN

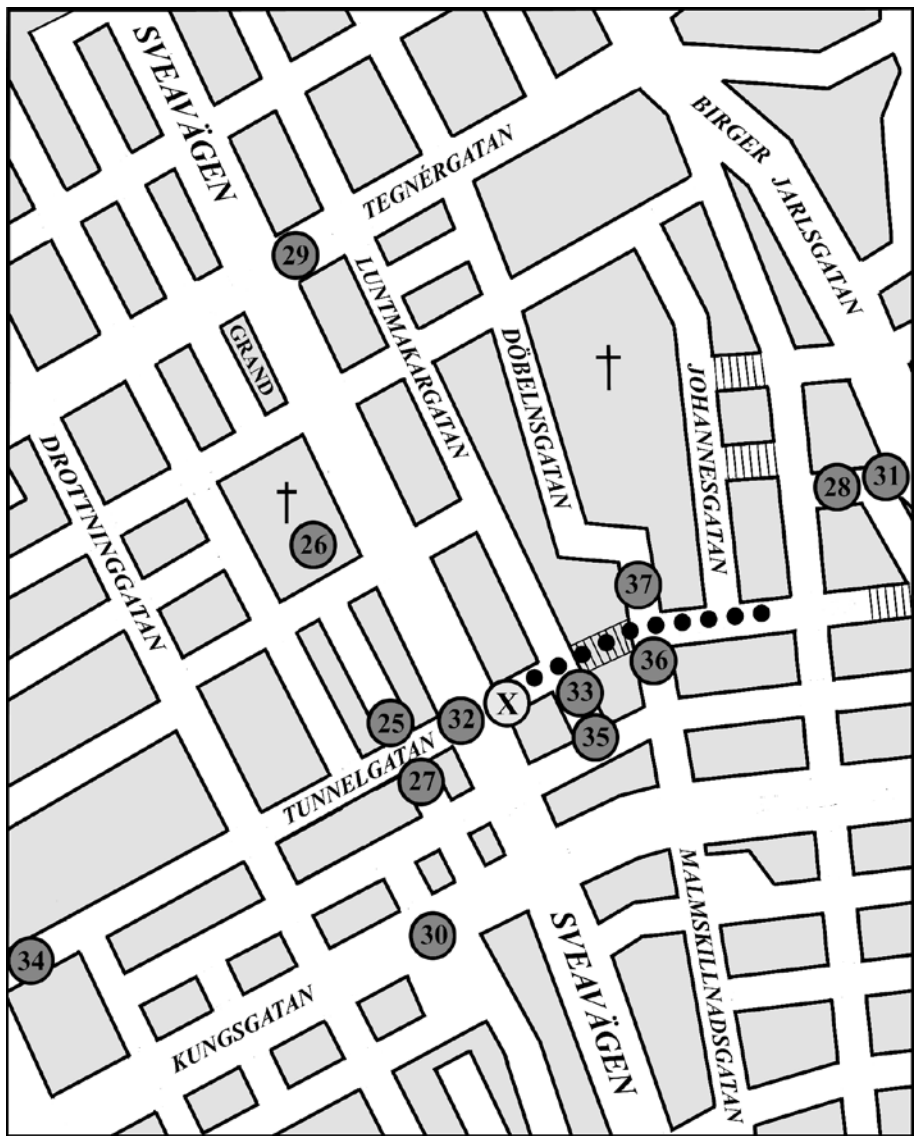
(THE MAN ON THE STAIRS see page , fig 36)

A 27-year old witness named Benny P, later called the Man on the Stairs is on his way to the popular disco Taurus on Malmskillnadsgatan. He stops at the top of the stairs at Tunnelgatan to have a pee. Suddenly he hears two bangs and when he is leaving, a man with a sharp intense stare bumps into him.

The man is wearing a knitted military hat with ear muffs and a light military half-length jacket and, as the Man on the Stairs comments on his manners, he just mumbles and then disappears towards Johannes fire station across the street. The witness particularly notices that the man smells of sweat.

11.?? p.m. MALMSKILLNADSGATAN (WITNESS E see page , fig 37)

Christer K, or witness E as he is later to be named, is driving south on Malmskillnadsgatan. Close to Johannes fire station a man runs into the street from the right. Witness E slams on the brakes and the man who has slipped in front of the car stays there for several seconds before he continues on David Bagares gata. The man has a glaring stare and a revolver in his right hand. E then sees him disappear on a street to



25) Wiklund, see page ?. 26) Men in cemetery, see page ?. 27) The Letter-witness, see page ?. 28) VW-Passat, see page ?. 29) Red car, see page ?. 30) Police car, see page ?. 31) Police car, see page ?. 32) Man on look-out, see page ?. 33) Lars Jeppsson, see page ?. 34) Police officers at filling station (outside the map), see page ?. 35) Car blocking street, see page ?. 36) Man on stairs, see page ?. 37) Witness E, see page ?. X) The murder site. Staggered line: The escape route.

the left.

11.?? p.m. DAVID BAGARES GATA (YVONNE NIEMINEN see page , fig 38)

Yvonne Nieminen and her friend Ahmed Zahir have just left a club on Johannesgatan and turn into David Bagares gata westward when they see a man running towards them on the other side of the street. In spite of the cold weather, the man's jacket is open and he has some sort of handbag. He is trying to put something into this or take something out. The bag is about 8" by 6" and brown.



The murderer is running down David Bagares gata

Nieminen gets the impression that the man is being chased and thinks that he might have stolen the bag. As he passes them, he turns two or three times. The two notice that the man is dark and stocky, wearing a probably black knee-length coat which flutters a lot, a peaked cap and shoes. He slips a little in the sleet and seems to have difficulty running.

The couple continue to the very top of Malmskillnadsgatan and then see another man coming up the stairs at a run.

"Where did he go? Did you see where he went?" Lars Jeppsson shouts without stopping.

"He went that way", Nieminen answers and points along David Bagares gata towards Regeringsgatan.

11.?? p.m. LUNTMAKARGATAN (THE SKANDIA BUILDING see page , fig 39)

Security officer Anette Kohut drives out of the Skandia garage immediately after the murder and disappears. She then notices a red car (see 11.19 p.m.) unsteadily swerving very fast right on to Tegnérsgatan.

11.?? p.m. OLOFSGATAN (TOMMY ANDERSSON see page , fig 40)

Tommy Andersson has been to the Monte Carlo restaurant with his girlfriend. On Olofsgatan almost by Adolf Fredriks kyrkogata he has just heard two or three bangs. About one minute later a man comes running from Tunnelgatan. He crashes into Andersson who gets mad and screams "bloody Turk!" after the man as this jumps into a car which starts up Sveavägen. This man is about 30-35 years of age, dark hair, possibly moustache, dressed in a dark quilted jacket.

11.?? p.m. KUNGSGATAN (GÖSTA SÖDERSTRÖM see page , fig 41)

Police superintendent Gösta Söderström and his driver Ingvar Windén belong to Östermalm police district. This night, superintendent Söderström is the highest in command and it is his responsibility to ensure that there is no trouble in central Stockholm. They are just checking the so-called Gang Round, when their squad car is stopped on Kungsgatan by a tall man about 40 years old and dressed in brown, who strides out into the street.

"They are shooting on Sveavägen", he says when Söderström opens the car window.

Without checking the man's name and address, Söderström immediately decides to go to the scene of the crime.

"Go!" he yells.

His main task now is to assist any possible victim. Simultaneously he calls on his radio:

"We have received information from Taxi that someone has been shot on Sveavägen by Tunnelgatan", and at the same time records the time. 11.28.

Making a note of the time is standard procedure in all alarm situations.

(The man on Kungsgatan is a mystery. His identity will remain unknown until the court case against the magazine Proletären in 1989. During these proceedings, former chief investigator Hans Holmér reveals both this man's full name and date of birth.

When this man is later identified by some private people, it turns out that he is a policeman and unknown to Järfälla Taxi in spite of the fact that this is where he has been working during the night of the murder, according to the police. This person is also 15 years younger than the man who stopped Gösta Söderström's squad car.)



Gösta Söderström

11.?? p.m. DAVID BAGARES GATA (LARS JEPPSSON see page , fig 42)

Pursuing Lars Jeppsson (see page) hesitates a little, maybe about ten seconds, before he continues along David Bagares gata. He then perceives something moving, perhaps someone crouching behind some parked cars across from 22-24 David Bagares gata. About 30 yards downhill, just before Johannesgatan opens into David Bagares gata, he at the same time notices a squad car tearing into David Bagares gata from Regeringsgatan. This is squad car 1520 driving up the hill without its emergency lights on. When Jeppsson meets this car, he gains eye contact with superintendent Christian Dalsgaard but the car does not stop but passes him towards the top of the hill. No effort is being made to stop Jeppsson who surprised trots on down David Bagares gata.

11.?? p.m. THE SITE OF THE MURDER (GÖSTA SÖDERSTRÖM)

Now superintendent Gösta Söderström and police sergeant Ingvar Windén in radio

squad car 2520 arrive at the scene. When they get there, 10 to 15 people have gathered around the wounded man who is lying on his back in a large pool of blood. Söderström immediately sees that he is in a bad way. The face is covered in blood gushing out of his mouth. Some people are giving cardiac compression and mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

11.?? p.m. LC (AREA ALARM)

The Lc of the Stockholm police send out an area alarm which is said to reach all radio patrol cars in the City area. At the same time, superintendent Gösta Söderström tries to calm the wife of the injured man. When he grabs hold of her to calm her, she yells:

“Are you mad! Don’t you know me? Don’t you see that I am Lisbet Palme and that is my Olof lying there!”

Söderström is stunned and bends over the man to see if she is serious. He immediately knows that the man is dead but bends further down to scrutinize the face with the staring eyes carefully and then accepts that the woman is telling the truth. It is the premier of the country who is lying there!

Söderström presses his fingertip on the cornea of the victim to see if there are any reflexes, but nothing happens. Blood is gushing from the mouth and nose of the man completely drenching his clothes.

After about ten seconds, Södermalm squad car 3230 turns up with Kjell Östling, Leif Svensson, Jan Hermansson, Peter Wikström, Claes Djurfeldt and Klas Gedda. Usually the crew of a squad car consists of five but this very night Ulf Helin is working extra at the SBC where he is like a spider in its web for the future murder investigations. When the alarm went, the squad car was on Beridarbansgatan by Sergels torg and then, without waiting for the call, proceeded to the site of the crime.

“They (!) ran that way”, someone cries out (possibly witness Leif Ljungqvist or the so-called Skandia man, Stig Engström).

The superintendent immediately orders a search.

“Get going! The suspects have run towards the stairs”.

“But we have no protective equipment”, Kjell Östling in charge of the squad car protests.

“Never mind that! Go!”

In spite of the order, Kjell Östling and driver Leif Svensson choose to remain in the squad car while the others run into the alley with drawn pistols.

According to Stig Engström, some of the officers sound like a merry junior school class. Now he



Police car 3230 goes directly to the murder site

remembers that he has not mentioned the blue quilted jacket, so he runs after them to explain. When he returns, he sees someone giving the injured man cardiac massage.

“My God, if he wasn’t dead before, he surely is dead now! Cardiac massage in a crater. Nothing good can ever come of that”.

11.?? p.m. KAMMAKARGATAN (CRAIG WILLIAMSSON see page , fig 43)

According to an extensive German radio documentary on the Palme murder, witnesses see a man running into the yard of the building where South African spy Craig Williamson (see page) is said to live.

11.?? p.m. OLOFSGATAN

(THE MAN FROM SKELLEFTEHAMN see page , fig 44)

A women’s wear commercial traveller has visited a girl on Tegnérsgatan this night. On his way from her flat, he notices a man standing at the crossing Olofsgatan – Tunnelgatan speaking excitedly into a walkie-talkie. The language sounds like German.

The man is about 6’1” with straight dark blonde hair combed to the side. He has a strong neck, dark eyes, unusually dark stubble and looks very Swedish. He is wearing a half-length dark blue parka jacket with a greyish-white fur collar and dark corduroy trousers. He has black leather gloves and is holding his radio with both hands. Simultaneously the witness observes a red car, probably a Ford Escort, coming slowly towards Sveavägen. This anonymous witness will later be known as the Man from Skelleftehamn (see page).



11.?? p.m. THE AMERICAN EMBASSY (LARS CHRISTIANSSON)

Superintendent Lars Christianson is in charge of the riot squads, the special force trained for use in case of terrorists and bomb scares.

“When the alarm ”shots at Tunnelgatan – Sveavägen” is given, we are by the American embassy and go directly to the site of the crime”.

(This is the official version but in fact he instead orders his driver Hans-Erik Rehnstam to go first to the area by Johannes church which is by the escape route of the murderer. What they do there has never been properly accounted for. For some obscure reason, what superintendent Christianson is doing this night is mostly wrapped in mystery).

11.?? p.m. JÄRFÄLLA TAXI, CALL 2 (from track 7 of the LAC-tape)

The first alarm concerning the shooting arrives at the police from the switchboard of Järfälla Taxi the seconds about 11.23.00 p.m. Prior to that, switchboard operator Ann-Louise Paulsson has received a call from taxi driver Anders Delsborn who, like Leif Ljungqvist, has been an eye-witness to the murder. Delsborn asks Paulsson to

notify the police immediately.

At the Lc, the Järfälla call is received by police officer Ulf Helin who is normally attached to squad car 3230 (see 11...) but who has this night changed his workplace. Against all rules, he disconnects the call after only about 20 seconds. Unfortunately, this call is not available on tape.

Therefore the switchboard operator feels that she has to contact Delsborn again to find out whether it is necessary to call an ambulance, and when this is the case she calls 90 000. Claes Bystedt is an operator at the ambulance table at LAC and he ascertains on his computer screen that ambulance 912 from Sabbatsberg is available. He makes a selective search over the radio and receives a signal indicating that the ambulance staff are not in the vehicle.

”11:23.40”

Kenneth Ed (LAC): 90 000.

Ann-Louise Paulsson (taxi telephone operator): Mm hi, this is Järfälla Taxi.

Kenneth Ed (LAC): Hi.

Ann-Louise Paulsson (taxi): Tunnelgatan at Sveavägen.

”11:23.50”

Kenneth Ed (LAC): Yes.

Ann-Louise Paulsson (taxi):

A guy has been shot. He will probably need an ambulance. I have called the police but I don't know if they have contacted you?

Kenneth Ed (LAC): No. Tunnelgatan - Sveavägen, you said?

”11:24.00”

Ann-Louise Paulsson (taxi): At Sveavägen.

Kenneth Ed (LAC): Mm..

Ann-Louise Paulsson (taxi): It just happened.

Kenneth Ed (LAC): Shot, you said?

Ann-Louise Paulsson (taxi): Yes, and the police are also on their way.

”11:24.10”

Kenneth Ed (LAC): They are. Was it ...? Who ...? Is one of your taxis there?

Ann-Louise Paulsson (taxi): Yes, he ... 25-17 is the one. He will stay there until the police arrive.

Kenneth Ed (LAC): Järfälla Taxi 25-17.

Ann-Louise Paulsson (taxi): Yes.

”11:24.20”

Kenneth Ed (LAC): Mm, but then ... then we are coming right away.

Ann-Louise Paulsson (taxi): Mm, ok, fine. .

Kenneth Ed (LAC): With an ambulance, mm. Bye.

11.?? p.m. SVEAVÄGEN (WALKIE-TALKIES see page , fig 45)

In the immediate vicinity of the crime scene yet another two men with walkie-talkies are seen by three independent witnesses. These men are said to signal each other by whistling and signs.

11.?? p.m. BUS 43 (LARS KRANTZ see page , fig 46)

Approximately 500 yards east of the murder site bus 43 is approaching Eriksbergsgatan bus stop via Eriksbergsgatan. Two men turn up from a dark entrance and want to get on. Bus driver Lövgren gets annoyed and thinks to himself, "Why didn't you wait in the light by the stop?"

However, he opens the bus door and in the light inside the bus he can see the men quite clearly. They are between 25 and 40 years old, one is tall and fair, the other shorter and dark. They seem out of breath and excited. The fair one walks directly to the open door while the dark one acts strangely. He hesitates and pulls at the jacket of the taller one as if to stop him. But the fair one enters with a huge smile.

"I immediately recognize him, as he is one of the two who jumped on the bus at 10.15. But now he does not look the same as an hour ago. Now he wears suntanned makeup with false eyebrows and a coal black wig. He looks sick and might be a for-eigner. For some reason he keeps pulling his lips but when he turns away from me, I see that he has a very marked chin line and full lips".

At the same time, the dark one turns away from the driver and avoids looking in his direction. Instead he stares at the number of the bus, maybe to ensure that he can later identify the driver. He is carrying an A4-size grey-blue plastic bag with a zip-fastener. Exactly the type of bag Yvonne Nieminen noticed in the hand of the fleeing murderer two minutes earlier. Normally the plain-clothes policemen in Stockholm carry their firearms in this kind of bag when they are off duty. Not only the bus driver but also a passenger, TV producer Lars Krantz, observes the strange behaviour of the man

According to Krantz, the dark man jumps off the bus again. As far as Lövgren remembers, he stays. But in any case, the fair-haired man stays and gets off at Surbrunnsgatan.

Both the bus driver and Lars Krantz will later identify at least one of the men as a Baseball gang member (see page).

11.?? p.m. ODENGATAN (ÅKE MALMSTRÖM)

Five minutes before the murder is made known, press photographer at *Dagens Nyheter* Åke Malmström hears the following dialogue on his police radio:

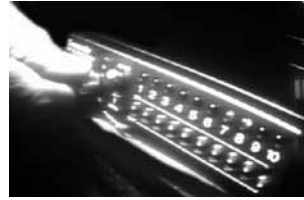
"Hi up there, how are things up there?"

"Fucking freezing."

"The premier has been shot!"



At first, Malmström thinks that it is some kind of training, but in that case they always use special call signals, such as Over and out. But this time there is nothing like that. Please also note that there are still seven to eight minutes until superintendent Gösta Söderström as the very first man announces that Olof Palme is the victim of the assassination.



“The Prime minister shot!”

11.?? p.m. TEGNÉRGATAN (SIGGE CEDERGREN see page , fig 47)

When gambling-joint owner Sigge Cedergren has parked his car and is on his way to his entrance, he notices a man running north on Luntmakargatan. He discovers the man when he is by 53 Luntmakargatan. The man must have come from some cross-street and seems to be both frightened and exhausted. He looks Scandinavian and is about 35 years with a light, probably bluish half-length jacket and light trousers. His hairstyle reminds him of the Swedish artist Ted Gärdestad. (This is how the unfortunate rumour starts concerning Ted’s possible connection, see page).

The man probably continues north on Luntmakargatan. At the same time, Cedergren hears sirens and thinks to himself, ”Now what has the bastard been up to?”

11.?? p.m. TUNNELGATAN (NIEMINEN & JEPPSSON)

Witness Yvonne Nieminen and her friend Ahmed Zahir have now gone on after directing Lars Jeppsson after the murderer.

“When we are going down the stairs, a bunch of policemen come running towards us. We get scared and press up against the wall at the bottom of the stairs while the police rush past us without a word. We stay a while and then continue towards the crossing Sveavägen – Tunnelgatan.”

11.?? p.m. TUNNELGATAN (CLAES DJURFELDT)

Police officer Claes Djurfeldt has another version.

“Gedda, Hermansson, Wikström and I jump out of the squad car and are ordered to run along Tunnelgatan towards the stairs. The first thing we do is to get down the lift to make sure that nobody is hiding there. At the foot of the stairs we meet a woman and a man (Nieminen and Zahir). I stop to ask if they have seen anything and then tell them to go to the site of the murder and report.

“After that I go backwards (?) up the escalator as there are small passages where someone might hide. All the time, we are aware that the man we are after is armed so we have to approach him in a tactical way”.

(The escalator must be considered a very unfortunate alternative if he really believes that an armed madman might be hiding higher up since he is totally unprotected there).

At the top of the stairs, the four police officers split up. Peter Wikström and his

colleague Klas Gedda cross the street on the left towards Johannes fire station and the cemetery.

“The entire fire station is covered with scaffolding, so we use as much light as we can”, Klas Gedda tells, “after which we continue round the corner into the cemetery, down Johannesgatan, down some stairs to Regeringsgatan and then down the stairs to Snickarbacken.”

Up on Malmskillnadsgatan, Peter Wikström claims to send an express call to the Lc via his portable radio in which he informs that the perpetrator has got away.

Officially this is the first information from the site of the murder the Lc receives after sending out its area alarm and in the following, it is important to remember this. According to Wikström, the intention of the express call is to inform the Lc of the description give to him and his colleagues by the couple.

Claes Djurfeldt and his other colleague Jan Hermansson walk east towards David Bagares gata. They talk for a while and then start walking down the street.

“We check everywhere, all corners, entrances and hidden areas and under parked cars”, Djurfeldt later tells. “Since the perpetrator is armed, we know we have to approach him tactically. We might therefore have moved somewhat slower than usual”.

(Why do Peter Wikström and Klas Gedda choose to continue north on Malmskilnadsgatan when Yvonne Nieminen – with whom they claim to have spoken – has just seen the murderer running east on David Bagares gata?

If this is truly the case, it is very difficult to see any motivation why half the crew must search north on Malmskillnadsgatan – in the wrong direction).



Claes Djurfeldt



An escalator without protection



The police split up above the stairs

11.?? p.m. CALL 4 (from tracks 7 and 9 on the LAC -tape)

After the Järfälla Taxi call, Kenneth Ed at LAC immediately contacts Claes Bystedt at the LAC ambulance table who calls an ambulance.

”11:24.20”

Kenneth Ed (LAC) (weakly in the background): ...but then we come at once ... with an ambulance. Bye.

”11:24.30”

Claes Bystedt (LAC): I am with you.

Kenneth Ed (LAC): Someone has been shot Tunnelgatan – Sveavägen. The police call. And, Järfälla Taxi is waiting there.

Claes Bystedt (LAC): You mean in Stockholm?

Kenneth Ed (LAC): Yes, the switchboard is calling.

Claes Bystedt (LAC): Ok, thanks.

Kenneth Ed (LAC): Thanks.

”11:24.40”

(Signals of a digital character, ambulance search, same series repeated twice)

”11:24.50”

Claes Bystedt (LAC): Nine-Twelve, ambulance alarm at Tunnelgatan – Sveavägen? (Same search signal, twice in a row)

”11:25.00”

Claes Bystedt (LAC): Nine-Twelve? Ambulance alarm Tunnelgatan – Sveavägen. Over and out.

(Yet another strange interruption from ”11:25.10” to ”11:25.50”)

(However, the recording goes on continuously and it is possible to hear the conversation on track 7 where Kenneth Ed (LAC) among other things makes the control call to Järfälla Taxi. At this time, Sabbatsberg ambulance 912 is unmanned. Not until 11:26.30 is the alarm acknowledged. What happens to 912 after this is uncertain and subject to discussion).

”11:25.50”

Kenneth Ed (LAC): Hi, Kenneth Ed, LAC here. You know ... it was in Stockholm, Tunnelgatan – Sveavägen? Yes it was. Well, it struck me afterwards that I should have asked about that.

Kenneth Ed is astonished that he has heard nothing from the police as Paulsson at Järfälla Taxi said that she contacted them first. He decides to get on to the direct line to enquire with Stockholm Lc.

11.?? p.m. CALL 3 - (from track 7 on the LAC -tape)

Kenneth Ed from LAC gets radio operator Jan Hedlund on the line. Officially an area alarm has already gone out to all radio squad cars in the city centre and police is said to have been at the site of the crime for one and a half minutes.

In spite of this, Hedlund claims that the Stockholm police know nothing of the case.

”11:24.40” (parallel with ringing signals)

Jan Hedlund (SBC): Janne here.

Kenneth Ed (LAC): Hi there, Kenneth.

Jan Hedlund (SBC): Hi.

”11:24.50”

Kenneth Ed (LAC): Järfälla taxi is calling claiming that someone has been shot Tunnelgatan – Sveavägen.

Jan Hedlund (SBC): Tunnelgatan - Sveavägen?

Kenneth Ed (LAC): And there is a taxi there. Järfälla taxi is there. Have they not called you?

”11:25.00”

Jan Hedlund (SBC): No they haven’t.

Kenneth Ed (LAC): I hope it is ... well, I guess it is. Stockholm. Tunnelgatan – Sveavägen, she said?

Jan Hedlund (SBC): And Järfälla Taxi?

Kenneth Ed (LAC): Yes, the switchboard...

”11:25.10”

Jan Hedlund (SBC): Tunnelgatan - Sveavägen? Well, that sounds like Stockholm.

Kenneth Ed (LAC): Yes it does. I will call back and ... but you might send a car then, I will call back.

Jan Hedlund (SBC): Great.

Kenneth Ed (LAC): Bye.

Jan Hedlund (SBC): Bye.

”11:25.20”

”11:25.30” (parallel with a digital number)

”11:25.40” (parallel with a ringing signal)

11.?? p.m. CALL A (from track 7 on the LAC -tape)

”11:25.50” (parallel with a ringing signal)

Ann-Louise Paulsson (taxi telephone operator Järfälla): Taxi.

Kenneth Ed (LAC): Hi, Kenneth, LAC.

Ann-Louise Paulsson (taxi): Hi.

Kenneth Ed (LAC): You did say in Stockholm, Tunnelgatan – Sveavägen, didn’t

you?

Ann-Louise Paulsson (taxi): Yes.

”11:26.00”

Kenneth Ed (LAC): Ok, good. I later got to thinking I should have asked.

Ann-Louise Paulsson (taxi): Sure, that is where it is.

Kenneth Ed (LAC): Ok, good. Bye.

Ann-Louise Paulsson (taxi): Bye then.

11.?? p.m. DAVID BAGARES GATA (SQUAD CAR 3230)

During this time, police officers Claes Djurfeldt and Jan Hermansson from squad car 3230 have met superintendent car 1520 which has turned up on David Bagares gata.

“Just about then I had to throw up”, says Djurfeldt. ”I had a CocaCola in the squad car just before and running up those stairs was just too much for me. It is a medical issue since I have a hernia on my gullet. But I soon recovered and continued down David Bagares gata with my pistol in my hand while I checked entrance after entrance”.

“When I have come downhill a bit I notice a man walking. That is the murderer! But then I see that he is much too small, so I just check him and then go on”.

11.?? p.m. THE SITE OF THE MURDER (GÖSTA SÖDERSTRÖM)

For the first time superintendent Söderström contacts SBC over the police radio to inform them that the 3230 crew have initiated the search.

11.?? p.m. STOCKHOLM PLAZA HOTEL (AYID WALID see page , fig 48)

Tomislaw Jordanovic works as a door-man at the Stockholm Plaza Hotel on Birger Jarlsgatan only a few yards from Snickarbacken where one of the murderer’s escape cars is on standby.

At 11.25 he drives up a red Ford Sierra from the hotel garage to a group consisting of a tall Iraqi named Ayid Walid (see page) and two Swedish girls. He gets the impression that they are going out to have fun or else go home to one of the girls. They are grouchy and rather unpleasant.

11.?? p.m. DAVID BAGARES GATA (LARS JEPPSSON)

A building is under repair in the last block on the left and scaffolding covered in tarpaulins takes up most of the front. Lars Jeppsson (see page



Hotel Stockholm Plaza

) stops to see if anyone is hiding there.

“I then get a glimpse of somebody between some cars a little further on but am not sure it is the right person. Therefore I stop and start slowly back towards Sveavägen. Then I see the police car has stopped at the top about 80 yards further up with three to four policemen crowding around it. One moment later the car turns and comes rolling downhill. I step into the street to stop it and tell them what has happened”.

11.?? p.m. CALL 5 (from track 9 on the LAC -tape)

For safety's sake LAC now calls the police switchboard yet another time. But the police claim that they do not yet know about the shots in spite of the fact that the alarm call from Järfälla taxi came two minutes earlier.

One minute later witness Leif Ljungqvist finally succeeds in reaching the police on the phone and they are now informed about the assassination for the third time. In spite of this, squad cars are still not being sent to the site of the crime. For yet another three minutes nothing happens.

”11:25.50”

Claes Bystedt (LAC): Claes here.

”11:26.00”

Jan Hedlund (SBC): Hi there! Did you just call us concerning Tunnelgatan.

Claes Bystedt (LAC): Yes.

”11:26.10”

Jan Hedlund (SBC): You might ... eh ... calm down the guy who should call Järfälla Taxi. We just received that.

Claes Bystedt (LAC): And nobody has been shot?

Jan Hedlund (SBC): Well, they say that one has been shot, you see.

Claes Bystedt (LAC): Mm.

Jan Hedlund (SBC): But I will h... We can stay on, then ...

”11:26.20”

Claes Bystedt (LAC): I am listening.

Jan Hedlund (SBC): So you haven't got it?

Claes Bystedt (LAC): Yep, we are on our way.

Jan Hedlund (SBC): You are on your way?

Claes Bystedt (LAC): Mm.

Jan Hedlund (SBC): Ok then. Perfect.

Claes Bystedt (LAC): So here we go?

Jan Hedlund (SBC): Yes. Good. That is fine. Bye.

Claes Bystedt (LAC): Bye!

This call ends at 11:26.21 and has always been an issue and is perhaps more in-

teresting because of what is not said. For some reason, Jan Hedlund at SBC wants to prevent the control call from LAC to Järfälla Taxi – why? Furthermore, Hedlund claims that he has just received information concerning Tunnelgatan – Sveavägen – when? Four minutes have now passed since Ann-Louise Paulsson at Järfälla Taxi called in with this information. Then he wonders if LAC ”so you haven’t got it?” which seems strange since LAC are the ones who alarmed the police.

11.?? p.m. LAC (AMBULANCE 912)

Alarm call to ambulance 912 which confirms and claims to be on its way to the site.

11.?? p.m. DAVID BAGARES GATA (LARS JEPPSSON)

Witness Lars Jeppsson has just stopped squad car 1520 and is talking with superintendent Christian Dalsgaard who is in charge.

“Are you chasing the one who shot at Sveavägen?” Jeppsson asks.

“Yes”, answers Dalsgaard.

“He ran down there”, says Jeppsson and points down David Bagares gata.

In spite of his describing to Dalsgaard how the murderer disappeared, this information is neither sent on to SBC nor to superintendent Söderström at the scene of the crime. In fact he never hears about Jeppsson during the entire night!

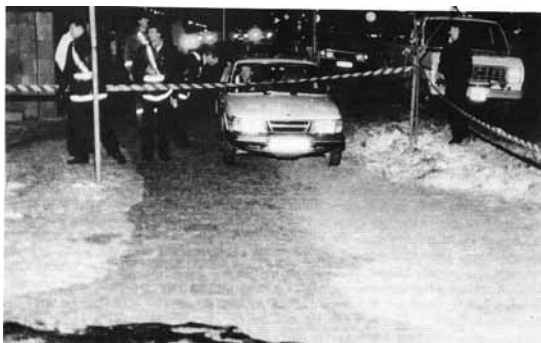
While Jeppsson is talking with the crew, another two policemen arrive on foot from Johannes fire station across the street. These two remain standing by until one of them (not Djurfeldt or Hermansson) is ordered to take Jeppsson back to the site of the murder. Why do they not take him in the car? At this point he is one of the most important eye witnesses.

Djurfeldt remains alone by his car which he has parked a few minutes earlier. The placing of this vehicle will provoke a lot of speculation later (see page).

11.?? p.m. THE SITE OF THE MURDER (GÖSTA SÖDERSTRÖM)

After superintendent Gösta Söderström has ascertained that Olof Palme is the victim, he makes a third contact on his radio (since then this contact has disappeared without a trace from the night’s recording):

“Is it known who the victim is”, he asks.



Superintendent Söderström uses his car radio

“Negative.”

“The victim is the premier”.

“Did you say the premier”, the radio operator asks in astonishment.

“Affirmative”, answers Söderström. Over and out.

(This communication has not been noted in the report from SBC to the Palme Investigation).

Almost simultaneously squad car 1230 arrives and its crew immediately start taking notes of witnesses and roping off the area.

11.?? p.m. STOCKHOLM (AFTONBLADET)

The substitute reporter from the *Aftonbladet* newspaper is informed about the murder of Palme but does not dare believe it without first checking with the police. The answer he gets is: “We cannot say who it is”.

11.?? p.m. SVEAVÄGEN (AMBULANCE 951)

Ambulance 951 from Sollentuna has just delivered a patient at St. Göran hospital about 11.10 p.m. and has driven quietly round the city via the Klaraberg viaduct, Sergels torg, Hamngatan and Nybroplan. It now goes along Birger Jarlsgatan to Kungsgatan and stops at a red light. Suddenly some squad cars pass at high speed.

“This might be something for us”, male nurse Christer Eriksson, 26, thinks to himself.

His colleague Peter Andersson, 29, is driving and as they pass the site of the assassination on Sveavägen, they are stopped by a crowd of agitated people.

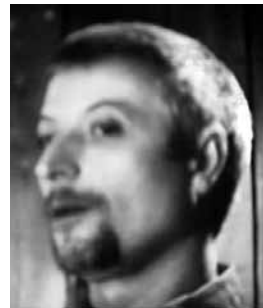
“I see someone lying on the pavement”, Christer Eriksson says. “A girl is giving cardiac compression, a guy is giving mouth-to-mouth. It looks very serious and we act fast”.

The ambulance crew decide to use an oxygen container and a mask.

“First of all I check the pupils which are big as when you are unconscious. I then apply a tube in order to free the air-passages and start giving oxygen. There is a lot of blood everywhere and the man seems completely lifeless. Peter cuts open his shirt and we then discover that he is wounded in the chest. We consider it best to get him into the vehicle as fast as possible and get him to Sabbatsberg Hospital. Now for the first time I hear the name of Olof Palme. I am shocked but when I have a closer look, I see that in fact it is him.”



Christer Eriksson



Peter Andersson

11.?? p.m. FREJGATAN (STRANGE CARS)

Another witness lives at Frejgatan just north of Odenplan, about 700 yards from the cinema and in the opposite direction from the scene of the murder.

“It is between 11.25 and 11.30 when I hear one hell of a racket in the street. A white Mercedes comes at high speed from Norrtullsgatan, turns into Frejgatan and stops at the corner of 75 Frejgatan and 7 Heimdalsgatan. A woman tears up into the building while the man in the Mercedes runs over to a red Golf. When the woman comes out again after about one minute, both drive off at a furious speed. The Golf goes south and the Mercedes turns into Norrtullsgatan in the direction of Norrtull”.

Please notice that a stolen red Golf is found abandoned and burnt-out in Älta the following morning (see page).

11.?? p.m. STOCKHOLM (ULF KARLSSON see page , fig 49)

In the evening, press photographer Ulf Karlsson hears an alarm call concerning a fire in an industrial area and immediately sets off. But when he arrives, there is already another photographer present, so he turns back towards Stockholm centre again. His wife is with him in his car.

Ulf Karlsson is turning in to Kungsträdgårdsgatan when he hears an area alarm over the police radio: ”Shooting at crossing Sveavägen – Tunnelgatan.

Karlsson steps on it. Simultaneously he hears another alarm over the police radio. A detention is to be made at the crossing Mäster Samuelsgatan – Regeringsgatan and the crew of the squad car making the call inform that they have seen someone who fits the description of the man who fired the shots at Sveavägen.

”Weird”, Ulf Karlsson thinks, since he has heard no description being broadcast.

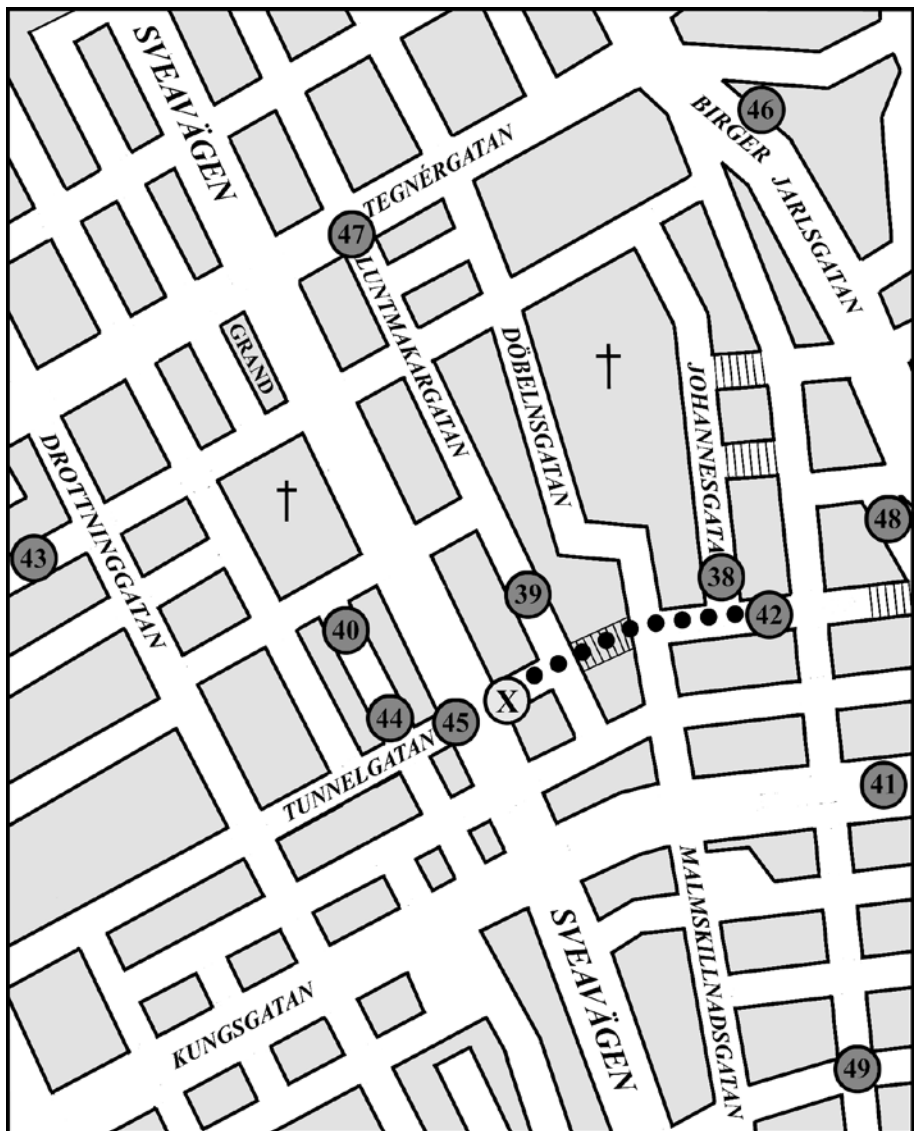
He decides to check the latest call and turns right towards Regeringsgatan. At Mäster Samuelsgata he makes a U-turn and stops. On the other side of Regeringsgatan, the crew of squad car 2160 have stopped and seized a man. It turns out that the man has come from a restaurant close by, his ID is checked and he is then released.

Now Ulf Karlsson decides to get to the site of the shooting as fast as possible and when he arrives, he sees an ambulance take off with its emergency lights on. On the pavement are a police car and a squad car. The police have finished roping off the area and the atmosphere is ”unnaturally calm”. At that moment Ulf Karlsson receives an order from the newspaper staff to go to Sabbatsberg hospital.

KI 11.?? p.m. JOHANNESGATAN (SQUAD CAR 2160 see page , fig 49)

Squad car 2160 with police officers Lennart Källström and Leif Bidefjord is now seen on Brunkebergsåsen. They were observed by witness Eva on Johannesgatan.

A little more than five minutes after the shots, a man is apprehended at the crossing Regeringsgatan – Mäster Samuelsgatan. This is the apprehension noted by press photographer Ulf Karlsson.



38) Sees the perpetrator, see page ?. 39) The watchman, see page ?. 40) Running man, see page ?. 41) Police car 1520, see page ?. 42) Lars Jeppsson, see page ?. 43) The agent Craig Williamson, see page ?. 44) Man with walkietalkie, see page ?. 45) Men with walkietalkies, see page ?. 46) Bus 43, see page ?. 47) Running man, see page ?. 48) Chases the perpetrator, see page ?. 49) Police action, see page ?. X) The murder site..

The name of policeman Lennart Källström is later to turn up once more in connection with a strange water leak in the suburb of Traneberg (see page).

11.?? p.m. SVEAVÄGEN (COUPLE AT PETROL STATION see page , fig 50)

A few minutes later, the couple who have just filled their car at Norra Bantorget and noticed the two squad cars (see page) drive past the site of the murder and see the ambulance staff working with the victim. But something feels weird – ”the ambulance staff seem completely untouched and work very slowly”.

11.?? p.m. THE SITE OF THE MURDER (LEIF LJUNGQVIST)

The second call by witness Leif Ljungqvist reaches the police via LAC.

11.?? p.m. THE SITE OF THE MURDER (GÖSTA SÖDERSTRÖM)

Ingvar Windén offers the first description of a suspect, that is to say a younger man wearing a blue quilted jacket.

“Get in the car and send it”, orders Söderström.

But hardly has Windén sent out his description than another description is broadcast via the radio. Now it concerns an older man in a coat and cap with earmuffs. (Gösta Söderström has never been able to ascertain the origin of this description). Might it concern witness Stig Engström, the so-called Skandia man (see page). There is a great deal of confusion.

(These alarms are not noted in the SBC records to the investigation).

11.?? p.m. CALL 6 (from track 9 on the LAC-tape)

”11:26.30”

Claes Bystedt (LAC): Adam One!

Kenneth Lavrell (Ambulance 912) (via radio): Yes Nine-Twelve, Sveavägen – Tun nelgatan.

(High-pitched noise which continues during all the operator’s calls via the radio)

Claes Bystedt (LAC): And then there is somebody shot there. Police are on the way, over!

”11:26.40”

Kenneth Lavrell (Ambulance 912): Well, what do you know!

Claes Bystedt (LAC): You should also have the time of the call. 11.24. Over!

(A lot of interference during the answer, sounds like a hawking)

Claes Bystedt (LAC): Thanks.

”11:26.50”

(Distant male voice in telephone: Hello)

(Here are two strange piping sounds, certain experts claim this proves that the tape has been tampered with)

_____ "11:27.00"
 _____ "11:27.10"
 _____ "11:27.20"
 Claes Bystedt (LAC): Adam One-Five!
 Same voice in background: Berra (?), it is too late now.
 _____ "11:27.30"
 Claes Bystedt (LAC): Adam One-Five?
 Voice in background: We cannot let anyone through there now. You have to come
 in earlier next time.
 _____ "11:27.40"
 Claes Bystedt (LAC) (to person in the room): Who was that?
 Claes Bystedt (LAC): No contact. Over and out.
 (Voices in the background at LAC)
 _____ "11:27.50" _____ (parallel with search signal)
 _____ "11:28.00"
 Claes Bystedt (LAC): Should we take Adam Five first? Adam One first.
 Male voice (via radio): Eighty-One, come in!
 (Search signal)
 Male voice: One-Eighty one.
 (This recording runs simultaneously with call 7. The ending of call 6 is difficult
 to interpret and nothing indicates that the CID has gone to any length to analyse either
 tape or transcription)

11.?? p.m. OXTORGSGATAN (MAGNUS PRIM see page , fig 51)

A couple of minutes after the murder, a man is seen one block from the site of the crime shouting into a walkie-talkie. At the same time a man is walking fast some blocks south of the murder scene.

He has a walkie-talkie with a long aerial ending in a small red plastic knob in his hand. He is holding it at chest height.

Industrialist Magnus Prim and his wife have just been playing bingo. They notice the man when he passes them with fast determined steps and crosses Oxtorgsgatan. The man has fair hair, is about thirty and wears a grey jacket.



11.?? p.m. THE SITE OF THE MURDER (ROLF DAHLGREN see page , fig 52)

Rolf Dahlgren, private driver of future chief investigator Hans Holmér, later claims that he drives Holmér, his mistress and somebody he refers to as the Ambassador past the site of the murder (see page).



Hans Holmér

Please note that Holmér is officially in Borlänge on his way to the Vasa ski competition (see page)!

11.?? p.m. SNICKAREBACKEN (ESCAPE CAR see page , fig 53)

The assassin of Olof Palme has at least one car and driver waiting to take him to safety after the murder. A blue VW Passat is waiting outside 5 Snickarbacken in central Stockholm.

One curious detail is that the building at this address was earlier owned by the estate of Olof Palme's deceased mother, that is to say Olof Palme, Claes Palme and their sister Catharina Palme-Nilzén.



5 Snickarbacken was owned by Palme

11.?? p.m. SVEAVÄGEN (AMBULANCE)

As the crew of ambulance 951 from Sollentuna are loading the wounded premier into their vehicle, ambulance 912 ordered from Sabbatsberg arrives at the site. One of the crew members, Kenneth Lavrell, is said to have been in the back continuing to resuscitate him. Lisbet Palme is sitting in front beside Peter Ericsson who informs Sabbatsberg and reports sex, age, symptoms and driving time.



Ambulance 951 drives to the hospital

"We are taking a man with shot wounds to Sabbatsberg hospital. He has been shot in the chest and is a well-known person."

(Please note that no witness claims to have seen more than ambulance 951 in spite of the fact that one ought to remember two ambulances with sirens and emergency lights on. More about this later).

11.?? p.m. CALL 7 (from tracks 9 and 13 on the LAC-tape)

Gia Carneström (LAC): Adam Five.

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951) (agitated, via radio): (the beginning is rather unclear):

12-2218 (?). We ...

_____ "11:28.10" _____

Female voice (via radio, interrupts with a single word): Palme ...

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): Sure, I have seen ...

Woman (disappearing/difficult to make out): Palme has fallen ...

Claes Bystedt (LAC) (to another operator, possibly Gia Carneström): Damn, was it ...

”11:28.20”

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): This is Nine-Five-One ... Sveavägen ... we were stopped ... and I am taking him to Sabbatsberg in only a few minutes. Gun shot injured man ... fast (?)

(During the end of this statement a female voice is heard in the background, possibly saying, ”Does it look like that”).

”11:28.30”

Gia Carneström (LAC): Man... Sabbatsberg... a couple of minutes ... Gunshot injury. Where is the wound located? Over.

Ambulance man Peter Andersson: In the middle of the chest, and it is a well-known person. Over.

Male operator: Are you taking that? (Parallel with search signal)

Female operator (in the background: Thirteen some (?)... esseff-car (?)

”11:28.40”

Gia Carneström (LAC): Got that.

(The recording runs continuously simultaneous with call 8. Lisbet Palme’s words ”Palme”, ”Palme has fallen” are nowhere to be found in the official documentation. Why does a spouse use only mention the last name? Note even that ambulance 951 at no time mentions cooperation with ambulance 912. We will return to this later.)

This is the call which later is claimed to make up the definite proof that Palme is already at this time on his way in an ambulance to Sabbatsberg hospital. According to witnesses at the site of the murder, ambulance 951 start their sirens as soon as they drive away. But when you listen closely to the 35-seconds long conversation, no sirens can be heard at all. Among others, the ambulance duty staff in Uppsala claim that this should have been the case (according to *PalmeNytt no. 1-96*).

11.?? p.m. CALL 8 (from track 9 on the LAC-tape)

Here LAC-operator Claes Bystedt informs the casualty room that an ambulance is estimated to arrive within a couple of minutes with a man with shot wounds.

Woman (Sabbatsberg): Casualty room Sabbatsberg.

Claes Bystedt (LAC): Hi - Claes.

Woman (Sabbatsberg): Hi.

Claes Bystedt (LAC): A few minutes. A man. Bullet wounds. Shot in the chest.

11:28.50”

Woman (Sabbatsberg): I see. Bullet wounds.
Claes Bystedt (LAC): Mm.
Woman (Sabbatsberg): In the chest ... a few minutes.
Claes Bystedt (LAC): Yes.
Woman (Sabbatsberg): Bye.
Claes Bystedt (LAC): Bye.

”11:29.00”

11.?? p.m. SNICKAREBACKEN (BIRGIT DAHLSTRÖM see page , fig 54)

Birgit Dahlström is a traffic warden. On the night of the murder, she is sitting in her official car on Smala gränd about 13 feet from the Snickarbacken crossing waiting for her workmate who is making notes of illegally parked cars. She then observes a man who is walking briskly from the stairs on Snickarbacken down towards Birger Jarlsgatan. He walks in the middle of the street and tries to hide his face with his right hand. He is about 35, dark, looks south European, is wearing a blue quilted jacket and a dark peaked cap.

11.?? p.m. SNICKAREBACKEN (HANS HONGELIN see page , fig 54)

A taxi driver named Hans Hongelin is waiting for a customer outside the Karelia restaurant. He stops close to a VW Passat which is probably blue. He then notices a man running down the stairs from Regeringsgatan. The man is about 40, 5’9”, has black wavy half-length hair, is stout and with a short neck. He is wearing a black and white chequered peaked cap. Hongelin does not see the driver of the car. The car probably has registration number LKL 502/LKC 502/LKC 509 or LKC 505.

Hongelin observes how the man takes off his jacket and throws it into the Passat and at the same time puts on a leather jacket. The man jumps into the car and tears off. Shortly after the car has disappeared, some policemen come running down the stairs on Snickarbacken.

Hongelin is not sure which direction the car went. One possible intention of driving in the wrong direction might be to lure a search party to the south – while the murderer is in fact making a detour and going north.

Discussions will later be started concerning the strange fact that the perpetrator



The man comes down these stairs

needed almost three times as long as the pursuing policemen to run from the site of the murder. Could he cold bloodedly have hidden somewhere on the way in order to shake off possible pursuers? This question has never been answered.

11.?? p.m. SNICKAREBACKEN (SQUAD CAR 3230)

The crew from squad car 3230 rush to Birger Jarlsgatan but when they see nothing suspicious, they return. On Småla gränd they meet two traffic wardens sitting in their official car. "We talk to them but they have seen nothing".



The small Snickarbacken alley

11.?? p.m. SVEA CINEMA (MAN OUT OF BREATH see page , fig 55)

A very stressed man is noticed when he runs into the Svea cinema in central city.

11.?? p.m. TUNNELGATAN (TWO MEN RUNNING see page , fig 56)

On Tunnelgatan two men run from the murder site towards Norra Bantorget.

11.?? p.m. THE SITE OF THE MURDER (STEFAN GLANTZ)

Stefan Glantz, who together with Anna Hage, did everything he could to save the injured man using mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, leaves the scene of the crime shortly after the ambulance has disappeared. He still does not know that the man was the premier but he gets very angry when the police officers in the Norrmalm squad car do not show the least interest in talking with him. The only thing that happens is that he is given a rag to dry himself off.

11.?? p.m. 4 SNICKAREBACKEN (WILHELM KRAMM)

In the book about the murder by Hans Holmér it is later claimed that the so-called Mad Austrian Wilhelm Kramm at exactly this time arrives at the Karelia restaurant only a few yards from the place where the murderer has just been picked up by the blue VW Passat.

How he got there is a mystery, since he was stopped in a routine check at Slussenplan ten minutes earlier. In a car it takes at least five to six minutes to drive this distance. In the restaurant he meets a woman with whom he is later said to spend the night. Karelia is situated at 4 Snickarebacken, only a few minutes' walk from the site of the murder.

11.?? p.m. THE SKANDIA BUILDING (OPEN BACK DOOR see page , fig 57)

For some reason, one of the back doors of the Skandia Building towards Luntmargatan has been unlocked from 10.35 to 11.30 p.m. in spite of the TV-surveillance. (The interrogation with the watch woman in question is later classified as confidential information).

11.?? p.m. CALL 9 (from track 13 of the LAC-tape)

(Starts with a peep from the speaking clock signal, should be 11:31.10. The conversation takes place between ambulance driver Maria Degerman who is normally on duty at the Normalmalm police (see page) and operator Gia Carneström.

For some reason this conversation remains classified top secret until 1994, probably since two ambulances are mentioned and this coincides with the official version of the events at the site of the murder. There is only one problem: no witnesses have observed more than one! See page).

Gia Carneström (LAC): Nine-Twelve, do we have a contact?

(simultaneous search signal)

Male operator (in the background): One-Zero-Two. One-Zero-Two?

”11:31.20”

Maria Degerman (ambulance 912) (via radio): Nine-Twelve. Eastmanska (?).

Gia Carneström (LAC): Yes Twelve, I suspect you still haven’t found anything, have you? Over.

”11:31.30”

Maria Degerman (ambulance 912): Oh yes, there was a car there before us at the site, so it is ok here. We are two cars and we are at Sabbatsberg now. Over!

Gia Carneström (LAC): Yes, got that!

”11:31.40”

Footnote: Eastmanska Institute (for complicated dental surgery) is located on Dalagatan about one hundred yards from the approach to the casualty entrance of Sabbatsberg hospital. This means that ambulance 912 arrives at the casualty entrance of Sabbatsberg hospital during the conversation, provided that the interpretation is correct. According to the first version by the police, compiled by Jan Länninge, one of the decisive sentences is instead:

”Yes, there was a car there before us at the site, so it is OK here. We are two cars and we are on the spot now. Over!”

11.?? p.m. GALLERIAN (WALKIE-TALKIES)

Just after 11.30 an observation is made at the north end of Gallerian 1000 yards from the site of the murder. An anonymous witness sees a group of



three men, one of whom is tall and blonde with a walkie-talkie, the two others shorter and southern looking. A fourth man comes at a run and the tall blonde man repeats over and over, "Take it easy or else the police will come!"

11.?? p.m. THE SITE OF THE MURDER (LARS JEPPSSON)

The pursuing Lars Jeppsson is taken down to Sveavägen to be interrogated by a female police officer.

"But first I have to wait for about five minutes in front of the Dekorima shop window and then I suddenly see how police car1520 arrives at a furious speed. Are they not out chasing the murderer, I wonder. About a minute later I am allowed into a squad car to give testimony."

What he does not know is that the squad car still has not reported his information concerning the escape route to the Lc!

11.?? p.m. THE SITE OF THE MURDER (YVONNE NIEMINEN)

"I have important information", says Yvonne Nieminen to a police officer at the scene of the crime. "I saw the man who fired the shots about ten minutes ago."

The policeman looks up, asks for her name and telephone number after which he says, "We will be in touch."

When Yvonne Nieminen and her friend go on home through the night, they still have no idea who has been shot.

11.?? p.m. CALL B (from track 9 on the LAC-tape)

Logically this call should follow call 8 (see page). But strangely enough there are almost four minutes between these two calls from the same operator).

"11:32.50"

(Ringing signal)

Låtta Lindgren (Lc): Låtta Lindgren.

Claes Bystedt (LAC): Hi, Låtta Lindgren, Claes.

Låtta Lindgren (Lc): Hi.

Claes Bystedt (LAC): This guy who was shot Tunnelgatan – Sveavägen...

"11:33.00"

Låtta Lindgren (Lc): Yes?

Claes Bystedt (LAC): Just for your information, he is on his way to Sabbatsberg now.

Låtta Lindgren (Lc): Sabbatsberg?

Claes Bystedt (LAC): Yes.

Låtta Lindgren (Lc): Yes, good.

Claes Bystedt (LAC): Fine. Bye.

Låtta Lindgren (Lc): Thanks, bye.

11.?? p.m. SABBATSBERG (LISBET PALME)

Lisbet Palme is now said to arrive by ambulance to Sabbatsberg hospital where she rushes in. She is taken care of by first nurse attendant Lena Östeman. On the arrival of the transport, status presens, that is to say the condition of the patient, is noted in the case sheet.

(On the case sheet of Olof Palme the time of admission is stamped 11.35 p.m. For some reason, the police classify this document, the time of which is later to be questioned. There are indications that the figure 5 in 11.35 was an 8, (see page).

The two women enter a rest room where Lena dries off Lisbet's face since she is all bloody after contact with Olof. When Lena wants to help Lisbet with her coat, Lisbet says, "My back stings so."

Lena sees that there are two holes in the coat and when she lifts up the blouse, she claims to see a red line as if after a whip lash. Later even the descriptions "as if after a burn" and "a wound canal" have been mentioned.

When Lena asks if a doctor or a forensic technician should be summoned, Lisbet answers that it is not so bad. Not until in connection with her return home, Lisbet is said to get a dressing on her back and an extra one to take with her.



Lisbet rushes into the ward

11.?? p.m. BARNHUSGATAN (BERIT see page , fig 58)

An elderly woman named Berit comes walking from Västmannagatan down to Norra Bantorget and turns left in to Barnhusgatan. On the way to her car which is parked in the yard of Norra Latin school she meets a man who is running fast away from the site of the murder, in to Barnhusgatan and past Folkets Hus. The man is tall, with dark hair, dressed in a long black coat with a white scarf. He is about 30 to 35 years old. The street is completely deserted and Berit gets a little nervous. As the man passes her, he keeps looking behind him. Simultaneously ambulance sirens can be heard from Sveavägen.

At Norra Bantorget the man stops and waves at a white car with three aerals. The car stops at the hot dog stand on Banhusgatan and out jumps a large fair man with no overcoat. The fair man holds the door open to the running man after which the car disappears north along Barnhusgatan or Västmannagatan.

11.?? p.m. SABBATSBERG (ÅKE RIMBORN)

At the above message, superintendent Åke Rimborn and police inspector Thomas Torstensson in radio squad car 5520 from SBC are ordered to Sabbatsberg hospital.

Their task is to organize surveillance of the hospital and also collect information about the shooting.

Rimborn and Torstensson arrive as the first police officers at the hospital. The atmosphere in the casualty ward is confused. Rimborn talks to a doctor who can provide no information. At the same time, Rimborn sees the wounded man who is so covered in blood that Rimborn cannot identify him. At first he does not recognize Lisbet Palme either. She is severely shocked and full of blood but eventually she can confirm that the victim is the prime minister.

11.?? p.m. THE SITE OF THE MURDER (ROPING-OFF)

Roping-off the area is initiated as soon as ambulance 951 has left. The crew from Norrmalm squad car 1230 under supervision of police inspector Christer Persson put up the striped plastic bands round the site of the crime. However, the roped-in area is only about 100 square metres and will later be extended.



A police dog is being used

At about the same time, police dog handler Karl-Erik Arnström arrives in radio squad car 2550 to assist in pursuing the murderer. Squad car 1520 has also arrived.

“We have a witness”, reports superintendent Dalsgaard.

“Fine, take him to the HQ”, answers superintendent Gösta Söderström who takes the witnesses Anders Delsborn and Anna Hage with him in his car.

Only then does Norrmalm squad car 1220 arrive. It has needed four to five minutes to drive the 450 yards distance from Norra Bantorget to the site of the murder. The reason for their delay is said to be that they have filled up the tank (see 0'clock).

(Another strange circumstance is that Ulf Helin, the operator at SBC (see page) one minute after the official time of the area alarm again contacts squad car 1230 which is then ordered to assist squad car 1520 in taking care of a drunkard!) (see page).

++++
NB! NB! NB! NB! NB! NB! NB! NB! NB! NB! NB! NB! NB! NB! NB! NB!

Not until now is it possible to state somewhat accurate times again.

NB! NB! NB! NB! NB! NB! NB! NB! NB! NB! NB! NB! NB! NB! NB! NB!
++++

11.35 p.m. BROMMA (STRANGE PHONE CALL)

An elderly couple in Bromma receives a phone call from an unknown person who says, "Now Palme is dead."

"What do I care?" answers the husband and hangs up (see page).

Please note that this occurs long before the murder is officially known.

11.36 p.m. ULRIKSDALSMOTET (CAR SWAP)

Bettan is out for a walk with an old friend. They are walking some time between 11.30 and 11.40 beside the motor road towards Uppsala and are just across from the Esso Motorhotel at the slip road to the E18. Her testimony is presented in *Aftonbladet* on March 12:

"All of a sudden a light four-door Volvo backs down from the motor road. The car is coming from Stockholm and is reversing down the slip road to Uppsala. Some way down the approach it stops and turns off the headlights.

After a little while a medium-blue car arrives very fast on the Enköping road from Stocksund and stops behind the Volvo.

A large fair man climbs out of the Volvo and opens the boot after which a man in a green sports jacket with the hood up hurries out of the rear door of the blue car.

In his hand he has a red-and-black chequered bag which he throws into the boot of the Volvo.

Simultaneously he shouts something that Bettan interprets as "ile" (in German the word "Eile" means hurry) to the fair man who shuts the boot and jumps into the driver's seat beside the German-speaking man.

Now a third person who is still behind the wheel of the medium-blue car starts it, makes a U-turn across the road and disappears towards the Enköping / Oslo road. Immediately after this, the white Volvo disappears at high speed towards Uppsala."

It is possible to drive from Snickarbacken, via Birger Jarlsgatan, Roslagsvägen and Enköpingsvägen to Bergshamra in seven to eight minutes.

This car swap may be the classic way to cheat pursuers (see page). Fast change of clothes and other things which alter the identity may have taken place during the ten minutes drive from the site of the murder (see page).



Car swap at Ulriksdal

11.37 p.m. THE SITE OF THE MURDER (GÖSTA SÖDERSTRÖM)

Superintendent Gösta Söderström agrees with superintendent Lars Christianson that he is to contact Lisbet Palme at Sabbatsberg hospital if possible to get a better description of the suspected perpetrator.

(The same time is noted in a single-line internal memo from SBC for Christianson's radio squad car 1210, but in the record from SBC to the investigation, even this time has been changed to 11.23 p.m.)

11.37 p.m. CALL C (from track 15 of the LAC-tape)

Gia Carneström (LAC): LAC, Gia.

Leif Brännström (Expressen newspaper): May I talk to the boss, please?

Gia Carneström (LAC): One moment, please.

"11:37.10"

(Short interruption in the tape copy)

Birger Engström (LAC): Engström.

Leif Brännström (Expressen): Leif Brännström, Expressen.

Birger Engström (LAC): Oh, hi.

Leif Brännström (Expressen): Hi. Has there been a shooting somewhere in town between...?

Birger Engström (LAC): Yes, they have shot a poor bastard here.

Leif Brännström (Expressen): Really?

"11:37.20"

Birger Engström (LAC): Tunnelgatan - Sveavägen.

Leif Brännström (Expressen): I see.

Birger Engström (LAC): It happened just now.

"11:37.30"

Leif Brännström (Expressen): I see, so you don't know who the victim is?

Birger Engström (LAC): No. We just got the call here and the patient is on his way to the hospital.

Leif Brännström (Expressen): I see.

Birger Engström (LAC): Yes.

Leif Brännström (Expressen): Ok.

Birger Engström (LAC): Mm.

Leif Brännström (Expressen): Fine. Bye. Thanks.

speaking clock: "11..."

(Here is another strange interruption in the tape copy)

11. 37 p.m. CALL 10 (from track 13 on the LAC-tape)

"11:37.20"

Gia Carneström(LAC): Gia.
Kenneth Lavrell (Ambulance 912) (per telephone): Hi there. Kenneth Nine- Twelve.
Gia Carneström (LAC): Hi.
Kenneth Lavrell (Ambulance 912): We are free now.
Gia Carneström (LAC): Mm.
Kenneth Lavrell (Ambulance 912): They are ...
Gia Carneström (LAC): How is this one? Will he survive?
Kenneth Lavrell (Ambulance 912): No.
Gia Carneström (LAC): No.
Kenneth Lavrell (Ambulance 912): Olof Palme.

”11:37.30”

Gia Carneström (LAC): What?!

Kenneth Lavrell (Ambulance 912): It is Palme. Olof Palme. Yes, it is true.

Gia Carneström (LAC): No, it can't be?

”11:37.40”

Kenneth Lavrell (Ambulance 912): Yes, two shots. One right in the chest. I don't know about the other one, where he was hit. There were two shots.

Gia Carneström (LAC): Is it true?

Kenneth Lavrell (Ambulance 912): Yep.

Gia Carneström(LAC): The pri... our premier?!

Kenneth Lavrell (Ambulance 912): Yes. Our premier. You have to ask what's her name...? Nine-Five-One... the one we took over from .. (ending indistinct)

”11:37.50”

Gia Carneström (LAC): Mm.

Kenneth Lavrell (Ambulance 912): ..or whoever it was ... I can't (?)

Gia Carneström (LAC): Ok.

Kenneth Lavrell (Ambulance 912): Fine. In any case we are free now.

Gia Carneström (LAC): Yes.

Kenneth Lavrell (Ambulance 912): Good. Bye.

Gia Carneström (LAC): Bye.

”11...”

(Interruption in tape copy)

(Yet another strange interruption in the tape recording. Please note that it is Kenneth Lavrell from 912 who is speaking, that is to say not someone from the crew of 951, the ambulance which took the premier to the hospital. According to the official version, Kenneth Lavrell is to have switched to the other ambulance to assist there.

Please also note that not until now is LAC informed by



Kenneth Lavrell

ambulance 912 that the patient is Olof Palme in spite of the fact that the police has known about this since superintendent Gösta Söderström sent his message, (see page). Judging from operator Gia Carneström's reaction, this is the first time the LAC-personnel are made aware of this stunning fact).

11.37 p.m. THE SITE OF THE MURDER (ARRIVAL OF THE PRESS)

Media people are swarming all over the site of the crime. Everywhere people are being interviewed accompanied by photo-flashes.

11.38 p.m. THE SITE OF THE MURDER (GÖRAN SUND)

Göran Sund is a member of the Stockholm police bodyguard force. About 15 minutes after the murder he arrives at the site of the crime wearing a dark overcoat with white specks and with a walkie-talkie. Exactly as the walkie-talkie man noticed by witness Kristian at the crossing Regeringsgatan – David Bagares gata, Sund is large and blond. Even the description of a man with a walkie-talkie on the corner Tunnelgatan – Olofsgatan given by the Skelleftehamn Man, agrees with Sund who is later heard twice by the Palmegruppen. His presence at the site of the murder he explains as follows:

"My colleague and I had just left the British ambassador and were on our way home to base when we happened to pass the crossing."



Göran Sund

11.40 p.m. SMALA GRÄND (SANNA TÖRNEMAN see page , fig 59)

A 22-year old art student named Sanna Törneman encounters a man on Smala Gränd (see page). She stop and notices the man's face as he passes her with his arms close to his sides and his hands in his pockets.

He is between 35 and 45 years, slender, well-trained, round-shouldered, narrow masculine face, close-set eyes, long narrow straight nose and dark short-cut hair a little longer behind the ears. He is wearing a dark blue half-length jacket with a narrow collar, a lighter sweater and dark blue trousers.

This encounter is later to be the basis for the so-called Phantom-picture (see page).



Smala Gränd in Stockholm

11.40 p.m. VANADISVÄGEN (MÅRTEN AND INGRID)

In the meantime, Mårten and Ingrid have walked north towards Odengatan and just short of Odenplan Mårten claims to hear ambulance sirens. The walk to Vanadisvägen takes about 20 minutes which means that the two should arrive home about 11.40.

11.40 p.m. SNICKAREBACKEN (KARELIA)

Already after 15 to 20 minutes regular customer at restaurant Karelia Gunnar Roth returns to his car for fear of getting a parking ticket. A green car was earlier parked somewhat strangely in the street outside but is now gone.

11.40 p.m. POLHEMSGATAN (SECURITY POLICE)

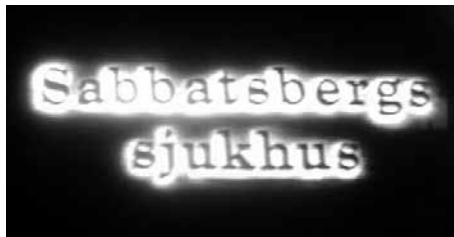
At about 11.40, a reporter from Expressen contacts the security police and speaks to duty officer detective inspector Tore Winberg. The security department, SÄK, has a special liaison section in the police building on Kungsholmen. The reporter asks if the duty officer has heard that Olof Palme has been shot.

”No, he is supposed to be at home”, Winberg answers.

Strangely enough this enquiry does not cause any reaction at the liaison section. Not until ten minutes later, when yet another enquiry with a similar content has been received, is the Lc of Stockholm contacted. After this, it takes another 15 minutes before emergency duty officer Alf Karlsson is informed.

11.40 p.m. SABBATSBERG HOSPITAL (ÅKE RIMBORN)

Police inspector Åke Rimborn claims that he now makes a call from Sabbatsberg hospital to require four squad cars, two for indoors and two for outdoors surveillance. The person he talks to at the Lc is duty officer superintendent Hans Koci. Rimborn now reports that the murder victim is most probably Olof Palme but that he has not yet received positive identification.



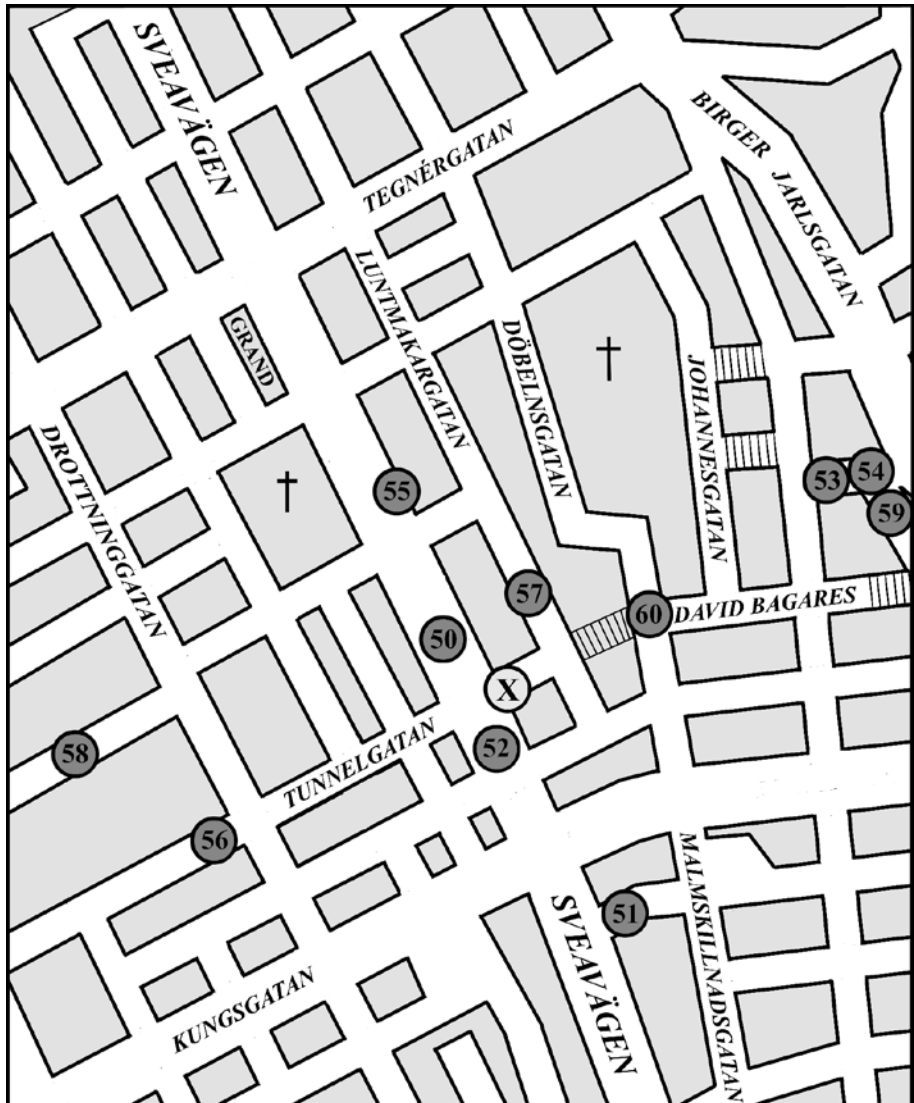
11.40 p.m. CALL 11 (from track 15 of the LAC-tape)

Duty officer at LAC, Birger ”Birre” Engström, calls SBC. Låtta Lindgren answers. It is 11:40.08 – approximately 18 minutes after the murder. After about 30 seconds, Bjarne Söderkvist comes to the phone.

”11:40.10”

Låtta Lindgren (Lc): Låtta Lindgren.

Birger Engström : This is Birre. Hi.



50) Couple at filling station, see page ?. 51) Man with walkietakie, see page ?. 52) Hans Holmér is driven past the murder site? see page ?. 53) Escape car, see page ?. 54) The murder?, see page ?. 55) Stressed man, see page ?. 56) Fleeing men, see page ?. 57) Rear door in Skandia building open, see page ?. 58) Running man is picked up by car, see page ?. 59) The Phantom man, see page ?. 60) The police examine the entire area along the supposed escape route, see page ?. X) The murder site.

Låtta Lindgren (Lc): Hi.

Birger Engström (LAC): Could I speak to the duty officer?

Låtta Lindgren (Lc): He is kind of busy. Wait a minute.

”11:40.20”

Birger Engström (LAC): Ok, fine. (Clears his throat)

Låtta Lindgren (Lc): Well, what is it about?

Birger Engström (LAC): No, I have to ask. There is a rumour ... they say ... our ambulance claim that it is Palme who was shot on Tunnelgatan – Sveavägen?

Låtta Lindgren (Lc): Oh my! Hang on a second!

Birger Engström (LAC): Yes.

”11:40.30”

(Pause during which other radio calls can be heard in the background).

”11:40.40”

Birger Engström (while he is waiting, turns to someone in the room): Have they ... have they confirmed it? Mm.

”11:40.50”

”11:41.00”

(Male voice in the background, uncertain where: ... never know what it ... here in Sweden today ...)

Bjarne Söderkvist (duty officer, Lc): Söderkvist.

Birger Engström (LAC): Birre here. Duty officer LAC. Hi.

”11:41.10”

Bjarne Söderkvist (Lc): Hi there.

Birger Engström (LAC): You know, they say that it is Palme who has been shot.

Bjarne Söderkvist (Lc): Really! Who says that?

Birger Engström (LAC): Our ambulance crew are saying it now, you see.

Bjarne Söderkvist (Lc): The ambulance people here say that it is Palme, well.

Birger Engström (LAC): Yes. Have you heard about it?

Bjarne Söderkvist (Lc): Yes, we have also received it via the squad cars.

”11:41.20”

Birger Engström (LAC): Yes.

Bjarne Söderkvist (Lc): Do you want it confirmed?

Birger Engström (LAC): Well, it seems to be. I am searching for them again now. They have just called in to tell us.

Bjarne Söderkvist (Lc): Yes, so we ... we don't really know anything at all. How serious it is, or... ?

”11:41.30”

Birger Engström (LAC): Well, here they claim that he is dead, you see. Possibly.

Bjarne Söderkvist (Lc): What are you saying?

Birger Engström (LAC): Yes.

Bjarne Söderkvist (Lc): That is bad.
Birger Engström (LAC): It sure as hell is.
Bjarne Söderkvist (Lc): That is bad.
Birger Engström (LAC): Yes.
Bjarne Söderkvist (Lc): Yes ... no ... but then ...

”11:41.40”

Birger Engström (LAC): Hey, I'll call you ... if I get anything further.
Bjarne Söderkvist (Lc): Yes, you do that as soon as you know anything for certain!
Birger Engström (LAC): Ok.
Bjarne Söderkvist (Lc): Thanks, bye.
Birger Engström (LAC): Thanks, bye.
(interruption in the LAC-tape copy)

The conversation terminates with neither Söderkvist nor Lindgren showing any excitement whatsoever.

11.40 p.m. LIDINGÖ (MEDICAL ALERT)

Doctor Holger Sköldefors has gone to bed when he is informed about the assassination. He dresses in hurriedly and steps on the gas on his way to Sabbatsberg hospital. At the same time, surgeon Claes Wallin is interrupting an ankle-operation to try to resuscitate Palme. He opens the chest and starts cardiac massage. Simultaneously, doctor Olof Wallenberg introduces a tube into the premier's trachea of and tries to blow fresh oxygen into his lungs.

11.41 p.m. CALL 12 (from track 13 on the LAC-tape)

”11:41.40”

Gia Carneström (LAC): Yes, Gia.
Maria Degerman (Ambulance 912) (per telephone): Yes Maria, Nine-Twelve.



The fight for the life of Olof Palme continues inside the emergency ward

Gia Carneström (LAC): Hi.

Maria Degerman (Ambulance 912): Hi.

Gia Carneström (LAC): There is total chaos here. Is it really Olof Palme who has been shot?

Maria Degerman (Ambulance 912): Yes.

Gia Carneström (LAC): Yes?

Maria Degerman (Ambulance 912): It is?

”11:41.50”

Maria Degerman (Ambulance 912): Yes.

Gia Carneström (LAC): He has not been declared dead, but...?

Maria Degerman (Ambulance 912): No, he has not been declared dead but you might almost say that.

Gia Carneström (LAC): Ok... and that ... that ...?

”11:42.00”

Maria Degerman, (Ambulance 912): ... wife is sitting in the room with a nurse now.

Gia Carneström (LAC): It is ... and there is ... there is no doubt that it is him?

Maria Degerman (Ambulance 912): No.

Gia Carneström (LAC): He has been identified? (inhales deeply)

”11:42.10”

Maria Degerman (Ambulance 912): I'll go and check... Kenneth is going to check if he can find any identification.

Gia Carneström (LAC): Mm.

Maria Degerman (Ambulance 912): That is ...

Gia Carneström (LAC): Yes.

(Clicking sound)

Maria Degerman (Ambulance 912): Did you disappear?

Gia Carneström (LAC): Oh no.

Maria Degerman (Ambulance 912): No.

”11:42.20”

(Short interval due to secrecy button)

Gia Carneström (LAC): It wa... it was ... it w... when I got up and told them, you could hear the proverbial pin. Have they got whoever did it?

”11:42.30”

Maria Degerman (Ambulance 912): I don't know. We know nothing.

Gia Carneström (LAC): No ... gets all confused.

Maria Degerman (Ambulance 912): There was an ambulance already there when we arrived.

Gia Carneström (LAC): Exactly.

Maria Degerman (Ambulance 912): They had just taken him ...

Gia Carneström (LAC): Yes.

Maria Degerman (Ambulance 912): ... because it was just ...

”11:42. 40”

Gia Carneström (LAC): And they ... and I didn't understand why they were so upset, because he was so very excited when they warned ... but I understand that now.

Maria Degerman (Ambulance 912): But you know a shot in the chest ... the aorta

”11:42.50”

Gia Carneström (LAC) (in a whisper): Oh my God, yes.

Maria Degerman (Ambulance 912): Yes, incredible, isn't it? You just don't believe it.

Gia Carneström (LAC): No but sort of... you ... we live in Sweden!

Maria Degerman (Ambulance 912): Where are we going now?

Gia Carneström (LAC): What?

Maria Degerman (Ambulance 912): Where are we going now?

”11:43.00”

Gia Carneström (LAC): Sure... yes ... yes.

Maria Degerman (Ambulance 912): And it sort of starts ... Then it is ...

Gia Carneström (LAC): Yes, there is almost total anarchy all over the world now. Fuck! This is awful.

Maria Degerman (Ambulance 912): But at any rate we are off now.

”11:43.10”

Gia Carneström (LAC): Mm.

Maria Degerman (Ambulance 912): Except it is the other car that has his...

Gia Carneström (LAC): OK, but as soon as you get a ... an identification and all that you call me back?

”11:43.20”

Maria Degerman (Ambulance 912): Yes, of course I will.

Gia Carneström simultaneously: Ok, yes, I will. But they are surely fixing that?

Gia Carneström (LAC): Mm.

Maria Degerman (Ambulance 912): Fine.

Gia Carneström (LAC): Ok.

Maria Degerman (Ambulance 912) : Bye.

Gia Carneström (LAC): Bye.

”11:43...”

(yet another interruption in the recording)

11.41 p.m. VANADISVÄGEN (MÅRTEN AND HIS GIRLFRIEND)

According to their own statements, Mårten and his girlfriend Ingrid Klering have walked north towards Odengatan. The walk to Vanadisvägen has taken about 20 minutes.

When they get home, they put the kettle on to enjoy their evening tea.

11.42 p.m. STOCKHOLM (BODYGUARD)

Now public relations officer in the Cabinet office Kjell Lindström calls bodyguard John-Erik Hahne and asks what Olof Palme was supposed to be doing that evening. About ten minutes earlier Lindström has been informed by the press that Palme has been shot. Hahne cannot believe this and claims that it might just be a nasty rumour.

In his turn, Hahne calls Palme's secretary Ann-Marie Willsson to relate what he has been told. After this he hurries to call the co-ordination section of the security police to ask if they know what has happened. There he gets a rather indolent answer that "the premier seems to have been shot". Hahne gets very upset. They might at least ask what about the bodyguards, their own people.

11.42 p.m. CALL 13 (from track 15 of the LAC-tape)

22 minutes after the murder duty officer at LAC Birger Engström calls Hans Koci, duty officer at the Lc. Hans Koci is quite busy with a fire in Nacka and seems to be only moderately interested in the murder of the premier.

(Ringing signal)

Låtta Lindgren (Lc): Låtta Lindgren.

Birger Engström (LAC): Birre here again, hi.

Låtta Lindgren (Lc): Hi?

Birger Engström (LAC): Give me the duty officer, will you?

_____ "11:43.10" _____

Låtta Lindgren (Lc): Please wait here.

Birger Engström (LAC): Thanks. (clears his throat)

(Many voices in the background concerning "the site of the fire" probably in Nacka)

_____ "11:43.20" _____

_____ "11:43.30" _____

Hans Koci (SBC): Yes. Koci.

Birger Engström (LAC): Birre Engström again. Hi.

_____ "11:43.40" _____

Hans Koci (SBC): Hi.

Birger Engström (LAC): LAC. You know, it is Palme who has been shot.

Hans Koci (SBC): Really?

_____ "11:43.50" _____

Birger Engström (LAC): And it is ... he is very badly wounded, will probably not survive according to the ambulance people. So our premier has been shot, you see.



Hans Koci

Hans Koci (SBC): I'll be damned!

"11:44.00"

Birger Engström (LAC): Yes, that is how bad it is. And he wanted information there, the duty officer, immediately ... when I got it and they have phoned here now, the ambulance, and told us here.

Hans Koci (SBC): Where is ... was it the head or what?

Birger Engström (LAC): Apparently in the chest.

Hans Koci (SBC): Chest? Well.

Birger Engström (LAC): Yes.

Hans Koci (SBC): Yes.

"11:44.10"

Birger Engström (LAC): That is one hell of a mess.

Hans Koci (SBC): Yes, and he is probably going to die.

Birger Engström (LAC): That is what the ambulance people say here. He won't make it, probably. He is very badly wounded.

Hans Koci (SBC): Well, ok. (sighs).

Birger Engström (LAC): Well, now you know.

Hans Koci (SBC): Thanks.

"11:44.20"

Birger Engström (LAC): Bye.

This conversation ends almost 23 minutes after the assassination. Koci speaks in exactly the same tone of voice the whole time and seems to be quite unaffected. Why does he pretend to know nothing? The truth is that via a special channel he has direct contact with the scene of the crime which is lousy with police and witnesses. Koci has even sent police inspector Rimborn to Sabbatsberg hospital.

11.44 p.m. CALL D (from tracks 13 and 15 of the LAC-tape)

"11:44.20"

Gia Carneström (LAC): LAC Gia.

Sonny Rydell (TT): Hi! Sonny Rydell, Swedish Central News Agency TT.

Gia Carneström (LAC): Hi.

Sonny Rydell (TT): We got information about a shooting here, Tunnelgatan – Sveavä...

Gia Carneström (LAC): You had better talk to the work supervisor. One moment, please.

"11:44.30"

Sonny Rydell (TT): Yes.

Birger Engström (LAC): Birger Engström.

Sonny Rydell (TT): Hi, Sonny Rydell, TT.

”11:44.40”

Birger Engström (LAC): Well hello there.

Sonny Rydell (TT): I wonder, do you know who has been shot?

Birger Engström (LAC): No, not for sure yet, I don't. But what is your phone number?

Sonny Rydell (TT): 13 26 00.

”11:44.50”

Birger Engström (LAC): 13 26 00. Fine. I'll call you as soon as I know. Thanks. Bye.

11.45 p.m. THE ESCAPE ROUTE (SEARCH see page , fig 60)

The area round Johannes church and the streets down towards Birger Jarlsgatan are searched very quickly by police. Squad cars are said to drive through the escape area and more and more police are moving all over the place. Entrances, nooks and crannies along David Bagares gata, Johannesgatan, Döbelnsgatan, Drottninghus Gränd, Smala gränd, Snickarbacken, Apelbergsgatan, Luntmakargatan, Brunnsgatan, Jutas Backe, Regeringsgatan, Malmskillnadsgatan and Birger Jarlsgatan are all searched.

This is the official version. Later it will be seen that the greatest investigation catastrophe in Swedish history has just been initiated. The people in the field unanimously testify that a search directed and organized by SBC has never ever taken place! The police in town are left to their own devices to search for the murderer completely at random.

Furthermore, at the initial stage only three people of the entire force at SBC work with the murder of Olof Palme. Three may seem to be very few, but that is in fact exaggerated. During the first hours an incredible total of two people are working fulltime with the Palme case: Anders Thornstedt and Birgitta Brolund. The third person – Ulf Helin – only participates full time during the first minutes.

This in spite of the instructions which can be found by every operator's seat at the Lc which prescribe that, in the case of serious crimes, at least three radio operators should be selected to concentrate on this case only.

But are they short of people at SBC? The answer is no. The personnel is complete, all are available and active at the time of the murder. Furthermore, there



The escape route - the narrow David Bagares gata

seems to have been spare people since there are a total of twelve signatures in the time interval between 10.46 p.m. and 00.19 a.m.

The SBC duty roster for the night of the murder has, however, now been classified – for reasons of "state security".

11.45 p.m. LAC CALL E (from track 15 of the LAC-tape)

44 minutes after the murder, police call LAC to find out the ambulance departure time. Birger Engström (LAC) now states 11.29 p.m.

However, the police are not satisfied with this but even contact ambulance driver Kenneth Lavrell. And when he makes a control call to LAC, he is strangely enough given 11.24 p.m. as the departure time.

"11:45.10"

Birger Engström (LAC): Birre.

Policeman (unidentified, maybe Jan Hedlund at SBC): Hello there, Birre. When did you send the ambulance to Tunnelgatan - Sveavägen?

"11:45.20"

Birger Engström (LAC): Let me see now when we got the call. That is 11.29, you see.

Policeman: 11 and 29?

Birger Engström (LAC): Yes.

Policeman: Thanks a lot.

Birger Engström (LAC): Mm.

Policeman: Maybe you know that ..?

Birger Engström (LAC): Yes, I heard it all. Yes, OK ... it's too bloody bad!

Policeman: Yes it is.

Birger Engström (LAC): Bye.

"11:45.30"

Policeman: Bye.

Hedlund is given an amazing time by Birre Engström. People at Lc soon realize that 11.29 p.m. cannot be correct. Eight minutes later, the driver of ambulance 912, Kenneth Lavrell calls Claes Bystedt, operator at the LAC ambulance table and gets "the correct time".

Why are the police so keen to get the departure time of the ambulance that it is given the same priority as informing the head of the police force? At this time, superintendent Koci has not yet informed his bosses in spite of his having a direct line to them.

11.46 p.m. SABBATSBERG (THE IRON GANG)

Agnetha is a member of the so-called Iron Gang at the surgical section of the casu-

alty ward at Sabbatsberg hospital. The Iron Gang consists of nurse anaesthetist Barbro, theatre nurse Birgitta and first nurse attendants Elisabeth and Agnetha.

“I didn’t know who the patient was”, she says in Expressen on February 20, 1996. “For ten minutes the man lying there might be just anyone. He does not look as he usually does (see page). He is a little more chubby. But, golly, when I at last realize. My god, here is the top dog of the country!”

“Someone has already unbuttoned his shirt and placed a needle in his hand, you know an infusion needle which acts like a mouth when you are unconscious. The two doctors – a surgeon and an anaesthetist take on the hardest job, the cardiac massage. (Later even another doctor participates). Normally we give up after about half an hour but this evening we go on for an hour (?). Everybody knows that it is hopeless but we so badly want to succeed! No one wants the premier to die.

11.40 p.m. SERGELS TORG (DRUG DETECTIVES)

At the time of the murder there are about ten narcotics detectives by Sergels torg and Malmskillnadsgatan. All of a sudden, they are all ordered to the station on Kungsholmen where they are left staring at the wallpaper. When they have waited a while, they are ordered to go home!

11.49 p.m. CALL F (from track 15 on the LAC-tape)

Man (south-Swedish accent, name difficult to discern): Arnlöv (?)

Birger Engström (LAC): Birre. Hi there.

”11:49.00”

Man: Hi Birre.

Birger Engström (LAC): Hi you ...

Man: Maybe congratulations are in order?

Birger Engström (LAC): Yes, thanks. Things are happening here.

Man: Yes?

Birger Engström (LAC): The premier has been shot on Sveavägen.

”11:49.10”

Man: No?!

Birger Engström (LAC): Yes, taken to hospital ... won’t make it.

Man: What?

Birger Engström (LAC): Sure, damn it ... 11 and 29.

Man: What was that?

”11:49.20”

Birger Engström (LAC): Well, I don’t know.

Man (answers something inaudible simultaneous with background noise, LAC)

Birger Engström (LAC): We are completely (clicking sound) upset here.

Man: I can understand that.

Birger Engström (LAC): That is the way it is.

Man: Wow!

”11:49.30”

Birger Engström (LAC): Yes.

Man: But there have been no problems for us?

Birger Engström (LAC): No, not yet, because there will be none because of that ...
The papers will of course be calling like vultures. But for now we have to keep quiet here.

”11:49.40”

Birger Engström (LAC): Yes.

Man (inaudible sounds) (possibly memo)

Birger Engström (LAC): Sure, sure. Well, I thought you should know because it is a big thing ...

Man: You said it.

Birger Engström (LAC): Yes.

Man: Ok.

Birger Engström (LAC): Fine.

Man: Great.

Birger Engström (LAC): Bye.

Man: Thanks, bye.

”11:49...”

(Interruption in the tape copy)

Man: Well well.

Birger Engström (LAC): Yes.

Man: We just have to wait and see, Birre.

11.49 p.m. WENNER-GRENS CENTER (JERZY EINHORN)

Doctor Jerzy Einhorn has no idea what has happened as he stands up there in the Wenner-Gren Center skyscraper and looks out over Stockholm city. From here he can see Sveavägen almost all the way to the site of the murder. But the street is dark, deserted and empty. No emergency vehicles or cordons.

11.50 p.m. Lc (KOCI - SANDSTRÖM)

Duty officer superintendent Hans Koci seems to participate actively in the detaining and delaying tactics going on at the police Lc. He has waited for more than 15 minutes after the message from the site of the crime that the victim is Olof Palme and only now he contacts his superiors.

Koci has a direct line to police chief back-up Sune Sandström who at the same time is deputy county police commissioner during the absence of Hans Holmér. However, Koci chooses not to use this direct connection but goes through the ordinary chan-

nels of command via the emergency duty officer in Stockholm, Göran Hansén.

These two agree that Hansén is to try to contact Holmér. Superintendent Koci knows very well that Holmér is officially out of town and, furthermore, has a direct line to his home.

But not until Hansén returns after several unsuccessful attempts to reach Holmér, does Koci offer to contact Sandström. In this way many valuable minutes are lost.



Sune Sandström

11.50 p.m. GREATER STOCKHOLM (NONCHALANCE)

Later, the authorities are going to claim that all available resources are immediately activated in the search for Olof Palme's murderer. But in fact, the police officials in Stockholm do not even bother to inform the adjacent police districts or demand assistance from them.

A policeman who wishes to remain anonymous later says:

"It is sheer madness that they did not immediately alert everybody. This has been handled incredibly clumsily. The entire inner city of Stockholm should have been cordoned off. If this had happened in any other country, all the top people would have been fired".

Bo Hagman, duty officer in Solna, is also very annoyed:

"We could very easily have cordoned off the northbound lanes of the E4, one possible escape route. But we never had any request from Stockholm".

11.51 p.m. STOCKHOLM (MESSAGE TO THE BUSES)

An internal message is sent to all SL*) bus drivers in Stockholm city:

"Call in immediately if you see a man wearing a length grey half-length jacket, possibly a peaked cap, possibly eye glasses. He seems agitated".

This message is initially sent out some time before midnight and will later be sent at ten-minute intervals until 00.30 a.m.

(* SL = Stockholm suburban services, translator's note)

11.53 p.m. CALL G (From track 9 of the LAC-tape)

Claes Bystedt (LAC): Claes here.

Kenneth Lavrell (Ambulance 912): Hi there, Kenneth. Nine-Twelve.

"23:53 och 20"

Claes Bystedt (LAC): Hi eh..

Kenneth Lavrell (Ambulance 912): When did we get the departure time for this Tunnelgatan – Sveavägen?

Claes Bystedt (LAC): I'll have a look.

Kenneth Lavrell (Ambulance 912): The police want it.
Claes Bystedt (LAC): Yes, I see. Eh ... you got departure time 11.24.
Kenneth Lavrell (Ambulance 912): Mm, Fine.

”23:53 och 30”

Claes Bystedt (LAC): Good.
Kenneth Lavrell (Ambulance 912): Thanks.
Claes Bystedt (LAC): Bye.

Eight minutes after duty officer Birger Engström has given 11.29 p.m. as the ambulance departure time, the male nurse in ambulance 912, Kenneth Lavrell, calls to have this time confirmed. Many people are apparently interested in knowing the departure time of 912 – why? As a matter of fact, ambulance 912 does not fit into the picture since Sollentuna ambulance 951 has taken over the job. Please note Kenneth Lavrell’s words that ”the police want it”. This means that he is calling on behalf of the police.

11.55 p.m. JAKOBSBERG (GÖSTA WELANDER)

It is almost midnight and deputy county police commissioner Gösta Welander is alone at home in his villa at Jakobsberg. For about one month he has been on leave to attend a ten-week course at the Royal National Defence College. The head of the regular police Sune Sandström has ordered a squad car which now arrives from Vällingby to pick him up.



Gösta Welander

11.56 p.m. Lc (DALSGAARD - KOCI)

Superintendent Christian Dalsgaard in squad car 1520 (see page) informs that at an early stage, probably even before midnight, he calls Lc and speaks to duty officer Hans Koci. He offers to come and give a hand. Dalsgaard has earlier worked as superintendent at the Lc. Koci, however, declines his offer claiming that he has the situation under control.

11.57 p.m. STOCKHOLM (GUNVOR HILDÉN)

Gunvor Hildén, political reporter at the Rapport news cast, is called at her home by her boss. At the editorial office of Rapport, there is a standing joke at this time to only interrupt anyone’s leisure time ”if Olof Palme has been shot”. Therefore she first believes the whole thing to be a joke.

However, as soon as she realizes the seriousness of the situation, she hurries through central Stockholm in a taxi on her way to Swedish Television. There is not even a light on in the Cabinet office at Rosenbad.

11.58 p.m. CALL H (From track 15 of the LAC-tape)

Birger Engström (LAC): Birger Engström.

Male reporter: Duty officer?

”23:58 och 40”

Birger Engström (LAC): That’s me.

Reporter: Leif Brännström Expressen here.

Birger Engström (LAC): Oh, hi there.

Leif Brännström: Hi, the guy who was shot ... who was that? They claim it was Palme.

Birger Engström (LAC): I don’t know yet.

Leif Brännström: I see ...

Birger Engström (LAC): I have not received that information.

Leif Brännström: I see.

”23:58 och 50”

Birger Engström (LAC): No.

Leif Brännström: You have not got this rumour or anything?

Birger Engström (LAC): Eh ... no, I haven’t yet, you see.

Leif Brännström: Oh no.

Birger Engström (LAC): You had better talk to the police, you know.

Leif Brännström: They don’t know yet ... for it ... they are so confused down there just now. They don’t seem to have anything under control.

”23:59 och 00”

Birger Engström (LAC): Well...

Leif Brännström: Yes.

Birger Engström (LAC): It is the same here, we have no message as yet.

Leif Brännström: No, exactly.

Birger Engström (LAC): Yes...

Leif Brännström: Ok.

Birger Engström (LAC): Mm..

Leif Brännström: Thanks, bye.

Birger Engström (LAC): Bye.

11.58 p.m. HUMLEGÅRDEN (SEARCH)

Restaurants and bars in the area round the assumed murderer’s escape route are visited by inquiring policemen and Humlegården has been thoroughly searched just before midnight.

MARCH 1

12.00 midnight BIRGER JARLSGATAN 29 (CHECKING PEOPLE)

At midnight, the crew of squad car 1227 carries out a person's check. According to the Lc report, a building at 5 Kungsgatan is searched simultaneously.

00.01 a.m. SABBATSBERG (LISBET PALME)

In the meantime, first nurse attendant Lena Östeman consoles Lisbet Palme in a rest room adjacent to the casualty ward.

Here Lisbet Palme exclaims, "My back stings so."

Lena now notices that there are two holes in the coat and, as she turns up the sweater and blouse, she sees a red line as if caused by a whip lash.

When Lena asks if they should not require a doctor or forensic technician, Lisbet answers that it is not that bad.

After a short while they are in the corridor with superintendent Åke Rimborn who is the only policeman Lisbet will talk to. According to Åke Rimborn she then says,

"The ones who did it were the ones who were in Gamla stan. One of them was the man who shot".

Information from Lisbet Palme given to superintendent Rimborn: One of the men was wearing a dark blue quilted jacket and is the one she thinks she has seen running from the site. Furthermore, she mentions that one or more people from the Ustasha organization might be behind the shooting. She is in severe shock and Rimborn has difficulty understanding her. He is therefore doubtful whether she says Ustasha or Mustafa.

00.03 a.m. ÖSTERMALM (HANS DAHLSTEN)

At midnight the phone rings in the home of Under Secretary of State Ulf Dahlsten in Östermalm. This turns out to be superintendent Hans Koci at the Lc who wants to inform him about the murder. Ulf Dahlsten immediately calls vice premier Ingvar Carlsson who decides that the cabinet is to be summoned to the Cabinet office at once.

00.03 a.m. SABBATSBERG (THE DOCTORS GIVE UP)

According to anaesthetist Olof Wallenberg, the premier was clinically dead at the time of arrival at Sabbatsberg hospital. After long and desperate attempts to resuscitate him, the doctors give up.

00.05 a.m. KUNGSHOLMEN (LIAISON CENTRAL - SECURITY POLICE)

About 00.05 a.m., radio operator Tore Winberg at the liaison central of the security police informs duty officer assistant police commissioner Alf Karlsson (see page).

Winberg is very calm and formal. Please note that the top police officer at SBC, superintendent Hans Koci, behaves in exactly the same way. He does nothing until he

has a formal message from the hospital that it is Olof Palme. And then he makes some calls and whiles away the time until he finally informs his superiors. This happens about 20 to 25 minutes after superintendent Gösta Söderström's message from the scene of the murder that the victim is the premier.

00.05 a.m. NORRMALM (P-O KARLSSON)

P-O Karlsson, chief officer on duty in one of the Normalm squad cars receives a call from a colleague who has had extra duty during the evening. In a few minutes, P-O Karlsson contacts the others in his group and then calls his headquarters to say that they are ready to go on duty immediately. He gets the answer that this is not necessary. P-O Karlsson then phones Lc but even here they claim they need no extra help.

00.05 p.m. GAMLA STAN (MÅRTEN PALME)

Just after midnight, Mårten Palme and his fiancée Ingrid Klering unexpectedly turn up at 31 Västerlånggatan in Gamla Stan. Since Mårten does not have any keys for his parents' flat, he goes to Janken Myrdal in the flat below as he usually waters the flowers and has a set of spare keys. The visit is not long but Mårten says something about Lisbet calling to tell him that Olof is being operated. In spite of this concrete message, strangely enough Mårten has gone directly to Västerlånggatan instead of to the hospital. And furthermore, Mårten asks Janken to reveal nothing to the press about this visit and then disappears into the flat to stay there for about ten minutes.



Mårten Palme

We will later see that there is something very strange about this incident (see page).

00.06 a.m. SABBATSBERG (DECLARATION OF DEATH)

At 00.06 a.m., doctor Claes Wallin declares Olof Palme officially dead. Some people spontaneously start weeping, others stand as if paralyzed not able to grasp that the impossible really has occurred.

After the declaration of death, first nurse attendant Lena Östeman realizes that none of Lisbet's relatives has arrived at the hospital. She therefore suggests that they go to an adjacent room where there is a phone. Lena has to help Lisbet dial the two numbers to the sons, Joakim in Vällingby and Mårten at his girlfriend's flat on Vanadisvägen. But Mårten is already in his parents' flat in Gamla stan because of his mother's phone call. Something does not tally here (see page).

Nurse attendant Lena Östeman stays with Lisbet and hears her say, "Now that has happened, which we so long hoped to avoid"

Strangely enough not one single security policeman has arrived at the hospital yet. This must be regarded as remarkable considering that the Cabinet is expected to

arrive at Sabbatsberg and that the security police are responsible for the bodyguards of the Cabinet Ministers.

00.08 a.m. CALL I (from track 7 of the LAC-tape)

”00.08 och 10”

Tired male voice (with a sigh): Yes ...?

Kenneth Ed (LAC): Kenneth here.

Man: Oh hi, Raimo at the Sabbatsberg casualty room.

(Voices and other background noise can be heard all the time signifying feverish activity at the casualty ward.)

Kenneth Ed (LAC): Oh hi.

Man: We are a little overloaded here, so we would appreciate if you could direct cases elsewhere.

”00.08 och 20”

Kenneth Ed (LAC): Well, I think I can understand that.

Man: I guess you can.

Kenneth Ed (LAC): Yes.

Man: Well, then I don't need to say any more?

Kenneth Ed (LAC): No, I know, for now ... there are rumours in town, you see.

”00.08 och 30”

Man: Yes, but we are overloaded for eh ... about an hour until we have finished here.

Kenneth Ed (LAC): Mm. Are you at the surgical casualty?

”00.08 och 40”

Man: Yes exactly. Everyone is ... coming in here, so call me in half an hour if there is anything?

Kenneth Ed (LAC): Sure. But we ... you ... cannot accept anything just now?

Man: We can accept nothing.

Kenneth Ed (LAC): In the emergency ward or anywhere?

”00.08 och 50”

Man: No, we... we ... our boss is And everything...

Kenneth Ed (LAC): Well, have you spoken with them? St Göran and KS?

Man: No one.

Kenneth Ed (LAC): You haven't?

Man: No.

Kenneth Ed (LAC): Ehm... (breathes deeply)

”00.09 och 00”

Man: Can you contact them?

Kenneth Ed (LAC): Well, I suppose I have to then. Eh ... let me know when you are open again, will you?

Man: Sure, I promise.

”00.09 och 10”

Kenneth Ed (LAC): Yes.

Man: It is ten past twelve, isn't it?

Kenneth Ed (LAC): It is ... yes, 00.09, yes.

Man: Yes.

Kenneth Ed (LAC): What was your name again? Doctor ... ?

Man: My first name is Raimo ... that is enough between us on this line, I think.

”00.09 och 20”

Kenneth Ed (LAC): OK.

Man: I'll let you know when we are ready...

Kenneth Ed (LAC): Yes, sure, but then you Must go via ... then I will say hello from you to KS and St Göran, OK?

Man: Sure.

Kenneth Ed (LAC): Yes.

Man: Thanks, bye.

Kenneth Ed (LAC): Thanks, bye.

”00.09 och 30”

Man: Bye.

(Several similar calls are now made, J to Saint Göran, K to Karolinska and L to an unidentified hospital in which LAC requests that cases are accepted which would normally go to Sabbatsberg).

00.08 a.m. CALL M (from track 11 of the LAC-tape)

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): Damn ...

Sonja Teir (LAC): This is Sonja.

”00.08 och 20”

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): Well, hi. Peter, Nine-Five-One.

Sonja Teir (LAC): Hi there.

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): Yes (sounds resigned)

Sonja Teir (LAC): Yes, it is ...

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): Yes.

Sonja Teir (LAC): Oh God, yes ...

”00.08 och 30”

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): Yes, that is the least (sigh) you can say.

Sonja Teir (LAC): Yes, and nobody knows what has happened?

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): No, it ... yes ...

Sonja Teir (LAC): Does anyone know how it happened or anything?

”00.08 och 40”

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): Yes, we do. But I don't know how much I dare

say. I bloody well don't know. (sighs).

Sonja Teir (LAC): But ... I mean, to us you can say ...

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): Well, yes, it is a ...

Sonja Teir (LAC): The papers have already called and asked, so it has apparently leaked out somehow.

"00.08 och 50"

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): Yes, oh yes ... they have already been here poking about, you know.

Sonja Teir (LAC): They have been there already?

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): Yes, I am ... (the rest is inaudible due to background noise, impossible to ascertain whether from Sabbatsberg or LAC)

Sonja Teir (LAC): Are you done?

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): No, not quite yet, so I call ... because it ... eh ... they ask to get no more here.

"00.09 och 00"

Sonja Teir (LAC): They don't want any more?

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): No.

Sonja Teir (LAC): No, I see because ... we'll have to try to fix it.

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): It ... it's so ... eh ...

Sonja Teir (LAC): The question is whether there is someone there who can call St Göran and ask if they cannot go there instead for the time being.

"00.09 och 10"

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): Yes.

Sonja Teir (LAC): They are ... listen ... what is really going on? What has happened?

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): Well he has...

"00.09 och 20"

Sonja Teir (LAC): I mean we must not say ... give any information, that's for the police or doctors to do... who have made the medical assessment. If we just know what ... what it is.

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): Yes, he has ... been shot.

"00.09 och 30"

Sonja Teir (LAC): Did they get who did it?

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): I don't know.

Sonja Teir (LAC): You don't know?

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): No, no ... it was so fucking ... yes ... oh my God...

Sonja Teir (LAC): Were there many people there then?

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): Yes, it was bloody chaotic round us...

Sonja Teir (LAC): Really ...

”00.09 och 40”

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): ... didn't fucking understand anything. Right at the start there... we were just stopped...

Sonja Teir (LAC): Yes... yes, it just became ... we were just saying... it was sort of a double shock like that.

”00.09 och 50”

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): Yes, hell... we ...

Sonja Teir (LAC): Thanks to your ... they just jumped on you as well ...

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): It was sort of OK just then, until ... while we ... while we were working there. But when ...

Sonja Teir (LAC): Yes.

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): When I saw who it was, you know ...

”00.10 och 00”

Sonja Teir (LAC): Yes.

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): Then ... then I was almost knocked out, I hardly knew where I was, damn it. I could hardly find Sabbatsberg.

Sonja Teir (LAC): No.

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): And his wife screaming beside me, you know.

Sonja Teir (LAC): Mm.

”00.10 och 10”

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): Oh my God... this is the worst I have

Sonja Teir (LAC): Yes, I understand that.

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): But we ...

Sonja Teir (LAC): ... have to take it easy right now. Let's ... let's ... eh... forget it just now.

”00.10 och 20”

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): Sure that would be damned nice.

Sonja Teir (LAC): There has been some speculation ... you know if it is some ... terrorists or something like that who ...?

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): Yes, it ... that may not be impossible.

Sonja Teir (LAC): It is not impossible.

”00.10 och 30”

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): No, you are right.

Sonja Teir (LAC): Mm.

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): ... don't know anything.

Sonja Teir (LAC): No, well, but try to relax a little.

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): Yes, I'll do that. We ...

”00.10 och 40”

Sonja Teir (LAC): We forget you right now and we... we ... take it from here and then we'll see.

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): Great.

Sonja Teir (LAC): Yes.

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): I guess we are ready here in about ten minutes or so.

Sonja Teir (LAC): Mm.

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): Well, maybe fifteen.

”00.10 och 50”

Sonja Teir (LAC): Would you like to come up for coffee?

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): Yes.

Sonja Teir (LAC): Would that be nice?

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): Perhaps yes.

Sonja Teir (LAC): Relax a while and just chat. That might be a good idea and ... just be ...

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): Sure.

”00.11 och 00”

Sonja Teir (LAC): You do that.

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): We'll let you know.

Sonja Teir (LAC): Come and press the button.

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): Yes, fine.

Sonja Teir (LAC): Ok.

Peter Andersson (Ambulance 951): Bye.

Sonja Teir (LAC): Bye.

00.10 a.m. SABBATSBERG HOSPITAL (GOVERNMENT IS CONVENED)

At 00.10 the person in the police force who is to be sent to Sabbatsberg is contacted. Even Ingvar Carlsson, minister of finance Kjell Olof Feldt, Kjell Lindström and Anita Gradin are summoned to the hospital.

At the same time, the hospital is closed to all visitors due to the rush of journalists and other inquisitive people. Radio squad cars 1120, 1150, 2150, 1180 and 2550 are also ordered to guard inside and outside the casualty ward. Simultaneously, 3120 is ordered to Palme's home at 31 Västerlånggatan to maintain the order. .

(According to the duty roster of the police, radio squad car 1180 does not exist (see page)).

00.10 a.m. MURDER SITE (INVESTIGATION)

Investigation of the crime scene is now initiated by detective superintendent Wincent Lange. In the middle of



Kjell-Olof Feldt arrives

the pavement is a large pool of blood, 7'10" long and 2'4" at the widest point. The frozen blood has spread towards the kerb. South of the pool are about fifty drops of blood within an area of 8'3" by 16'5", most of which southward towards Konserthuset. Loose snow from the site of the murder is collected in plastic bags, marked and transported to the forensic lab for testing. But no fingerprints are taken from the show window of Dekorima where witnesses have seen the perpetrator waiting.

At the same time, restaurants and entrances on Kungsgatan, Svevägen and Norrlandsgatan are being checked.

00.14 a.m. CALL N (from track 9 of the LAC-tape)

(Initially orchestra music is heard in the background, possibly at the home of the operator, Gia Carneström)

Birger Engström (LAC): LAC, Engström.

Gia Carneström (operator): Hi, Engström. Carneström here.

Birger Engström (LAC): Hi there.

Gia Carneström (operator): How are things?

"00.14 och 30"

Birger Engström (LAC): Well, all is fine.

Gia Carneström (operator): Well, have you heard anything? Is it ... ?

Birger Engström (LAC): It has been confirmed.

Gia Carneström (operator): Confirmed, and ... ?

Birger Engström (LAC): But not official.

Gia Carneström (operator): No.

Birger Engström (LAC): No.

Gia Carneström (operator): When do you think it will be?

Birger Engström (LAC): Has to be quite soon.

"00.14 och 40"

Gia Carneström (operator): Mm.

Birger Engström (LAC): As far as I know... Sabbatsberg casualty is closed so we direct to others and so on, so that ...

Gia Carneström (operator): OK.

Birger Engström (LAC): This is a hell of a mess.

Gia Carneström (operator): I understand that.

Birger Engström (LAC): Well bye then.

"00.14 och 50"

Gia Carneström (operator): I'll call again ... mm ...so it can be told ... it feels as if one needs to talk about it.

Birger Engström (LAC): Sure, exactly.

Gia Carneström (operator): Yes, bye.

Birger Engström (LAC): Bye.

00.15 a.m. 31 VÄSTERLÅNGGATAN (POLICE CAR 3120)

Squad car 3120 has been directed to Gamla stan to keep 31 Västerlånggatan under surveillance. According to police constables Stig Rysén and Lars Berntsson, it arrives there at 00.15 a.m.

00.15-00.30 a.m. SNICKAREBACKEN (KARELIA see page , fig 54)

Nina works at a restaurant and is to go home after work.

“I was waiting for my taxi when I see a car like the one owned by an acquaintance of mine, a red Audi on the other side of the street. I believe my friend has come to pick me up. Halfway across the street I notice that I have been wrong. In the front seats are two men, one fair and one dark. Strangely enough they get upset and at the same time a man walks towards us on the pavement.”

“He has dark hair, wears a blue quilted jacket, corduroy trousers and soft Ecco shoes. I notice him because he is pale as a sheet and walks funny. We stare each other in the eye for some seconds before he jumps into the rear seat of the Audi which disappears north on Birger Jarlsgatan with screaming tyres”.



The Karelia restaurant on Snickarbacken

00.15 a.m. SABBATSBERG (THE FAMILY ARRIVE)

According to the Lc records, some members of the Palme family now arrive at Sabbatsberg hospital.

At the same time, a restaurant on Tegnérsgatan is being searched by patrol 2150.

KI 00.18 VÄSTERLÅNGGATAN 31 (MÅRTEN PALME)

Policemen Stig Rysén and Lars Berntsson see Mårten Palme and his girlfriend come out of Olof Palme's home and Lars Berntsson now takes them to Sabbatsberg hospital. Police officer Stig Rysén stays to watch entrance 31 on Västerlånggatan.

KI 00.20 THE CONTROL CENTRE (FAULTY TECHNOLOGY)

The radio operators are seated in two curved rows facing a wall with a large lit map of Stockholm. There is a total of ten operator seats with three screens each. At this time most of the operations here are computerized.

The instructions of the police control centre have it: "In the case of an extensive and

prolonged effort, orders should be given from the control room". That is why a decision has been made just before midnight to move computer equipment to the adjacent control room during the ongoing search for the murderer. Radio operators Brolund and Thornstedt are responsible for radio traffic.

But, according to those involved, weird things start happening. It turns out that the screen does not work when it is connected and instead, the radio operators are put in the telex room for the time being.



Busy telephone lines at the police centre

Normally it should only take maximum five minutes to connect the equipment in the control room but due to some "technical error" this takes almost one hour.

One question has to be asked: Why on earth do they not move the equipment back as soon as they realize that they cannot fix the control room. Instead, the chase is now further delayed.

Duty officer Koci and his colleague Roland Åkesson are now said to be totally occupied on the phones. There has been order that all calls from the world press are to be connected to the control room – the nerve centre of the investigation!

In spite of the fact that Koci has a colleague whose only job is answering his phones, at a later interrogation, he claims that at this time he is "totally chained" to his workplace. So much so that he cannot even run to the control room to connect some computer screens! Instead they have to wait until the arrival of summoned personnel.

Please note that none of the people who call Koci during the night claim that they have had difficulty getting through.

00.20 a.m. THE DETECTIVE FORCE ON DUTY (ALARMING TAXI AND STOCKHOLM LOCAL TRAFFIC)

The passivity that dominated the control centre does not apply to the rest of the Stockholm police force. For instance the detective force on duty behave in an exemplary manner. They see to it that a description of the perpetrator is sent out to taxi and Stockholm Local Traffic at an early stage.

00.20 a.m. TT (THE FIRST NEWS FLASH)

News agency TT now sends out the very first news flash to all media: "OLOF PALME DEAD."

00.20 a.m. RADIOHUSET (BROKEN ALARM LAMP)

When the TT flash is sent, a red so-called flashlamp in the night radio control room should have been switched on, warning the person on duty that something very significant has occurred. But, for some reason, this lamp has been disconnected, this causing a further delay of an hour before Sweden is informed of the murder.

(Later on, this lamp has a significant importance in the debate concerning what happened during the night of the murder).

00.22 a.m. RADIO HOUSE (STAFFAN SCHMIDT)

DJ Staffan Schmidt is called by a listener who wonders why he is playing pop music when Palme has been murdered. Schmidt brushes him off as a madman but soon an English colleague, Japanese radio Nippon and an Argentinian radio station call and claim the same.

Staffan Schmidt is shaken by this information and starts looking for the special instructions for emergency situations but the only ones he can find are those pertaining to the death of the king. So these will have to do.

00.25 a.m. DROTTNINGHOLM (ULF DAHLSTEN)

58 minutes after the murder, Under Secretary of State Ulf Dahlsten for the first time calls the duty officer of the guard at Drottningholm Slott outside Stockholm which is the ordinary residence of the Royal family. Dahlsten requests the phone number to the King which, to his embarrassment, the officer does not have.

This is extremely serious, since the King might be in danger if the murder of the premier is part of a coup d'état or an attack from a foreign power. In such a case, he might be next on the list of intended victims. To major Sten Edholm of the Svea Sapper Regiment the night will be very long indeed while he desperately tries to get through to the King at Storlien.

00.26 a.m. C.I.D. (DEMANDS NATIONAL ALERT)

The inspector on duty at the C.I.D., Harry Hedlund, is on the verge of a breakdown and calls to coerce the SBC to issue a national alert but nothing happens and the alarm is never transmitted. At long last he demands a national alert. The female official who receives the call promises that she will relay his demand but Hedlund has to wait until 02.05 a.m.

00.27 a.m. STOCKHOLM (TT-TELEGRAMME)

Some minutes later the next TT-telegram arrives.

"Premier Olof Palme is dead. He died after having been shot in the crossing Tunnelgatan – Sveavägen in central Stockholm. Palme was taken to Sabbatsberg hospital where he later died."

00.28 a.m. SABBATSBERG (JOAKIM PALME ARRIVES)

Now the son Joakim Palme and his family arrive at the hospital.

00.29 a.m. SBC (WELANDER & SANDSTRÖM)

Deputy county police commissioner Gösta Welander and the head of the metropolitan police Sune Sandström arrive at the SBC just before 00.30 a.m. Up until this, duty officer Hans Koci has been in command but now he leaves the murder case to take care of the usual line of work.

But in spite of the fact that both Gösta Welander and Sune Sandström are present, none of these two make any effort to ensure sufficient personnel to the Palme case.

00.30 a.m. SBC ("PARALYSIS")

After the computer screens have at long last been connected in the control room everything is ready for a full-scale chase of the culprit. But if you look at the so-called internal memo list, nothing happens from 00.26 until 02.49. Not one single squad car is required, no jobs are terminated for two hours and 23 minutes! Apparently, everyone is fully satisfied with the number of patrols in the streets in spite of the fact that, for example, districts 4, 5 and 6 have not even been informed of the murder.

An all-alert is a radio call which is used as a routine when something has happened and SBC want to inform all six districts within the Stockholm police. That is to say that during a normal Friday night, all-alerts are sent by the SBC all the time. For example, a local policeman in district 3 on Södermalm has just informed SBC that a green Volvo is driving in a strange fashion, this causing work supervisor Thornestedt to issue an all-alert. But in the Palme case nothing happens, not even an all-alert. Later Thornestedt will explain that just as he is issuing the all-alert, a technical failure occurs which prevents the patrols from hearing him.

During this period, together with superintendent Rolf Fredriksson, police inspector Anders Sigurdsson stays in the control room to answer calls from the press. These calls are connected to the control room where Fredriksson and his colleagues continually receive information about what to say and not to say.

"We don't even have a chance to think about what they are doing around us, all these people with us in the control room".

(Is informing the press not as important as keeping track of the investigation? And who are "all these people" he is talking about (see page))?

00.30 a.m. SABBATSBERG (LARS CHRISTIANSON)

Superintendent Lars Christianson, the head of the squad cars, now leaves the hospital after a few short talks with Lisbet Palme. At this time he has been there for about thirty minutes. What happens after this, nobody knows.

He will be on duty until 05.00 a.m. in spite of the fact that his ordinary shift stops at

midnight, but never with one word does he reveal anything about the last four and a half hours of his working period. And these hours are overtime. Why does Christianson not write anything about to whom or what he reports?

However, in a memo dated March 24, 1986, he writes: Mrs. Palme has no idea who might have fired the shots. Description:

big, stocky and dark-haired, wearing a waist-long or three quarters long blue or dark blue quilted jacket.



Police officers Lars Christiansson (left) and Kjell Östling

00.30 a.m. VÄSTERLÅNGGATAN 31 (DOCUMENTS FETCHED)

According to the report of the Lc, patrol 2150 now fetch documents from the home of Palme. These are quickly brought to Sabbatsberg hospital.

At the same time, the search of Johannes Church and cemetery as well as in the Riche restaurant are terminated. Patrol 2233 simultaneously investigates 8 Johannesgatan. A man is stopped by 3485 at Nybroplan.

00.30 a.m. ENGLAND (BBC)

British BBC send the news of the murder of the Swedish premier at 00.30 a.m. At the same time, the American CNN TV network is simultaneously on the air as are Italian, Yugoslavian, German and Danish radios which inform their audiences long before the news reaches the Swedish people!

00.30 a.m. ROSENBAD (INGVAR CARLSSON)

Vice premier Ingvar Carlsson arrives at Rosenbad in squad car 8155.

00.32 a.m. SABBATSBERG (LISBET PALME REFUSES QUESTIONING)

CID inspector Sture Lingsberg and his colleague Agneta Lund have been dispatched to obtain information concerning the murder. They ask the doctors if they may talk to Lisbet



Ingvar Carlsson

Palme and are told that there are no medical difficulties in that respect. But Lisbet Palme is just about to see the body of her deceased husband, so they are advised to wait.

When Lingsberg is informed that the Palme family, Lisbet, two sons, two daughters-in-law and a child are in the staff room, he enters and identifies himself.

"I have already talked to the police", Lisbet protests and Lingsberg explains that he is from the criminal investigation department and needs further information.

However, Lisbet Palme considers that she has given all the information she has and refuses to repeat it. Lingsberg proposes that she talk to a woman police officer if she prefers that but she refuses but is willing to talk to the security police. Therefore Sture Lingsberg contacts his superior, detective superintendent Sievert Lindahl and asks him to contact SÄK. He is then informed that SÄK will send some of their people.

But in spite of this promise, the security police keep away from the hospital.

This means that SÄK is conspicuous by its absence. But surprisingly there seems to be an island of hectic activity in this ocean of passivity. Later it is revealed that the SBC of the Stockholm police force is swarming with security police.

00.40 a.m. LOS ANGELES (LARS MOLIN)

Film producer Lars Molin is on a business trip to the United States. He has just landed at Los Angeles and is stopped at the passport office by an American customs officer who expresses his condolences.

"What do you mean by condolences?" Lars Molin wonders.

"Your premier Olof Palme has been shot to death!"



Lars Molin

00.41 a.m. STOCKHOLM (TT-TELEGRAMME)

"The police are looking for a male, 35 to 40 years of age, dark hair wearing a long dark coat."

00.44 a.m. NATIONAL SWEDISH RADIO (STAFFAN SCHMIDT)

Radio DJ Staffan Schmidt calls the head of the radio, Ove Joanson, at his home in Stavnäs. Schmidt then continues to call the numbers on his alarm list in order to alert colleagues in key positions at the radio and television.

The first call is later to be the cause of a very heated and partly public debate between Schmidt and Joanson, the former maintaining that Joanson claims that the information must be further confirmed and that Joanson himself as former news journalist should assist.

On the other hand, Joanson claims that Schmidt has never mentioned the TT-telegramme and that Schmidt ought to have



Ove Joanson

sought confirmation by phoning the police.

00.45 a.m. STOCKHOLM (JAN STRÖM)

Radio reporter Jan Ström has a phone call from his superior at the news desk Ekot and receives an order to broadcast the terrible news to the nation. Jan Ström jumps into his clothes and tears off.

00.45 a.m. CHAMONIX (MATTIAS PALME)

Since February 23, the youngest Palme son Mattias has been on vacation in the village of Chamonix in the French Alps and is staying at pension Pierre et Vacances. The person to inform Mattias of his father's death is the local travel agent at STS Resor, Olof Manner.



Mattias Palme

00.45 a.m. ROSENBAD (EMERGENCY MEETING)

All the available members of parliament have been summoned to an emergency meeting. During the next few hours, ministers and officials arrive at the Government offices at Rosenbad as soon as they receive the information: Minister for Foreign Affairs Sten Andersson, Minister of Industry Thage G Peterson, Palme's adviser in foreign affairs Hans Dahlgren, Minister of Education Lennart Bodström, Minister of Culture Bengt Göransson, Civil Service Minister Bo Holmberg, Under Secretary of State Ulf Dahlsten, Minister of Wages and Salaries Bengt KÅ Johansson and Under Secretary of State Kjell Larsson.

Most of them arrive in their private cars or taxis completely without protection. Perfect targets for a sniper. The ministers are immediately reprimanded for being careless. Vice premier Ingvar Carlsson's first measure is therefore to demand police protection of the Government building Rosenbad.

This week, the parliament are on holiday and many are spread across the country. The Speaker is on holiday in Spain.

00.45 a.m. SWEDISH TELEVISION (QUIET TV)

Swedish TV carries on as if nothing has happened and the TV-film with Ingrid Thulin "*De fördömda*" ends as late as 00.45 a.m. But in spite of the fact that the contents of the TT-telegramme have reached the person responsible for transmission, Karin Häkkinen, transmissions are ended without a single word about the murder.

"When I received the information, we only had 45 seconds left of transmissions and that was not sufficient to get the information confirmed", she claims.

00.48 a.m. LOS ANGELES (LARS MOLIN)

Film producer Lars Molin makes a telephone call to Sweden to have the news about Palme confirmed but still nobody has a clue as to what has happened!

00.50 a.m. KUNGSHOLMEN (AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION)

During the night of the murder, an elderly woman on 45 Alströmergatan on Kungsholmen has an extraordinary experience. (*Striptease, June 16, 1994*). She lives on the fourth floor of a building located on a height. The attic above her is to be converted into flats but no one lives there and usually the attic is totally quiet. Shortly before the murder, this woman and her husband have heard some strange, repeated sounds which remind them of radio telegraphy. But this night is very different.

“Suddenly we hear a very loud ”ti ti ta ta” like some sort of radiotelegraphy like Morse signals, as if made by a machine – no human being could transmit that fast. This goes on for about an hour or so, quite a long time. And there we were, gaping, listening and wondering what in the world was going on”. (see page).

00.55 a.m. STOCKHOLM (WINCENT LANGE)

At five to one, head of the technical department of Stockholm CID Wincent Lange receives a phone call informing him of the murder. He confers with deputy country police commissioner Gösta Welander who, in his turn, contacts the head of the hospital requesting permission to inspect the body.

After about 30 minutes! permission is granted.

At Sabbatsberg, the police confiscate clothing for forensic investigation. A black overcoat, a blue-grey jacket and shirt, a necktie, a white knitted scarf, one pair of grey trousers, a fur hat and a pair of boots belonging to Olof Palme and a brown suede coat, a T-shirt, blouse, a knitted sweater and a scarf belonging to Lisbet Palme.

00.55 a.m. SVEAVÄGEN (REPORTER TEAM)

TV news reporter Peter Ekstrand is in the city to make a documentary about juvenile violence with a photographer and a group of plainclothes police officers. They drive around in two rented cars and pass the site of the murder about five to one. At the crossing Sveavägen – Tunnelgatan they notice that something has happened.

One of the police officers gets out and asks what is going on. Simultaneously, the photographer sweeps his camera over the site and the large pool of blood.

”Someone has been stabbed, I think”, says an officer in the squad car by the roped-off area. ”Some immigrants have been fighting.”

Without having been told what has happened, the reporter team drives on.

00.55 a.m. RADIO BUILDING (THREATENING LETTER)

When radio reporter at the Swedish Radio Jan Ström arrives at his workplace, he finds a threatening letter pasted in the entrance of the radio building.

"I start shaking all over", he tells later. "What is going on?"

"Is this the work of a madman or is it a conspiracy against the country?"

The letter is a violent threat against premier Palme, and if Ström remembers correctly, it is signed by a businessman in Vällingby. Somebody must have placed it there after 11.30 p.m. when the last of the staff left.



A threatening letter in the entrance of the SVT

00.57 a.m. OXEN GAMBLING-JOINT (INVESTIGATION)

The police continue their efforts and investigate the Oxen gambling-joint a few blocks from the site of the murder. Later on, this gambling den becomes important in the Christer (the future patsy) Pettersson case.

00.58 a.m. RADIO BUILDING (JAN STRÖM)

Radio reporter Jan Ström rushes up to the studio in the radio building wondering how to get this shocking news on the air at one o'clock. At this time of night, no news is usually transmitted. However, he must first have the information confirmed. But by now, all phone lines are busy and it is no longer possible to call.

00.59 a.m. ARLANDA (SURVEILLANCE INTENSIFIED)

Not until now, does the police intensify surveillance at Arlanda airport. No plane has taken off after 10 p.m. from Arlanda or Bromma.

01.00 a.m. CENTRAL STATION (SURVEILLANCE)

Not until an hour and a half after the murder, is extra surveillance initiated at the central station in Stockholm. Several hours after the murder, the ferries to Finland are still unguarded. In spite of the fact that Stockholm city is situated on several islands with many bridges which are easy to cordon off, nothing happens. Many who drive or walk in the city notice no police activity at all.

01.00 a.m. SBC (JUMPS OFF)

All of a sudden, supervisor Thornstedt decides to leave the Palme case and concentrate on the usual line of business at SBC. He wants an overall picture of what is going on in Stockholm city and not be confined to the control room. This obviously means that he does not find coordinating and supervising the chase in the murder case

of the century sufficiently interesting. Thornstedt talks with duty officer Hans Koci and is replaced by Bjarne Söderquist who is rather reluctant.

And this Bjarne Söderquist does nothing. He has not at all been involved in the investigation and at this point knows nothing about the case. He takes over the radio traffic but his signature SQ is nowhere to be found on the IM list in the Palme case and when he is later interrogated by the Juristkommission, he admits that the only measure he himself initiated was to send out patrols to search the waste paper baskets along the escape route.

He became involved in the case late and therefore repeatedly turns to his superiors for information about what to concentrate on next ... as far as Söderquist remembers there were many superior officers in the control room and it was not always the same one who answered.

Now both radio operator superior officers have left the murder of the premier as they give higher priority to the ordinary work. Do deputy commissioner Gösta Welander and his colleague take over the command? The answer is no. At this time, there is thus no real leadership in the chase of the murderer of the premier of the country, not even at the level of police inspector!

01.00 a.m. RIGOLETTO CINEMA (VICTOR GUNNARSSON)

The show at the Rigoletto cinema ends about 01.00 a.m. and 33-year old Victor Gunnarsson walks along Kungsgatan towards the T-central station on his way home.

01.01 a.m. PARIS (LENA LIDBOM)

When, at one o'clock at night, Buster von Platen informs the Paris embassy about the murder, only ambassador Lidbom's wife Lena is present. Neither the ambassador himself nor his guest Ebbe Carlsson can be reached.

(Until at least 3 p.m. the following Monday, Carl Lidbom cannot be found at the embassy or anywhere else in France. See page).

01.02 a.m. STOCKHOLM (ULF ADELSON)

About one o'clock, the newspaper Expressen calls the leader of the Conservative Party Ulf Adelsohn to tell him what has happened. Adelsohn is very upset fearing a coup d'état and therefore immediately calls Carl Bildt and others.

"And then I write a statement to TT. No calls from the Cabinet office, not one from the parliament or the police", says Adelsohn.

01.03 a.m. THE DEFENCE STAFF (SUPREME COMMANDER LENNART LJUNG)



Ulf Adelsohn

Now supreme commander Lennart Ljung is informed of what has happened.

According to himself, he has been to a private dinner-party, has come home and gone to bed, when the officer on duty at the Defence Staff phones. Ljung is immediately fetched by a defence staff car which takes him to the Bastion at Lidingövägen. When he arrives, his first measure is to inform the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry for Foreign affairs, the police and the Cabinet Office that he is available.

01.04 a.m. SBC (RIMBORN)

About 01.00 a.m. superintendent Rimbörn is called back from the hospital to the SBC where it has at long last been decided to issue a national alert and for this, the information obtained by Rimbörn from Lisbet Palme is needed.

When Rimbörn arrives at SBC, he first reports to the head of the security police, Sven-Åke Hjälmroth and another security officer whom he does not know. After he has informed the other heads of police, Rimbörn starts wording the national alert.

But, for some reason, the top of police decide to postpone the alert until two o'clock and then only at the direct order of deputy county police commissioner Gösta Welander.

01.05 a.m. 31 VÄSTERLÅNGGATAN (SURVEILLANCE RELIEF)

Squad car 3480 takes over surveillance of Palme's home at 31 Västerlånggatan from squad car 3120.

01.06 a.m. SBC (ALERT QUESTIONED)

Superintendent Gösta Söderström who was the first CID officer at the site of the crime calls duty officer Hans Koci at the SBC to ask the time of the first alert. Koci becomes very annoyed when Söderström refuses to believe that the time was 11.23 p.m.

Koci's irritation grows to explosive rage when, in the following days, Söderström queries the time and expresses his suspicion that the computer lists have been manipulated. The final outburst occurs on March 6 when Koci blows his top. Apparently the time 11.23 p.m. should not be subjected to doubt.

01.08 a.m. SABBATSBERG (RIMBORN)

Some time between 01.00 and 01.15 a.m. Åke Rimbörn's driver Torstensson phones from Sabbatsberg to say that Lisbet Palme wants to talk to him once again. Rimbörn leaves SBC, goes back to the hospital and does not return to SBC that night.

At the same time, Sabbatsberg has been closed to the public.

01.10 a.m. RADIO BUILDING (NEWS OF THE DEATH)

Radio dj Staffan Schmidt interrupts the pop music transmission:

"You are listening to the Swedish Night Radio. It is ten minutes past one and we have ... we have an extra item from the news editor. The premier of Sweden, Olof

Palme, is dead. He was shot to death this evening in central Stockholm”.

After this, only classical mourning music is played.

01.10 a.m. STOCKHOLM (MAIN GUARD)

Not until radio P3 broadcasts the news, does the main guard at Stockholm Castle react. A second lieutenant passes on the news to his superior officer, major Sten Edholm, who in his turn calls the Commendant General in Stockholm and the head off the garrison lieutenant colonel Ola Eriksson.

01.11 a.m. ENKÖPING (HELICOPTERS)

About five hours this night, the area around Enköping is the scene of intensive helicopter traffic. This is very unusual in the winter. Later, an anonymous witness contacts the *Enköpingsposten* newspaper about this but is met by complete disinterest.



Intensive helicopter traffic around Enköping

01.12 a.m. SERGELS TORG (REPORTER TEAM)

Not until now is the TV news “Rapport” informed that Palme has been shot.

“We were filming the four police inspectors when a person who has just heard the news on the radio comes up to us and asks if we know about the murder, says *SVT* reporter Peter Ekstrand. Until then none of us had any idea. Nothing had been said on the police radio! I therefore phone the police control centre to have the news confirmed and start off to the site of the murder.”

01.15 a.m. THE DEFENCE STAFF (NO INFORMATION)

The duty officer at the Defence Staff has a phone call from the Swedish military attaché in Washington who wants confirmation of the news but he has heard nothing.

01.24 a.m. SABBATSBERG (WINCENT LANGE)

After having waited for about thirty minutes to see the body of the premier, head of the technical department of the CID Wincent Lange receives his permission. Here is part of Lange’s report:

“Surgery has been performed on the front of the body. An incision runs from the left side forward and upwards to a point at the centre of the breastbone, possibly the upper half of the breastbone. This incision is sutured. A smaller wound about one third of an inch higher up on the breastbone has also been sutured. When asked, one of the doctors explains that this, the smaller wound, was on the body when it arrived at the

hospital. I ask the doctor to remove the sutures and now an oblong mostly rectangular wound in the skin appears.

I immediately measure it. It is about seven millimetres wide and about 18 millimetres long. I make a sketch of the wound and find that one short side is mainly at right angles to the longitudinal axis and the other short side is gently rounded. The total picture strongly indicates the longitudinal plane profile of a bullet. My impression is that the body of Olof

Palme has been penetrated by a bullet from a firearm and that this bullet has entered the back and left through the front of the body.”



Police guarding the entrance of the hospital

01.26 a.m. STOCKHOLMS CITY (DESERTED STREETS)

During the hours after the murder, the streets of central Stockholm are deserted. Still many squad cars are patrolling without knowing about the murder. In spite of the fact that hundreds of tips could already be investigated, not all the available police are utilized. Regular policemen in different parts of the city offer to volunteer the entire night but are sent home. Even plain clothes police on duty in Stockholm centre have no idea what has happened.

Not even the administration of Stockholm county is informed although it is the most high-ranking police organ in the county.

01.30 a.m. STORLIEN (THE KING)

Security company Abab is informed by the security police that they are to reinforce surveillance of the Royal Family who are on holiday in a cottage in Storlien.

01.30 a.m. NACKA (PREPAREDNESS REINFORCEMENT)

Only now police districts such as Nacka are ordered to reinforce surveillance.

Squad car 2160 replaces 1230 at the site of the crime and simultaneously 3485 drives via Rosenbad to Sabbatsberg hospital. At the same time, squad cars 3230 and 3220 proceed to district 3 but are suddenly ordered to 62 Hamngatan. However, squad car 1230 goes to district 1.

01.31 a.m. SITE OF THE MURDER (ERIK FICHTELIUS)

Radio reporter Erik Fichtelius is interviewing passersby. Most of them have no idea what has happened. Others are crying by the large pool of blood that is now

frozen. Fichtelius' first thought is: What an efficient and competent police force we have which have already finished investigating the scene of the crime and remove the plastic bands round the area.

01.34 a.m. STOCKHOLM (TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRÅ)

The next TT version: "... when an unknown man took out a gun and shot Olof Palme twice in the chest".

01.45 a.m. MCDONALD'S (VICTOR GUNNARSSON)

33-year old Victor Gunnarsson is seen at McDonald's on Kungsgatan (see page).

01.49 a.m. ROSENBAD (PREMIER'S OFFICE)

At 01.49 a.m. Minister of Justice Sten Wickbom accompanied by Ministers Ingvar Carlsson, Kjell-Olof Feldt and Anita Gradin as well as Olof Palme's Under Secretary of State Ulf Dahlsten come down from the seventh floor at Rosenbad where the offices of the premier are located. Under police escort they go to Sabbatsberg hospital for a one-hour visit to the bier of Olof Palme.

01.50 a.m. CRIME SCENE (INVESTIGATION)

At Sveavägen the police are using a metal detector in an effort to find the bullets. A machine from the street maintenance office is sweeping up snow, ice and sand from the streets and pavements and the mixture is transported to the police headquarters. At 01.50, head of the technical department Wincent Lange interrupts the investigation of the murder site. These investigations are to continue after dawn. After this Lange goes to Sabbatsberg hospital.

01.52 a.m. TT (TELEGRAM)

Now TT issues a telegramme with the following wording:

"Just before two o'clock this morning, the police issued a new description. At that time the impression was that two perpetrators about 40 to 45 years old might be involved."

Even the news bulletins sent every hour on



Someone has thrown the first roses at the pool of blood

national radio mentioned two perpetrators.

02.02 a.m. STOCKHOLM (MOURNING AND CONFUSION)

Discoteques and other places of entertainment have started to close due to the murder. In the streets of Stockholm people are gathering and around the site of the murder, hundreds crowd together to light candles and torches.

02.00 a.m. SÄLEN (ANNA-GRETA LEIJON)

Anna-Greta Leijon, later Minister of Justice, renowned for her role in the Ebbe Carlsson affair (see page) has rented a cottage in Sälen. At two o'clock two police officers knock on her door to inform her of the murder.



Anna-Greta Leijon

02.04 a.m. RADIOHUSET (JAN STRÖM)

Radio reporter Jan Ström calls the police and informs them about the threatening letter pasted in the lobby of the radio building and two police officers arrive to fetch it.

02.05 a.m. 31 VÄSTERLÅNGGATAN (SQUAD CAR 3230)

Squad car 3230 is noticed on Västerlånggatan at the same time as 1220 goes to Sabbatsberg hospital.

02.05 a.m. POLICE HEADQUARTERS (NATIONAL ALERT 1)

At 02.05 a.m. the first national alert is transmitted via the telex network to all police stations in the country.

“National alert, 03-01-86-020542

Murder, Stockholm PD

Description of perpetrator, shooting of Swedish premier: two perpetrators, 40-45 years, dark hair, one exceptionally tall, one dressed in dark blue quilted jacket, probably belongs to the Ustasha movement. Contact Stockholm police, KCV, phone 08-769 30 00”.

Here two (!) men are mentioned as well as the Croatian separatist movement Ustasha.

Great commotion in all newspaper offices and news agencies.

02.10 a.m. SABBATSBERG (WINCENT LANGE)

The head of technical department of the CID Wincent Lange is admitted to the room where the deceased Olof Palme is lying. Now Lange notices “an almost round opening in the skin along the centre of the back between the shoulder blades. This

opening is surrounded by a contusion ring about a couple of millimetres wide. This is a typical entrance wound of a bullet”.

02.06 a.m. HUDDINGE (NO INFORMATION)

Police officers who hurry to their workplaces cannot believe their eyes. Not one squad car to be seen, no cordons at the exits. Is no murder chase going on?

Mats Heder, duty officer at Huddinge police district:

”We are not being informed either. Naturally we wonder if we are to block the southbound lanes of the E4. But no such orders are given by Stockholm.”

During the small hours, the city of Stockholm becomes a police chaos where CID officers run around searching on their own without being quite sure what they are searching for.

02.06-02.30 a.m. AVESTA (GETAWAY CAR?)

Between 02.00 and 02.30 a.m. a witness notices three men in a red car, probably an Audi, at a filling station in Avesta. A tall fair man is driving. Beside him is a dark person and in the rear yet another man. Main road 40 passes through Avesta towards Sälen where there are several smaller roads crossing the border to Norway and the airports in Oslo or Trondheim. The time coincides well with the time it takes to drive from Stockholm if the Audi started at 00.30 a.m.

02.20 a.m. GAMLA STAN (THE PALME FAMILY)

Lisbet Palme and her family are taken home from Sabbatsberg hospital by the security police. She is very upset and hides her face when the car passes the inquisitive cameras of the paparazzi.

The home at Västerlånggatan in Gamla stan is under police surveillance. Someone has placed a small bouquet of flowers on the door handle.



The Palme family leaves Sabbatsberg Hospital

02.30 a.m. VÄSTERLÅNGGATAN (JOURNALISTS)

At 02.30, police officers on guard by the Palme residence inform that about twenty journalists have gathered outside in the street.

02.40 a.m. ROSENBAD (WELANDER ARRIVES)

Deputy county police commissioner Gösta Welander has left Sabbatsberg hospital

and now arrives at Rosenbad to submit his report.

02.45 a.m. WEST GERMANY (RAF)

At 02.45 a.m. Peter Tejler, commercial attaché at the Swedish embassy in Bonn, receives a phone call. A German-speaking person talks in normal conversational tone and without a dialect:

“This is the RAF. We have murdered your premier.”

Peter Tejler is on duty this night and is at home. His home number is neither to be found on duty lists nor in the public telephone directory. According to Tejler, the man who called must therefore have known both his position and his phone number.

02.50 a.m. SABBATSBERG HOSPITAL (ALL LEAVE)

After having been interrogated, all relatives and visiting ministers leave the hospital at 02.50.

02.55 a.m. STOCKHOLM (TOASTS TO THE MURDER)

Some time between 02.00 and 03.00, right-wing extremist, police inspector Stellan Åkebring phones his colleague, officer on duty at Norrmalm police station, Bo Asplund (see page).

“The fucking sob is dead at last”, Åkebring shouts joyfully after which they toast each other in champagne.

After this, Åkebring calls other officers at Norrmalm station in the same errand. The general impression is that Åkebring is drunk. About the same time, squad car 3230 reports to district 3 and car 1220 to district 1.

03.00 a.m. CENTRAL STOCKHOLM (ALL QUIET)

About 03.00 a.m. everything is calm and quiet. Extra surveillance has been required for the headquarters of the Social Democrats at 66 Sveavägen and for the Cabinet office.

0?..? a.m. ENGLAND (NEWS AGENCY REUTER)

The British news agency Reuter is contacted by an anonymous person who claims to be a representative of “Kommando Holger Meins”.

“We are behind the murder of Olof Palme. Read your history books, they will show you why the assassination was carried out. The attack is in retaliation for the actions of the Swedish government during the siege of the West German embassy in Stockholm in 1975.”

Kommando Holger Meins is named after one of the Red Army Fraction members who died in prison during a hunger strike in 1974.

03.00 a.m. STOCKHOLM (NO PROTECTION)

At 03.00 member of the Folkparti Lennart Gabrielsson phones the Stockholm police department to require protection for the leader of the Folkparti Bengt Westerberg. The Lc refuse and tell him that everything is under control. How can they know that?

03.05 a.m. JUSEK (KOMMANDO CHRISTIAN KLAAR)

The telephone answering machine at company JUSEK receives a call as somebody who claims to belong to Kommando Christian Klaar reads a message that they have murdered Olof Palme.

The number of the telephone answering machine is 63 13 70, the number of the West German embassy is 63 13 80. A calm, well-articulated voice says in impeccable German:

-I am speaking for Kommando Christian Klaar. We have now accomplished the murder of Olof Palme. The next victim will be found among those we are now calling. We will continue in the North, in Norway and Finland. We are going to strike both on land and in the air.

At this time, Christian Klaar is considered to be the main, most dangerous leader of the second-generation Baader-Meinhof terrorists in West Germany.

03.07 a.m. ROSENBAD (CABINET MEETING)

Cabinet meeting, thirteen people are present. During the small hours, supreme commander Lennart Ljung meets Minister of Defence Roine Carlsson at the Ministry of Defence.

03.09 a.m. POLICE HEADQUARTERS (BORDER SURVEILLANCE)

Now national Swedish police commissioner Holger Romander initiates surveillance of all borders.

03.10 a.m. SBC (REPORT)

Superintendent Rolf Fredriksson is technical leader of the SBC and he later gives the following statement over the phone to the Poutiainen brothers, authors of the book *"Inuti labyrinten"*:

Question: "Were you at the SBC when Rimborn arrived and do you know to which people he reported?"

Fredriksson, "Yes, I saw him there. I don't know who he reported to, but the natural thing is that he informed the chief of police and the head of SBC."

Question: "I have read that he claimed first having informed the head of the security police Hjälmroth, and then went into a room together with him and another ..."

Fredriksson, "Well, I can't ... if Hjälmroth was here, I don't remember that.



Holger Romander

There were lots of people from security here. The entire control room was swarming with people. Both people you know and don't know from security."

It is interesting to note the contrast: SBC is swarming with security police but nobody at the hospital. It is justified to ask if there is a secret security group in the Lc of Stockholm police. It later turns out that it is impossible to clarify how the connection between Stockholm CID and the security police is maintained during this night.

Most things indicate that, at an early stage, Alf Karlsson went to the Lc of Stockholm police force. Here a direct line is established between the Lc and the security counterpart. Alf Karlsson is liaison officer. Karlsson (see page) is even head of the terrorist department within security force B responsible for security operations. Strangely enough, he categorically denies having been in the SBC during the night.

03.12 a.m. SITE OF THE MURDER (DISORDERLY PERSON)

Just after three o'clock, squad car 1220 under the command of Sven Matzols is summoned to the site of the murder to take care of a disorderly person.

03.15 a.m. STOCKHOLM (LEGAL PATHOLOGIST)

The head of the technical department of the CID, Wincent Lange phones medico-legal expert Kari Ormstad who is on duty and at home. They agree to perform the post mortem as soon as possible and Ormstad suggests that her colleagues Jovan Rajs and Milan Valverius participate. A meeting is decided for about ten o'clock in the morning.

03.25 a.m. ROSENBAD

Members of the government keep arriving at Rosenbad. Minister of Foreign Trade Mats Hellström and Minister of Agriculture Svante Lundkvist arrive and about 03.30, Minister of Defence Roine Carlsson and head of security police Sven-Åke Hjälmsroth. The Minister of Defence now presents the military security situation to the cabinet.

03.35 a.m. SQUAD CAR 1520 (SHIFT ENDS)

Squad car 1520 (see page) with superintendent Christian Dalsgaard and member of the Baseball gang Thomas Ekesäter (see page) end their shift. As Ekesäter has accepted double shifts this means that he has been on duty for about 21 consecutive hours.

03.59 a.m. IDRE (STEN ANDERSSON)

During the night, the military have to assist with transportation. Among others, Minister of Foreign Affairs Sten Andersson is flown by helicopter from Idre where



Sten Andersson

he is on a skiing holiday with his family.

04.00 a.m. SVT (THE FIRST TRANSMISSION)

News transmission *Rapport* on TV2 goes on the air about the murder, news-reader Ewonne Winblad reading it:

“Premier Olof Palme is dead. He was murdered in central Stockholm just after 11 o’clock last night...”

Quite a number of discussions have arisen during the night concerning the actual time of the murder. This problem has not been solved to this day. In order to clarify the confusion concerning the exact time of arrival at the scene of the murder, superintendent Gösta Söderström contacts duty officer Hans Koci at SBC asking when he received information about the crime.

“11.23 p.m”. Koci answers, causing Söderström to start.

“Isn’t it 11.28?”

“No, 11.23 is the valid time.”

Söderström refuses to accept this. He makes out his report and delivers it to the duty officers at CID headquarters (superintendent Gunnar Severin receives one copy, the other goes to the head of the metropolitan police Sune Sandström), after which Söderström and his driver Ingvar Windén decide to check whether their watches show the right time.

This control is carried out by the extra news transmission of *Rapport*. It turns out that Windén’s watch is completely correct, whereas Söderström’s is one minute and 43 seconds slow.

(When Söderström goes on duty for his next shift, he wants to check which time he noted as he received the alarm, he discovers that someone has torn out the page of his report book).



Gunnar Severin

04.00 a.m. TT (MESSAGE OF THE DEATH)

TT inform: “Olof Palme passed away at six minutes past midnight” ... “after having been shot twice in the chest...”

04.10 a.m. POLICE DISTRICT 1 (RETURN OF SQUAD CARS)

According to the hand-written report of the Lc, both squad car 1220 under police officer Sven Matzols and squad car 1120 return to police district 1.

By now, bodyguards have been assigned to Ingvar Carlsson, Kjell-Olof Feldt and Anita Gradin and others.

04.16 a.m. SBC (ACTIVITY)

At 04.16 a.m. things begin to happen again at the SBC. Now their colleague Birgitta Brolund is on duty.

04.55 a.m. VÄSTERLÅNGGATAN (MÅRTEN PALME)

Mårten Palme himself contacts the CID officer on duty before five o'clock in the morning. He wants to make a report of his observations outside the Grand cinema. CID inspector Börje Wingren and CID superintendent Gunnar Severin go to 31 Västerlånggatan where Lisbet has finally fallen asleep. They bring Mårten with them to the HQ at 37 Kungsholmsgatan. Both police officers are surprised at Mårten's composure.

05.00 a.m. STOCKHOLM (LARS CHRISTIANSSON)

The mysterious superintendent Lars Christiansson clocks out after five hours of overtime. Not one single item concerning his doings during the night is registered. But his services are utilized so much that he is on duty again after only three hours rest.

05.02 a.m. STORLIEN (KING CARL XVI GUSTAF)

King Carl XVI Gustaf is on a skiing holiday in Storlien with his family. Not until now is the phone number of his cottage discovered but there is no answer. Then the supervisor is contacted and he runs on foot to wake the royal family.



Carl XVI Gustaf

05.06 a.m. POLICE HEADQUARTERS (NATIONAL ALERT 2)

The national alert is now changed by deputy county police commissioner Gösta Welander. Strangely, the new alert only mentions one perpetrator! The Ustasha movement is no longer relevant:

“NATIONAL ALERT, 03 01 86, 050624

SUPPLEMENT TO NATIONAL ALERT CONCERNING MURDER, STOCKHOLM PD. Earlier information concerning possible connection to the Ustasha movement no longer relevant. Otherwise alert remains unchanged.”

05.05 a.m. SWEDISH RADIO (ACCEPTS RESPONSIBILITY)

Just after five o'clock, somebody contacts the switchboard of the Swedish Radio to claim that the murder has been carried out by the “Union for Democracy and Freedom”.

05.20 a.m. POLICE HEADQUARTERS (MÅRTEN PALME)

Mårten Palme is questioned by CID superintendent Börje Wingren.

”When I have finished my description of the man I saw outside the Grand cinema,

superintendent Wingren takes out some pictures of a rather thickset man with a beard who does not in the least agree with my description. I point out that there is a considerable difference. The man was not at all so thick, the shape of the face and mouth did not tally either. This man has quite large lips and a beard.”

But then the police officer says;

”Yes, but that can change. This picture was taken a long time ago. A face changes over time. At the time of the photo he was thinner and he had no beard. You can press your lips together.” Börje Wingren makes faces to underline what he means.

”Well yes”, Mårten is very doubtful. ”It might possibly be him.”

There is no doubt that Wilhelm Kramm is considered to be the perpetrator during these early morning hours. This is confirmed by the head of security police Sven-Åke Hjälmroth when he is later questioned by the Parlementariskommision;

”We thought quite spontaneously, I might say that I at least believed that the murderer had been apprehended when I went home that morning. We took a man who fitted the picture, who had been there and whom we knew about, who was a weapons freak and capable and all that sort of thing.”

In his book *”He shot Olof Palme”*, superintendent Börje Wingren comments the questioning of Mårten Palme.

”Since there was no significant likeness between Wilhelm Kramm in the picture and in real life, we became somewhat uncertain”.

Please note how Wingren twists the truth when he claims that the police were doubtful and not Mårten.



Börje Wingren

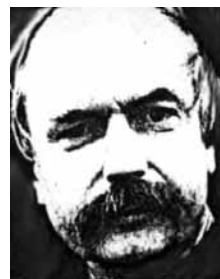
05.22 a.m. ÅKERSBERGA (TOMMY LINDSTRÖM)

Tommy Lindström, head of national CID wants us to believe the following.

”As always my alarm clock rings at 05.22 a.m. I go out to fetch the newspaper at the gate and see the shocking news that the premier has been shot.”

In his book *”Mitt liv som snut”* he describes what happens next: ”But I had to jump into bed again and pretend to be asleep when the scions came down and attacked me (it is his birthday!). I was given a paper telling me to find a certain place where there was another note showing me to the next hiding place and so on. The fourth note showed me to Maivor’s wardrobe where my present was hidden. A bandy stick”.

It will eventually be six (!) hours before he turns up at his workplace (see page).



Tommy Lindström

05.30 a.m. SVT (OVERSEAS TRANSMISSION)

The first overseas transmission goes to the American CBS TV-company. During the rest of the day, Swedish TV sends 48 transmissions to 20 different TV companies.

Simultaneously the news spreads among ordinary Swedes most of whom are deeply shocked and upset. But not all.

“I was so relieved and happy afterwards”, says Lars Anton Svensson, member of the small national association Ungsvenska Klubben. I thought it was a great relief.

When he later in the day passes the community centre, he asks the caretaker if he is not going to fly the flag normally instead of at half-mast now that Sweden has been liberated of such a tormentor. It was just like the liberation from Kristian the Tyrant in 1523. But the caretaker did not agree.

A little later, his boss at the county council overhears him express his joy over the murder. He is summoned and his boss wonders what the hell he means.

“Shared joy is double joy”, answers Svensson upon which he is literally thrown out of the office.



News of the murder

05.40 a.m. Lc (NO PLANES)

At 05.40 a.m. a message is received by the police Lc that no plane has taken off from Bromma or Arlanda airports after 10.00 the previous evening.

05.55 a.m. ROSENBAD (MYSTICAL MAN)

Police officers stationed outside Rosenbad notice a man who behaves rather strangely. When he is searched, a map of the murder scene is found.

06.00 a.m. STORLIEN (THE KING)

King Carl XVI Gustaf is flown home via Östersund airport. Twenty minutes earlier, the Lc received a message that the royal family will arrive at Arlanda airport at 10.20 a.m.

06.00 a.m. ARLANDA (SPEAKER BENGTTSSON)

A patrol is sent to Arlanda to meet Speaker Ingemund Bengtsson.

06.04 a.m. CRIME SQUAD (NILS LINDER)

Head of the investigation division Nils Linder says to TT: “Olof Palme was hit by a shot in the back ...”

Incidentally it may be mentioned that Linder at that time, nearly seven hours after

the murder, has not yet alerted his murder expert on duty, CID superintendent Arne Irvell.

06.15 a.m. KARLSTAD (HAS MURDERED PALME)

A quarter past six, a man introducing himself as Nils Erik Karlsson from Karlstad calls 90 000 and claims to have murdered Olof Palme.

06.30 a.m. CHAMONIX (MATTIAS PALME)

Swedish ambassador in Paris, Carl Lidbom is now said to arrive at Chamonix in the French Alps together with a Frenchman. They enter the lodgings where Mattias is asleep together with three other boys. At first Mattias seems to find it difficult to fathom what has happened (in spite of the fact that he is said to have received information concerning the death more than five hours earlier). They immediately pack his belongings and return in the same car to Geneva airport which takes about 75 minutes.

It later turns out that this entire trip is a mystery. The Chamonix Scam (see page).

06.42 a.m. SVEAVÄGEN (THE LISBET BULLET)

The first bullet is found outside the building 29 Sveavägen, forty yards from the site of the murder. This area is at an angle opposite the murder scene and has by now been swept most scrupulously but no bullets have been found. The fact that no fired case has been found indicates that the murder weapon is a revolver. As opposed to a revolver, a pistol throws out the empty case after each shot. But in spite of the thorough investigation of the murder scene, the following takes place:

"After I heard about the murder on the radio, I go to the site of the crime out of professional interest", says Indian freelance journalist Alfred de Tavares, 42. "I make myself go into an auto-hypnotic trance and my senses are sharpened so that I may be able to find the bullet. Could the murderer have crossed the street and thrown the gun into a wastepaper basket by the kerb? I cross the street and bend down to look into this wastepaper basket. At the same time I happen to look at the pavement. And there is the bullet! After my years in the Portuguese army, I recognize this type of object. I pick it up, go to the nearest police officer and hand over my find."

06.44 a.m. ARLANDA (THE SPEAKER ARRIVES)

Now squad car 8151 arrives at Arlanda to meet Speaker Ingemund Bengtsson.

06.52 a.m. CLUB 88 (PERSON CONTROL)

Just before seven o'clock, Norrmalm squad car 1230 and Södermalm squad car 3230 are ordered to Club 88 to carry out an individual search.

07.03 a.m. STOCKHOLM (PHONE CALL TO THE PROSECUTOR)

At about 07.00 a.m. chief prosecutor Karl Gerhard Svensson has a phone call from

his brother in Örnköldsvik telling him about the murder. When he turns on the TV, he discovers that the police have already made their first mistake, the entire area of Stockholm should have been cordoned off.

Not even Sveavägen has been blocked off, except for a small square around the pool of blood.

07.05 a.m. POLICE HEADQUARTERS (WILHELM KRAMM)

About seven o'clock, the so-called Mad Austrian Wilhelm Kramm is taken from his home in the Söder area and is interrogated immediately by CID superintendent Börje Wingren. Many things indicate that Kramm might have been the planned scapegoat for the Palme murder (see page). However, he has a perfect alibi since he was stopped and questioned by squad car 3480 (see page) at Slussen one minute before the murder.

07.10 a.m. TRANSTRANDSFJÄLLEN (HANS WRANGHULT)

Hans Wranghult, head of Stockholm CID is on a skiing holiday with his family. When he turns on the radio, he hears party secretary Bo Torsson claim that it is important to find a successor as party leader.

"Has Palme resigned?" his wife asks in surprise.

Moments later it is clear that Olof Palme is dead.

"Was he ill? I had no idea", Wranghult thinks before he realizes that the prime minister has been shot.



Hans Wranghult

07.19 a.m. GAMLA STAN (LISBET PALME)

About seven a.m. the following morning, Lisbet Palme unexpectedly phones singer Arja Saijonmaa and asks her to sing at Olof's funeral. This Finnish singer was one of his great favourites.

07.20 a.m. STOCKHOLM (ARNE IRVELL)

At the time of the murder, detective superintendent Arne Irvell is deputy head and leader of the investigation division of the homicide squad. Superintendent Irvell has handled more murders and crimes of violence than any other Swedish superintendent in service, a total of more than 500 murder investigations.

His career has included major dramatic events such as the Norrmalmstorg drama, the murder of the Yugoslavian ambassador and the blowing up of the West German embassy. In the spring of 1985 he worked for months to solve the case of the two disappeared friends, TV reporter Cats Falk and Lena Gräns, mother of two (see page).

After every murder in Stockholm, he is immediately summoned and, if necessary, pulled out of bed. But he knows nothing about this murder until he has breakfast and then only by the morning radio! This is the first time during his time as head of the

homicide division that a murder investigation has commenced without him. He is livid and calls the head of the investigation division Nils Linder who answers;

“This is security’s murder. Since it is the premier, we understood that it would be a very lengthy investigation where you would need all your strength. Therefore it was best that you got a good nights sleep” (!?)

Even the head of the national Swedish homicide bureau, Willy Svensk is removed, and by a man who will soon play a central role in the murder case, Hans Holmér.

Provincial governor of Stockholm, Lennart Sandgren, is in Paris and is only informed by his secretary several hours after the murder and after he himself has heard it in the media. As provincial governor of Stockholm, Sandgren has the highest responsibility for Stockholm police force, but nobody has even tried to contact him.

07.27 a.m. SVEAVÄGEN (RELIEF)

At this time, relieving the guard is taking place at different strategic spots. Patrol 1310 relieves guard at the Social Democratic Party headquarters 68 Sveavägen, 2150 at the scene of the murder, 7550 at Sabbatsberg hospital and 3330 at 31 Västerlånggatan in Gamla stan.

07.30 a.m. ÅKERSBERGA (TOMMY LINDSTRÖM)

Head of Department Esbjörn Esbjörnsson is said to phone head of national CID Tommy Lindström who several hours before has read in the paper what has happened (see 05.22 a.m.). Now Lindström spontaneously decides to go to work but will not arrive at his workplace until 11.30 a.m.!

08.?? a.m. ROSENBAD (PRESS CONFERENCE)

A composed but visibly shaken Ingvar Carlsson holds a press conference. A lit candle has been placed at Olof Palme’s empty seat. The atmosphere is tense and still nobody really grasps what has happened.

After the murder, the Cabinet has been in session during the night. Olof Palme leaves a large void behind him in Swedish politics. Right now it is impossible to summarize what he has meant to the country and to the world. His devotion, his deep and genuine compassion with people who suffer and are oppressed has inspired so many and has also created a feeling of pride in wide circles.



Ingvar Carlsson beside the lit candle

08.18 a.m. JÖNKÖPING (PALME'S HALF-BROTHER)

Olof Palme's half-brother, hotel manager Sture Gunnarsson, 74, is in bed listening absentmindedly to the radio when he hears Ingvar Carlsson's voice speaking about gun shots and that somebody has died. And then his brother's name is mentioned. In shock Sture Gunnarsson sits up unable to fathom the incredible. He feels numb with grief and shock.



Sture Gunnarsson

08.12 a.m. THE ENTIRE COUNTRY (RADIO & TV)

During the morning, it is repeatedly transmitted that Lisbet has been wounded, that she was first attended to at Sabbatsberg hospital and now in her home. This is completely wrong.

08.13 a.m. ROSENBAD (POLICE ARRIVE)

Squad car 1480 arrives at Rosenbad. Some minutes later, squad cars 1460 and 1310 arrive at the Party headquarters 68 Sveavägen.

08.29 a.m. SABBATSBERG HOSPITAL (END OF SURVEILLANCE)

At about 08.30 a.m. police surveillance of Sabbatsberg hospital is terminated. Squad car 7550 comes along to the Government Institute for Forensic Medicine in Solna.

08.32 a.m. STOCKHOLM (TT TELEGRAMME)

The capture of the so-called Mad Austrian Wilhelm Kramm does not pass unnoticed by the media. TT is the first to transmit that a well-known ruffian has been apprehended at about 07.30 a.m.

08.34 a.m. STOCKHOLM (WANTS LISBET'S CLOTHES)

Head of the technical department of the CID Wincent Lange wants Lisbet Palme's clothes for a technical investigation. According to the Lc report, security police is to see to this.

08.43 a.m. CRIME SCENE (SQUAD CAR 1220)

Squad car 1220 arrives at the site of the murder to assist in the surveillance. Simultaneously, squad cars 1230 and 3230 return to normal duty.

08.50 a.m. GÄRDET**(ESCORTING THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS)**

A squad car is ordered to the helicopter pad at Gärdet in Stockholm to escort Minister of Foreign Affairs Sten Andersson to his Ministry office.

08.55 a.m. RINGVÄGEN (PISTOL FOUND)

Earlier, the police have had information concerning a pistol found on Ringvägen on Södermalm. However, it soon turns out that this weapon is made of plastic.

09.00 a.m. STOCKHOLM (BENGT WESTERBERG)

At nine o'clock, member of the Folkparti, Lennart Gabrielsson once again phones the police to request bodyguards for party leader Bengt Westerberg who is to go to the TV building and later visit the Speaker of the Parliament. But yet again the police refuse protection and claim that there is no reason to dramatize what has happened!



Bengt Westerberg

09.05 a.m. MURDER SCENE (SQUAD CAR 1227 ARRIVES)

Squad car 1227 which is assigned to squad car 1230 arrives at the scene of the crime.

09.10 a.m. THE MORGUE (SURVEILLANCE)

Squad car 7510 arrives at the morgue to assist in guard duty outside the building in connection with the post mortem. At about the same time, squad car 6460 takes over surveillance of the Social Democratic Headquarters at 68 Sveavägen.

09.15 a.m. SITE OF THE MURDER (ROPED-OFF AREA)

Now an increase of the roped-off area is initiated by police officer PO Karlsson (see page). The cordon is carried out Apelsgatan, Sveavägen, Tunnelgatan and straight across Sveavägen outside the Skandia building. T striped plastic strips are even supplemented by riot fences to keep off all the inquisitive people who have gathered. But nothing more than one of Olof Palme's shirt buttons is found. No further bullets.

09.40 a.m. CRIME SCENE (SQUAD CAR 5470)

Squad car 5470 arrives at the crime scene.

09.41 a.m. STOCKHOLM (TT TELEGRAMME)

TT telegramme, March 1 1986, 09.41 a.m.:

"Saturday morning, the French government decided to send an aeroplane to an airport close to the winter sport paradise Chamonix where Olof Palme's son Mattias was on holiday in order to get him back to Stockholm as quickly as possible.

French premier Laurent Fabius early Saturday morn-



Carl Lidbom

ing sent a telegramme to Mrs. Lisbet Palme. In the plane sent by the French government to fetch Mattias Palme was also Swedish ambassador Carl Lidbom and Ebbe Carlsson, co-worker of the premier and a good friend of Mattias Palme's.

It has been impossible to contact Mattias in Chamonix on the phone and this is why the ambassador and Ebbe Carlsson are on the plane. They will inform him of the murder and ensure his return to Stockholm as soon as possible”.

09.55 a.m. SCENE OF THE MURDER (FURTHER POLICE)

Even more police arrive at the crossing Sveavägen – Tunnelgatan in squad car 8163.

09.50 a.m. ARLANDA (SQUAD CAR 3230)

The so-called Södermalm squad car 3230 (see page) is ordered to Arlanda airport for surveillance.

10.00 a.m. SOLNA (AUTOPSY)

The autopsy of Sven Olof Joachim Palme, social security number 270130-0499, is carried out at the government institute for forensic medicine in Solna between 10.00 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

Leading the autopsy is legal pathologist Milan Valverius. Furthermore, professor Kari Ormstad, senior physician Jovan Rajs, autopsy assistants Åke Fredriksson, Gerth Winterhagen, Stefan Josefsson, Elving Gruvedal, CID inspector Lars Forsberg, doctor Claes Wallin (see page) of the Sabbatsberg surgical clinic and senior lecturer Robert Grundin the latter, however, only being present at the X-ray examination. CID superintendent Rune Bladh at the technical department is present during the entire autopsy proceedings but after this he is immediately taken off the Palme investigation for other duties. Head of the CID technical department Wincent Lange is only participating during the initial stage.

The post mortem is carried out in the usual way but takes longer than normal since, according to professor Kari Ormstad, the utmost care is taken to document the entire procedure (see page).

In connection with the autopsy, legal pathologist Milan Valverius requests that even Lisbet Palme be examined but the top of police refuse categorically. She must under no condition be disturbed. Not even the offer to require a female medical examiner is accepted.

10.01 a.m. ALBY (MYSTICAL CAR)

Squad car 9267 has observed a mysterious Opel Kadett, registration number GAT



Milan Valverius

637 at Advokatbacken in Alby. Some minutes later, squad car 1210 (see page) and Norrmalm squad car 1230 arrive as reinforcement.

10.07 a.m. MURDER SITE (CLEARING)

Norrmalm squad car 1230 assists in clearing the cordoned off area in central Stockholm. This only takes about five minutes.

10.24 a.m. ROOM 100 (PRESS CONFERENCE)

The TT news agency is summoned to a press conference in room 100 in the police headquarters on Kungsholmen. It is scheduled to take place at 12.00 noon.

10.30 a.m. MURDER SITE (TECHNICAL INVESTIGATION)

Now the forensic people arrive to cordon off the entire Sveavägen at Apelbergsgatan, at Adolf Fredriks kyrkogata and Luntmakargatan. This investigation continues until about 04.00 p.m. The cordon was initially very limited and thus many people have been moving around in the area, among other things to place flowers at the pool of blood. This might have destroyed a lot for the investigators.

10.31 a.m. ALBY (TERMINATES)

Police car 1210 and Norrmalm squad car 1230 return to ordinary service. A breakdown lorry has been ordered and two men are taken in for questioning.

10.33 a.m. MURDER SCENE (RELIEF)

Superintendent Alfredsson leaves the scene of the crime and police inspector Nilsson takes over the command. A few minutes later, both 8163 and 8153 are also relieved.

10.46 a.m. SITE OF THE MURDER (SHOE FOUND)

Someone has found a shoe under some scaffolding not far from the site of the murder. Forensic technicians take over this.

10.50 a.m. POLICE HEADQUARTERS (HANS HOLMÉR)

County police commissioner Hans Holmér who has interrupted his trip to the Vasa Ski Race is now said to arrive at the police headquarters in Stockholm. At the same time, the Royal Family leaves Arlanda airport on their way to Stockholm.

11.00 a.m. POLICE HEADQUARTERS (HANS WRANGHULT)

Just as Holmér has arrived at the police headquarters even Hans Wranghult arrives. They have been colleagues for about twenty years,. Wranghult has interrupted his holiday in the Sälen mountains and flown by police helicopter from Transtrand to Dala Airport in Borlänge and from there on by scheduled plane to Stockholm, he is

Hans Holmér's second-in-command and responsible for advanced legal questions within the corps.

11.03 a.m. ROSENBAD (RESERVE UNIT RELIEVES)

Reserve unit 1250 relieves the guard at the Government Chancellery Rosenbad for a meal break.

11.10 a.m. STOCKHOLM (MANIFESTATION)

Stockholm local body of the Swedish Social Democratic Party inform that a manifestation is to be held on Sergels Torg at 6.00 p.m. Simultaneously, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announce that it will be open to condolences from 2.00 p.m.



The crime site is destroyed by grieving people

11.11 a.m. BROMMA AIRPORT (RETURN OF SQUAD CAR 6360)

Squad car 6360 returns to Bromma airport.

11.28 a.m. GAMLA STAN (INEXPLICABLE GUARD)

According to the handwritten report of the Lc, squad 3625 now reports for duty outside Palme's home in Gamla stan. This squad is a mystery and, according to superintendent Sven Fehrm at Södermalm police district, the radio with call number 3625 has never been signed out during the night of the murder.

11.30 a.m. NATIONAL SWEDISH POLICE BOARD (TOMMY LINDSTRÖM)

Head of National CID Tommy Lindström is now said to arrive at his workplace and this incredibly late arrival is noticeable (see page). Why has it taken more than six hours for him to drive from his home in Åkersberga to the centre of Stockholm? And where has he been from the end of his shift on Friday, February 28 until now?

11.32 a.m. ALBY (FURTHER QUESTIONING)

Yet another man from Advokatbacken in Alby (see o'clock) is taken in for questioning.

11.36 a.m. ARLANDA (THE SPEAKER)

Squad car 8151Patrull 8151 reports that they have left Arlanda with Speaker Ingemund Bengtsson.

11.53 a.m. DROTTNINGGATAN (LETTER)

Squad car 1120 is ordered to the post office at Drottninggatan concerning a letter addressed to "The Swedish Premier Olof Palme, Sweden". This letter is postmarked Uppsala.

12.00 noon POLICE HEADQUARTERS (PRESS CONFERENCE)

The media are summoned to a press conference in room 100.

"In the case of serious violent crimes we have quite a number of routine measures. We check people who have been found at the periphery of an occurrence. We take in suspects and suspected vehicles. This has happened today and will continue to be carried out. But for the time being, we have nothing that might be called a hot tip.

We know that the perpetrator has had a .38 calibre revolver. We have found no weapon but we have found a bullet. We have nothing more concrete indicating that there is more than one culprit but of course we cannot eliminate that".

All night and morning the national alert has transmitted a description of two perpetrators and yet Hans Holmér sits quite composedly claiming that the police have no concrete information indicating more than one culprit! This means that he calmly brushes aside the national alert information without even talking to Lisbet Palme!

At this first press conference, Holmér further underlines that all Swedish frontiers have been closed, very well knowing that even this is a qualified truth.

"We cannot be quite sure that the perpetrator is still in the country. There are many ways to get out, wigs may be taken off or put on, clothes might be changed. But we think that he is still here, states CID inspector Bo Lönnheden from the investigation division.

The police are keeping two lines open to tips from the public. The numbers are 08 76 94 118 and 08 76 94 105.



The first press conference by Hans Holmér

1.04 p.m. MURDER SITE (INNER CORDON)

Just after 1.00 p.m. a so-called inner cordon is established round the actual site

of the murder.

1.32 p.m. STOCKHOLM (DOOR-TO-DOOR INVESTIGATION)

During the day an extensive door-to-door investigation is carried out in the area surrounding the site of the crime. However, with no result.

1.50 p.m. MURDER SITE (STREET SWEEPER)

Squad 9877 orders a street sweeper from the street commission to clean the areas round the site of the murder.

1.55 p.m. STOCKHOLM (PROSECUTOR IS CALLED IN)

In the afternoon, chief prosecutor KG Svensson is summoned as a “standby prosecutor”. This implies that he is to take on responsibility for the investigation as soon as the police have found a person who for good reasons is suspected. One of KG Svensson’s first measures is to contact the homicide division to request that a larger area round the crime scene be cordoned off. This is, however, not going to happen.

2.20 p.m. STOCKHOLM (THORBJÖRN FÄLLDIN)

“I myself refuse to believe that this is a political murder, for we have no such political contrasts in Sweden”, Thorbjörn Fälldin tells the press.” It must be a sick person, a madman who has done this terrible thing.”

2.30 p.m. CRIME SCENE (A MOUND OF ROSES)

Before the police have blocked off the street corner by Dekorima as the murder site, mourners have made it into a mourning site. Within a short time about five million roses will make up a mound here and one manifestation against meaningless violence follows the other.

3.00 p.m. SÖDERMALM (CELEBRATE WITH CAKE)

At one police station in the south of Stockholm, people are so thrilled by the murder that they celebrate it with cake for coffee.

“Nothing but sheer joy during the entire shift”, one of the participants claims in *Dokument Inifrån* in TV. “I thought it was awful. That is not a way to behave!”

3.30 p.m. SOLNA (THE AUTOPSY)

The autopsy of Olof Palme is terminated after seven hours. Many things will, however, be contested. The authorities react to the criticism by classifying the autopsy report and other documents (see page).

At this moment, Sweden is a country paralyzed by grief. The tragedy is a fact and the country will never be the same again.

*If you weave a net of lies it is
because you are afraid of the truth*

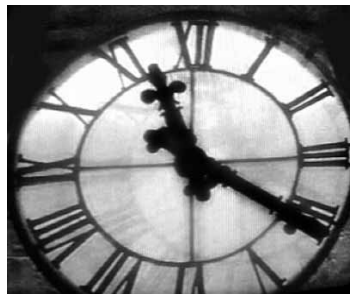
Kentridge, defence attorney of Steven Biko

MURDER & MANIPULATION

The murder of Olof Palme has become a national trauma for the Swedish people, who at an early stage instinctively felt that the shots were even directed at the Swedish People's Home, as the Swedes themselves call it.

The feeling that there is something dark and sinister behind this outrage has been reinforced by the reactions of the authorities which, from the very beginning, have been full of peculiarities, mistakes, falsifications, abuse of power, and spreading of rumours.

It is time to have a closer look at what did and what did not happen during the night of the murder.



Palme was murdered at 11.21 pm.

Only a few days after the assassination on Sveavägen, the police efforts were subjected to severe criticism from the media. Officially, Olof Palme was murdered Friday, February 28, 1986, at 11.21.20 p.m. This time has been ascertained by the car-phone call made by witness Leif Ljungqvist to the Emergency centre (see page

). The first alarm about the shooting at the crossing Tunnelgatan – Sveavägen came to the police switchboard a few minutes later, and was answered by Ulf Helin, who had extra duty as a radio operator in the Emergency centre. Normally, he belonged to the much discussed Södermalm squad car 3230 (see page) but, like so many others, just this night had changed workplace.

Contrary to instructions, he failed to take certain routine measures: he did not start reporting, he did not inform his supervisor about what had happened, he did not call an ambulance, and he did not keep the phone line open, but cut the alarm call after only 20 seconds (see page). This provided the murderer with a three-minute advantage that in

a crucial way may have helped him get away. But this is just the start of one long line of inexplicable and un-investigated delays at the Emergency Centre during this night.

During the initial minutes after the alarm, police routines had worked normally. But from the moment it was clear that the victim was the Premier, almost everything ground to a standstill.

The mistakes were many – and decisive – for the continued search for the murderer. For example, no organized search was carried out, and the police in the city scurried around at random. During the first hours, only two people at the Emergency Centre were working on the case full time, in spite of a full crew – all available. It even seems that surplus people were accessible. But it is extremely difficult to find out who these were, because the duty roster for this night has been classified for reasons of state security (?)

The Juristkommission later wrote: Compared with the total resources available, only few squads were used in the search for the perpetrator. According to what can be ascertained from the documentation, during the first hour, about as many squads were ordered to other cases with lower priority than to this crime. Even during the following hours, only limited resources were assigned to the murder of the Premier. Certain personnel were kept in preparedness during the night with no specific tasks.

From the very beginning, everything seemed to move extremely slowly, for instance the top people in the Stockholm police were informed very late by co-ordinating centre head Duty Officer Hans Koci (see page), who in his turn waited about fifteen minutes, after having been told the identity of the victim, before he contacted his superiors. Instead of concentrating on the murder case, people at the Emergency Centre were almost exclusively answering questions from the world press. Orders had been given that all calls from the press be directed to the Emergency Centre, the very nerve centre of the investigation.

“We were talking to the world press all the time”, Superintendent Rolf Fredriksson says at a conversation with the Poutiainen brothers. “We were continually informed what to say, and what not to say. But what was done with all communication, we never participated in that, you see. You know, as soon as you put the receiver down, another call came through. All lights on all phones were on all the time.”

“Ah well.”

“We haven’t had a chance to even think about what they did beside us, all these people (?) who were there.

“But you were in the control centre then, weren’t you?”

“Yes, sure, we were all in the control centre.”

In the middle of the murder case, a decision was made to move the computer equipment to an adjacent room. But nobody could connect up the screens, which meant a further delay of about 30 minutes (see page 132). Hans Koci later admitted that he himself could have connected up the equipment himself, but he had been too busy.

When a high-ranking officer arrived about 00.30 a.m., Hans Koci left everything to do with the murder, as it was said, to concentrate on the run-of-the-mill business.

When at last the screens had been connected, everything was set for a highly effective police action.

But, if you look at the so-called AM list (action memo list), nothing happened from 00.26 to 02.49 am – that is to say – two full hours and 23 minutes!



Supervisor Anders Thornstedt also quite suddenly decided to leave the case, and devote himself to the ordinary business of the co-ordinating centre. As he expressed himself, "... he wanted to get a full picture of what was going on in Stockholm, and not be stuck in the control centre". In other words, the work of co-ordinating the murder case of the century was not interesting enough for him. And after 03.00 a.m., there was no real leadership in the Palme case, because no responsible officer participated actively in the investigation any longer.

In the case of major events, a national alert is to be repeated, but not even this worked when Olof Palme was murdered. The plan of action applying to serious crimes in Stockholm was not used (see page), and not until three hours after the murder was the first national alert distributed via the telex network to all police districts in the country. This in spite of the CID duty officer having made desperate attempts to make the co-ordinating centre transmit this earlier:

"NATIONAL ALERT, 03 01 86, 020542

Murder, Stockholm PD

Description of perpetrator shooting the Swedish Premier: two perpetrators, 40-45 years, dark hair, one strikingly tall, one wearing a dark blue quilted jacket, may belong to the Ustasha movement. Inform Stockholm police, KVC, phone 08 769 30 00".

As the attentive reader notices, this first national alert concerned two murderers!

Later, the main investigators changed their minds and, at the press conference on March 1, head of investigation Hans Holmér suddenly mentioned only one man. For some reason, Police Commissioner Gösta Welander (see page 151) had eliminated the information about the Croatian resistance movement Ustasha. After that, it was 05.06 a.m. before the actual national alert was transmitted.

"NATIONAL ALERT 03 01 86, 050624

SUPPLEMENT, NATIONAL ALERT CONC. MURDER, STOCKHOLM PD.

Earlier information conc. possible connection Ustasha movement no longer valid. Otherwise alert remains".



The month following the assassination, the F13 Bråvalla wing outside Norrköping aided the police by taking photos of Stockholm from the air. The Martin Röd wing made two flights with Viggen planes equipped with an infrared camera in order to localize a revolver in the snowdrifts or thrown onto a roof. According to certain sources the flight was repeated the following day when it was discovered that one of the cameras had not been loaded with film. X = the murder site. The staggered line = the known escape route of the perpetrator. The dotted line = the supposed last escape route of the murderer.

Commission member Doris Håvik later asked Hans Holmér, “Can it be assumed that you are not surprised that no national alert was sent out?”

“A national alert is something basic”, Holmér answered. “That is built into our very marrow. I can’t understand how it got to be like this.”

The alerts were based on Mrs. Lisbet Palme’s testimony. In order to check this, on May 8, 1988, journalist Maja Lena Rådelius from the newspaper *Arbetet*, contacted Superintendent Åke Rimborn (see page 108) who was the only person to question her at the hospital.

“You still think that the first national alert was correct?”

“Yes”, Rimborn answered. “In her shocked condition, Lisbet Palme claimed to have seen two perpetrators, and that she recognized them. She did not hesitate. The only thing she did not want to say was the thing about Ustasha, but she mentioned it at least twice, and also that “the ones who did this were the same who were in Gamla stan”. “One of them was the one who shot.”

When this was published in the press, spokesman for Palmegruppen Ingvar Eriksson immediately denied it: Rimborn had never claimed that Mrs. Palme had seen two perpetrators. Prosecutor Jörgen Almlblad agreed, saying that the interrogation of Lisbet Palme had been clear and unambiguous. She had seen one and only one murderer.

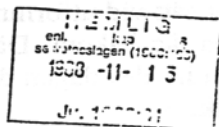
This was withdrawn in *Dagens Nyheter* on May 10, 1988, and since then, Rimborn has refused any kind of interview (see page).

When Hans Holmér was questioned by the Juristkommission on March 17, 1987, he tried to explain how everything had gone so wrong.

“I can tell you why the national alert was incorrect. Because during the small hours or about three or four, maybe even earlier in the night, Lisbet Palme was interrogated at Sabbatsberg hospital by a police patrol, and at that time she was naturally very upset, and said that she had seen this here perpetrator, and he looked like one of the two men she had seen from her window on Västerlånggatan a number of weeks before the murder.”

“And then, she described these two men, and said that she thought it was Ustasha that was behind the murder. And on the way to headquarters, whether it was on the phone or over the radio, I don’t know, they lost the more important judgement that she had described two men from an earlier occasion. So that was sent out as if there were two perpetrators, and that she had seen two men on the crime scene, and that they then looked as she had described them on the earlier occasion, and that this was Ustasha. So it went out about 02.50 a.m., or something like that. I am not quite sure about the time but rather long after, as a national alert.”

“And after that came, as far as I have understood, quite a lot of questions from the mass media: how on earth it could be claimed that it was Ustasha, and what it was behind it all. And then the people at the top withdrew, and then corrected the national alert and deleted Ustasha, but they did not remove that there were these two guys. So in that way, the national alert was wrong and misleading.”

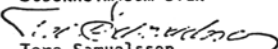


Inspektören Åke Rimborn har vid samtal på JO-exp. denna dag lämnat följande kompletterande uppgifter.

Vid hans samtal med Lisbeth Palme på Sabbatsbergs sjukhus var det inte helt lätt för honom att få fram några konkreta uppgifter om vad som verkligen hade utspelats. Hon var nämligen mycket chockad vid samtalstillfället. Klart är dock att hon då nämnde att det hade varit två gärningsmän och att det troligen var de två män som hon vid ett tidigare tillfälle hade iakttagit utanför bostaden på Västerlånggatan. Rimborn fick dock inte klart för sig var den andre gärningsmannen skulle ha uppehållit sig vid mordtillfället. Han antecknade de av Lisbeth Palme lämnade uppgifterna. Efter samtalets slut åkte han till sambandscentralen, där han först talade med Hjälmarth och ytterligare en man. Under det samtalet uppehöll sig de tre i ett separat rum. Rimborn gick därefter ut i ledningsrummet, där bl.a. Welander, Sandström, Berggren, Fredriksson och Hyllander då var. Han lämnade därvid en redogörelse över vad Lisbeth Palme hade uppgivit. Spänningsledningen var i första hand intresserad av att få fram fylliga signalementsuppgifter. Det var dock inte något tal om huruvida rikslarm om mordet hade sänkts. Efter det att han hade lämnat sin information gick han in på fjärrskriftavdelningen med sina anteckningar rörande samtalet med Lisbeth Palme. Han kunde emellertid inte erinra sig att han dessförinnan skulle ha fått i uppdrag av Berggren eller någon annan att upprätta ett rikslarm. Det är dock riktigt att Christina Johansson, som tjänstgjorde på fjärrskriftavdelningen vid tillfället ifråga, skrev ut ett rikslarm med ledning av Rimborns anteckningar.

Den av Rimborn upprättade redovisningen - sidan 6 i anmälan - gjordes tidigt på morgonen den 1 mars och efter det att han hade återkommit till Skärholmens polisstation.

Stockholm som ovan


Tore Samuelsson

Den 24 april 1987 har ovanstående promemoria upplästs i telefon för Rimborn, som därvid godkände den.

According to the questioning of Åke Rimborn, Mrs. Palme saw two perpetrators

But what had Mrs Palme actually observed during the crime? The first proper interrogation had already been carried out the following day in her home in Gamla Stan, the interrogation being led by Detective Superintendent Inge Renborg and Detective

Inspector Christer H Sjöblom. Lisbet Palme had wanted her son, Mårten, and Under Secretary of State Ulf Dahlsten to be present.

At the request of Lisbet Palme, the questioning took place without a tape recorder. According to the report, she had no impression of shots being fired, and said the following:

“When they had reached the crossing with Tunnelgatan, Mrs. Palme heard crackling sounds, probably two. They did not sound as if they were close (?). She thought that it might be young people playing with firecrackers, and turned to her husband to comment on it. At that moment, Olof Palme collapsed, bleeding heavily from his mouth and chest. Mrs. Palme heard yet another bang, and felt a burning pain in her back. At an angle behind her, she saw a man running onto Tunnelgatan. He stopped after a short distance, turned, and then he ran on.

Lisbet started screaming for help, looking around. She then discovered a man about 30 yards to the north, wearing something beige and looking towards her. She thought he was slightly built and relatively tall. He approached her, but made an almost deprecating gesture, when she cried for help.”

Please note that this person has never been identified, and neither clothing nor position fit any known witness! In Sydsvenska Dagbladet, deputy head of investigation Ingemar Krusell talked to journalist Erik Magnusson.

“This observation is very strange. We know there were no people at the murder site apart from the Palmes and the perpetrator, so it is extremely unsatisfactory that we have not succeeded in identifying the man in the jacket.”

DID LISBET PALME RECOGNIZE THE MURDERER?

The following day, a reporter from SVT Rapport asked Hans Holmér, “It has been said that Lisbet recognized the perpetrator?”

Holmér answered;

“I don’t know how much importance we should attach to this statement, but it is true that she has said it.”

Mrs. Palme’s impression of the man who ran onto Tunnelgatan is that he is about 40 years old, about 5’11”, with a stocky body and a short neck. He was dark, but not in a distinctly southern way, his hair was more brownish. He was wearing a blue, rather bulky quilted jacket, reaching down below the waist. He had dark, probably grey trousers. Apart from that, Mrs. Palme did not notice any more details about his looks or clothes.”

Yet another questioning was carried out on March 8, this time over the phone. Now

something strange happened, she was suddenly able to describe details, such as “the perpetrator had a staring and bright look. His cheekbones were kind of prominent. His upper lip was white (?), he had a short neck and a shrugging posture. He looked squat.

She had the impression that he might have been standing in the alley for a while, staring at her. Lisbet Palme had no knowledge of weapons, but thought that the gun must have had a silencer, and furthermore, mentioned that he might have been Croatian, German, Israeli, South African, or American, but not Kurdish (?).

Three further interrogations were held before the confrontation with Christer Pettersson (see page 278): One in her home on April 29 by Detective Inspector Lars Thonander and Gunnar Hierner, and two on May 5 and 6 with head of national CID, Tommy Lindström (see page). At this time her testimony was further elaborated:

“When she looked up from her husband, who had collapsed on the pavement, she saw a man with staring eyes looking at them. This man was about 10 -15 yards from them at the corner of Tunnelgatan. She described him as being in his forties, about 5’11”, with intense staring eyes, narrow thin lips ,and a light flat upper lip, a straight forehead with straight eyebrows, and a rectangular, stiffly staring face with a somewhat protruding chin and marked cheeks. He was wearing a dark blue / marine blue jacket – below the waist, but not knee-length – and he wore dark trousers.

The man had wide shoulders and a short neck. When he moved, he gave a vigorous impression. She could not see whether he was holding anything. When asked if he wore glasses or not, she was not sure.

She claimed to have difficulty remembering just this detail about people she met.

She was not sure about his wearing anything on his head, but he gave an ash blond / brown impression. He was neither blond nor swarthy”.

At the end of the interrogation, she said that about one to three minutes later, she had seen a man about 75 yards from the corner of Tunnelgatan with the same staring eyes as the murderer.

Lisbet Palme thus said that she had the impression that the murderer had stood less than 10 yards away. At exactly this distance was witness Anders Björkman, a man who tallies very well with her description of the perpetrator.

With this background it might be con-



Witness Björkman corresponds to the description of the murderer by Mrs Palme

sidered that Björkman would be an important witness for the defence in the trial against Christer Pettersson (see page). But he was not, as he was conjured away in a cunning way by prosecutors Jörgen Almblad and Anders Helin.

So the question is: Did Lisbet Palme, in fact, describe Anders Björkman, and was it the description of him that was transmitted during the night of the murder? Let us compare this description with the so-called Phantom picture that was spread all over the world a few days after the murder.

PHANTOM PICTURE

On the night of the murder, a 22-year old art student, named Sanna Törnemann, had seen a man running on Småla gränd past the rear door of the night club Alexandra, most probably about 11.30-11.40 pm. The man had been startled, turned up his collar and hurried on towards Snickarbacken, and then turned towards Birger Jarlsgatan. He was 35-45 years of age, slender and vigorous, with a slouching walk. Sanna Törnemann had had a good look at his face, which was narrow and masculine, with close-set dark eyes, heavy dark eyebrows, and a long, narrow, straight nose. His hair was dark, cut short, but longer behind his ears. He was wearing a dark blue half-length coat with a narrow collar, lighter sweater, and dark blue trousers.

When Sanna Törnemann came home, she heard about the murder on the radio, and therefore made a sketch of the man, which she gave to the police. But her tip was put aside.

However, she knew reporter Karin Svärd at the radio news Dagens Eko, who contacted the investigators. This made quite a difference, and she was now asked to hurry down to police headquarters. Here draughtsman Fibben Hald from the Svenska Dagbladet helped her improve her portrait.

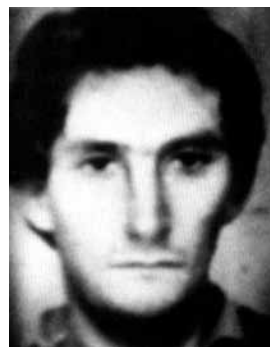
At the same time, a West German team was summoned from Bundeskriminalamt in Wiesbaden consisting of technicians Joakim Heun and Stefan Wagner.

The Germans used something called the Minolta method, and after four hours, they had finished what was to become known as the Phantom picture. The same afternoon, March 6, 1986, the private company, Scan Video, transmitted this photo-like image via satellite all over Europe, after which the American TV channel CNN showed it every hour around the clock.

Publishing the Phantom picture resulted in a vast number of tips and, to the public, the police seemed to be both



The original drawing



The Phantom picture

fast and efficient. But this picture was not true. Sanna Törnemann claimed definitely that the phantom picture had nothing to do with who she had seen. Actually, the experts had distorted her drawing, and though no witness had mentioned a southern look, the investigators immediately decided on a foreigner.

Thus, a false picture of the murderer was spread, and police officers who were contacted by the tabloids shook their heads.

“It is madness to transmit such an imperfect picture. Now everyone thinks that it truly shows the murderer, and nobody leaves any tips concerning other suspects. This could take the entire investigation off the track.”

Even Lisbet Palme reacted to the phantom picture, and phoned her husband’s colleague,

Ulf Dahlsten. After that, nothing happened until March 12, when the security police mention a description of a man outside the Grand cinema, given by a woman who describes the man as slender, non-Kurdish, sick staring eyes, tense expression.

Within the security police, Sweden was now – for some reason – divided into Kurds and non-Kurds!

Draughtsman Marques Ernesto from Saltsjöbaden had met Olof Palme the day before the murder in the passageway from Sergels torg. Using the German identification machine, a picture was made of a man he had seen following the Premier.

On March 24, Holmér published the rendered picture of the so-called Shadow, who was said to be 35 years old, 6’9” tall, and well built.

The witness who helped the police render the picture says that he had medium blond hair, but accepts the colour in the picture, claimed Holmér at a press conference on March 24.

Personally, I don’t think the hair colour is medium blond, but of course I cannot change the testimony of a witness.

(In this connection, it is important to point out that in 1988 the witness is said to have admitted lying, and that the Shadow was entirely a figment of his imagination. This Chilean witness had been upset, because the first Phantom picture presented by Holmér had such blatantly foreign traits).

In Striptease in 1994, former prosecutor in the case, Anders Helin, said:

“Sometimes Ölvebro and I amuse ourselves by making up a top ten list of the worst stupidities and mistakes made during the initial stages of the investigation. First on my list is always the Phantom picture, because it caused such an incredible lot of trouble.

There is absolutely nothing whatsoever that ties this man to the site of the crime. So the probability that this is the murderer is minimal. Presenting this to the public, claiming this to be the murderer is, in my view, to deceive people.”



The Shadow

However, these are not the only phantom pictures in the investigation. Even Mårten Palme (see page), Per the engineer (see page 48), and Leila the witness (see page 50) all get to make their own. But all were classified. Why then was Lisbet Palme not asked to make one, since she was the supreme witness? Nobody knows for sure, but relations between the investigators and Mrs. Palme have been strained from the very first day, and prosecutor K. G. Svensson thinks that she had been allowed to dictate the conditions much too liberally, even being given special treatment at the police reconstructions.

Striptease reporter Lars Borgnäs asked: “Has any reconstruction been made with Lisbet Palme?”

“No”, answered prosecutor Anders Helin.

“Why not?”

“From the very start, we were convinced that a reconstruction with the co-operation of Lisbet Palme was out of the question.”

“Who said that?”

“As far as I remember, it was the old group of investigators with Hans Holmér from 1986.”

“He had asked her?”

“Yes, apparently.”

“She had said no?”

“That is how I interpret it, yes.”

“Was that a statement to be valid for all future?”

“Yes.”

“She would never co-operate?”

“No, that is the impression I got.”

“And therefore you never asked?”

“No.”

At six o'clock on Saturday morning ,April 5, 1986, the first reconstruction had been held.

About one hundred yards of Sveavägen had been cordoned off as had Tunnelgatan from Olofsgatan across Sveavägen to the stairs up to Brunkobergsåsen.

On Sunday morning,



Reconstructions were carried out – without Lisbet Palme!

the proceedings were repeated, with additional eye-witnesses and, on Saturday April 12, a final reconstruction interrogation was carried out at the site, with about 40 witnesses who had been within a radius of 50 yards.

These reconstructions seem mostly to have been for the benefit of the newspaper Aftonbladet that had rented a flat on the other side of the street to take pictures. However, there are some peculiar circumstances here. Witness Lars Jeppsson was present at two of these reconstructions, but – according to the radio programme, Kanalen on October 28, 1987 – the squad car he had observed on top of Brunkebergsåsen was not there (see page 90). And witness Sunniva Thelestam who had seen a mysterious squad car on Drottninggatan just before the murder (see page 99) was not even allowed to be present when her own testimony was reconstructed!

Others have reacted to the actions of the investigators, among these the main medical examiner.

“This was the first time in my forty years as pathologist, that I was not summoned to the reconstruction of a case in which I had carried out the autopsy”, said Milan Valverius (see page 240).

Neither was Superintendent Gösta Söderström, even though the then Prosecutor K. G. Svensson demanded it.

SÖDERSTRÖM - A NON-PERSON

Right from the very beginning, quite a few questions have been raised concerning police cars moving around the site of the crime just before the murder. Almost everybody agrees that Superintendent Söderström and his driver, Ingvar Windén, in patrol car 2520 were the first to arrive at the murder site. However, the great question concerning the time of arrival and Gösta Söderström has, over the years, become one of the main features of the criticism. The following could be read in Dagens Nyheter on October 12, 1996: “Superintendent Gösta Söderström accuses his colleagues of being accessories to murder”.

“The top people of the police are lying”, he claims. “It is not true that the police were at the heels of the murderer, that they were very close to catching him. It is, however, true that even before I arrived at the murder scene, you could see police officers running on Malmskillnadsgatan, the escape route of the murderer. But these officers were not running to apprehend the perpetrator, but were helping him get away. Seven or eight minutes later, when they had ascertained that he had got away undetected, they came to the site of the crime and reported to me. I have no doubt whatsoever that Swedish police officers are involved in the murder of Olof Palme.”

If a police superintendent claims something that remarkable, you cannot just ignore it. But that is exactly what the investigators have done. They even claim, after all these years, that the first squad car, i.e., Söderström’s patrol car 2520, was at the site within

three to four minutes after the shots, that is about 11.24 p.m.

“But I swear on the Bible, that I did not arrive at the murder scene until 11.30”, Gösta Söderström insists. “This is something that has been bugging me ever since the murder. Today I think that I can prove that I am right, and that the official time is wrong. I am defending my honour, and the truth is my lodestar. I am well familiar with the dog-eat-dog law, but that also gives me strength to do my utmost to prove the truth.”

It must be considered astounding that the heads of police have not sat down with Söderström to seriously straighten out their differences and alleged misunderstandings. Instead, they have done their very best to muzzle him. The subsequent mudslinging has not been above-board. Officially, he was turned into a pariah after the murder, and branded as an incompetent clod.

“Just realize that it is over”, has been one of the most usual comments from his colleagues. “Why don’t you just forget it all – it is only a waste of time.”

Ever since then, one discussion has followed the other about the first six minutes after the assassination, and for one reason only. If Söderström’s story is correct, this means that the Control room has systematically lied about their actions during the initial phase of events. It also means that patrol car 1520 (see page 90) was out looking for the murderer long before the first alarm was sent out!

If you want to make a police action inefficient in a discreet way, the place to put the brakes on is in the Control room, because it is from here that leadership and co-ordination of police activities are carried out. When on January 27, 1987, he was questioned by the Juristkommission, Gösta Welander admitted that the alarm had been delayed intentionally.

“Before you went to Sabbatsberg hospital, did you give the order to issue or transmit a national alert?” asked head of the commission, Per Erik Nilsson.

“”Yes”, Welander answered.

“It was transmitted at 02.06 a.m. Then you, of course, informed the Control room?

When you gave that order, did you judge that it might have gone out earlier, or how did you react to it not having been done before?”

“Well, I think it was because Koci came in. raising the question of a national alert, and claiming that none had been transmitted. He hadn’t sent it, primarily, because the information he had concerning the description of the culprit was vague and contradictory, so he hoped to get something better from Sabbatsberg. Just then, I thought it was OK not to have sent it. It coincided with the appraisal we had made earlier. Checked if any vessels or planes had left, if anyone could have left the country. We had even sent people to the Central station to check. So at that point, I didn’t see that we had missed anything, but, of course, an alert should be sent out as soon as possible. and before I left I thought it was reasonable to issue this one, even if it was not the best of alerts.”

The most important function of an alert is to pre-warn and activate police person-

nel. It must therefore be considered strange that this alert was delayed because the description was too vague.

But let us for the moment look at Gösta Söderström's own description of what happened this disastrous night. The following was presented at a seminar at the ABF building in Stockholm on November 4, 1987:

"My colleague, Ingvar Windén, and I were on patrol duty in patrol car 2520 in a westerly direction on Kungsgatan. When we were close to Norra Kungstornet, we were stopped by a man who rushed into the street to tell us that shots had been fired on Sveavägen at Tunnelgatan."

"I remember him as being in his forties, above average height, bare-headed and wearing a brown overcoat (see page 79). I took for granted that this man had been close to the scene, and then walked about searching for a police patrol. We sped towards the spot. When we had left the man, I checked the time on my wristwatch. It showed 11.28 p.m., which I noted on a report form."

"When we reached the traffic lights at Sveavägen, we heard a so-called area alert on the police radio with about this wording: "We have had information from Taxi that somebody has been shot on Sveavägen by Tunnelgatan". This alert was immediately answered by squad cars 1230 and 3230, which were in the vicinity. Information was further given that the radio traffic concerning this case was to be maintained on a closed channel, which means that the police units can keep in direct contact with both each other and the co-ordinating centre."

"We were the first police officers to arrive at the scene of the crime, but squad car 3230 arrived immediately after. I noticed a small gathering, about 10 to 12 people standing around a profusely bleeding man on the pavement. They were on the eastern pavement of Sveavägen by Tunnelgatan. The bleeding man was lying on his back in a large pool of blood, his eyes were wide-open and staring, the clothes on his upper body were all bloody, and blood gushing out of his mouth at intervals. Two people were trying to resuscitate him with cardiac compression and artificial respiration, attempts that to me seemed futile."

"One witness was pointing east on Tunnelgatan shouting, "They went that way!" I ordered the officer in charge of the squad, Kjell Östling, and his crew to immediately start pursuing any running or suspect people. This was initiated without delay. A hysterical woman was dashing on and off, desperately crying for help. I assumed that she had been with the heavily bleeding man. I tried several times in vain to get her attention to get a description of the perpetrator, but left her for the time being to contact the co-ordinating centre to inform them that 2520 was on the spot, that a man had been shot, and that squad crew 3230 had started pursuit of any suspects running east



Gösta Söderström

on Tunnelgatan towards Malmskillnadsgatan. I estimate that this radio contact took place about one minute after our arrival at the scene of the crime.”

“Not quite one minute later, Windén told me that he from a witness had obtained a vague description of a suspected perpetrator (a younger man in a blue quilted jacket), and

I saw to it that Windén transmitted from our car 2520. Simultaneously, the ambulance arrived, and its crew continued the resuscitation attempts for a while, among other things using oxygen. In this connection, another description was transmitted of another suspect (an older man wearing a long overcoat and a hat with ear flaps). I don’t know who gave this information. I tried again to contact the hysterical woman, and once again asked her for a description of the perpetrator as well as personal information about herself and her companion, and then she shouted,

“Are you mad? Don’t you know who I am? I am Lisbet Palme, and that (points her finger) is my husband, Olof!”

“I was very confused, and at first did not believe her. After once again having examined the victim, I was, however, convinced it was the Prime Minister of Sweden who was lying lifeless and bleeding on the pavement. After this, I again contacted the co-ordinating centre, and the following conversation took place:

“2520 calling 70 (co-ordinating centre), over.”

“70 here, come in 2520.”

“Do you have information concerning the victim? Over.”

“The answer is no. Over.”

“The identity of the victim is the Prime Minister. Over.”

“Did you say the Prime Minister? Over.”

“The answer is yes. Over.”

“Over and out.”

Gösta Söderström’s account continues:

“This piece of historic information to the co-ordinating centre was sent about five minutes after my arrival at the scene of the crime. Squad car 1230 arrived, and its crew initially took notes from the witnesses, after which they, under the command of Christer Persson, cordoned off the site. One minute after I had reported the victim’s identity, the ambulance crew started transport to Sabbatsberg hospital. Lisbet Palme went with them.”

“I approved the roping off, and an area of about 100 square metres was cordoned off with plastic bands. I ordered Christer Persson and his crew to be responsible for surveillance of the scene of the crime, and ascertain that it was kept intact. People were gathering all the time, and at the same time, further police arrived from both the regular police force and from the CID. Among others, I talked to Police Superintendent

Lars Christianson, who promised to get in touch with Lisbet Palme at Sabbatsberg, and make another attempt to get her description of the perpetrator. After conferring with

some CID officers, I decided to take along four witnesses to headquarters for further interrogation. Two of these witnesses came with us in squad car 2520. We arrived at headquarters at about 00.15 a.m.”

“After I had verbally informed the police officers responsible about occurrences and measures, I ascertained that Windén had initiated written reporting. I let him go on, but remarked that he had erroneously noted the time of our arrival at the site of the crime as 11.30 p.m. I had noted 11.28 p.m. when we were stopped at Kungsgatan, and it could not possibly have taken us two minutes to go the short distance to the crime site.”

Windén answered:

“I looked at my watch when I left the car, and it showed 11.30 (digital 12-hour system). ”

Söderström continues:

“I then suspected that one of our watches must be wrong, so we decided to check that later. In order to rectify this uncertainty, I contacted Hans Koci, the superintendent on duty at co-ordinating centre and asked him when they had received information about the case, and he answered 11.23 p.m. I replied that the area alert had been transmitted at 11.28 p.m., which Koci vehemently denied.”

“After the report had been made out, it was handed to the detective on duty. Two copies were made, of which one was handed to Chief Superintendent Severin, and the other to Sune Sandström, head of the regular forces. I had a hurried talk with Sandström at the control room, where I complained that we had been called too late to the scene of the crime. As we had agreed, we checked our watches at 04.00 a.m. in connection with the extra news broadcast on TV, and this showed that

Windén’s watch was correct, whereas mine was one minute and 43 seconds slow.”

(end of compilation)



’ Sune Sandström

When he started his next shift, Söderström wanted to ascertain the time he had written down when he received the alarm, but he discovered that somebody had torn out that page of his report pad. It also turned out that Hans Koci got most annoyed, when Söderström refused to believe 11.23 a.m. When it turned out in newspaper interviews that Söderström suspected the computer lists had been tampered with, Koci’s annoyance increased, and on March 6 he threw a fit:

“What in hell have you been up to!”

Superintendent Söderström was even summoned by Sune Sandström, head of the regular police. During the discussion about possible misconduct (?), Sandström explained:

“Hans Holmér is very disappointed in you.”

Before this, however, Söderström had contacted his colleague, Göran Hellgren, in order to get hold of the one-line action memo of the night of the murder from the coordinating centre via the computer terminal at Östermalm police station. There it had turned out that no less than seven police vehicles were entered before his own patrol car. The first time noted was 11.23 p.m., and referred to the two much-discussed squad cars 3230 (see page 420) and 1230. Söderström's own patrol car 2520 was not noted until 11.31 p.m.! This confirmed to him that his own time entries had been correct.

But which were the other seven vehicles? Göran Hellgren explained that all these had been post-dated, this being shown by asterisks.

This is, however, just one of many indications that the lists for the night of the murder have been manipulated. There is even a so-called log-list, where every single action carried out by an operator is recorded. For example, the time 11.23 p.m. is stated to have been sent to the first squad car by HZ, the signature of Ulf Helin (see page 80).

But the actions between 11.23 and 11.30 p.m. have been manually corrected afterwards, and each HZ has an asterisk. Signature HZ has even ordered squad car 1230 to act in a case of drunkenness at 11.24 p.m. But, according to the AM list, this very same squad car had been sent to the scene of the crime at Sveavägen one minute earlier. Explain that if you can!

"If a time of alarm deviates more than seven minutes from the time of the computer clock, the computer automatically adds an asterisk", says Gösta Söderström. "Therefore, I have reported the responsible superiors of the control room for manipulation. But the Ombudsman spoke to a superintendent in the Palme Group, after which he decided to take no further measures.

It might be added that driver Ingvar Windén has not ever been interrogated, either by the Jurist or the Edemankommission, as this – according to their assessment – was "not necessary".

However, Gösta Söderström has been backed up by certain witnesses. An interview was carried out in the paper, *Arbetet* on December 18, 1987, with Karin Johansson (see page 71), one of the girls who assisted in the resuscitation efforts:

"I am absolutely convinced that it took between seven and ten minutes before the first squad car arrived, after we saw Olof Palme collapse. It took a very long time."

"But you must be aware that people tend to experience a short time as an eternity in a situation like that", reported Maja Lena Rådelius pointed out.

"In spite of the situation, I was completely capable of thinking clearly, and I am absolutely sure that it took between seven and ten minutes," the witness insists. "Several times efforts have been made to convince me of something different. It was the same at the police interrogations later, when they tried to convince me of lots of silly things, such as the Concert Hall being on the other side of the street, and all sorts of other things. In the end, I asked them to stop it. But I understand that they wanted to test ...

RIKSDAGENS
OMBUDSMÄN

(JO)
Chefsjustitieombudsmannen
Claes Eklundh

BESLUT

Datum
1993-06-18

Per
2011-1993

Anmälan från Gösta Söderström mot Polismyndigheten i Stockholm angående ifrågasatt manipulation med dokument

Gösta Söderström har i en anmälan till JO bl.a. ifrågasatt om manipulation skett med dokument som ingår i utredningen om mordet på Olof Palme. Han har vidare begärt att JO skall anmoda berörda och ansvariga befattningshavare vid Polismyndigheten i Stockholm att lämna förklaringar till vissa dokument samt uppge varför visst material inte överlämnats till Palme-utredningen.

Jag har inhämtat muntliga upplysningar från kriminalkommissarien Åke Röst vid Rikskriminalpolisen.

Vad Gösta Söderström anförer ger inte anledning till någon åtgärd eller något uttalande från min sida.

Ärendet avskrivs från vidare handläggning.


Claes Eklundh


Owe Hultin

Expedition till

Gösta Söderström
Postlåda 8592, 760 49 HERRÄNG

Kriminalkommissarien Åke Röst
Rikskriminalpolisen
Box 12256, 102 26 STOCKHOLM

People who have questioned the official version of the murder have often been met by the forceful denial machinery of the powers that be. Here is superintendent Gösta Söderström's report about manipulation of evidence which – not surprisingly – was left without measure.

if I was a reliable witness.”

Her friend, Anna Hage (see page 71), was not so sure about the time.

“I can tell you that it took quite a while before the police arrived.”

The driver of ambulance 912 from Sollentuna, Christer Eriksson, comments on the problem in Arbetet on December 18, 1987.

“There is something very weird about the whole thing. The only thing I can say is that we arrived just seconds after the first squad car.”

REPORTED AS ACCESSORY TO MURDER

During the years to come, Gösta Söderström has had to put up with derision, scorn, slander, and pressure. He has been frozen out at his workplace, and has been changed into a non-person. Up till now, the most bizarre example occurred in the paper Kvällsposten on August 7, 1989, when a 39-year old person from Stockholm reported him as an accessory (!) to the murder of Palme. In the report to the police, it was claimed that the suspicion against him was reinforced by the fact that “in spite of his own dawdling, he accused the top brass of the police of dawdling, so that his own actions would not attract attention”.

It has been claimed that Söderström was so shaken by the event that, for eight to ten minutes, he wandered around the scene of the crime like a zombie, before he was even able to tell who the victim was.



Söderström was summoned to the police headquarters

“This is complete rubbish. I didn’t even know that it was the Premier until Mrs. Palme told me so. During my long career in the police force, I have experienced many horrible and bloody events, so there was nothing new or frightening to me about this case.”

Furthermore, it has been claimed that Söderström had to wait in the radio queue about seven minutes before being received by the control room. This means that all radio operators are supposed to have ignored contacting the highest-ranking officer in town, in spite of the fact that they could see on their screens that he wanted contact.

In the slander trial against the newspaper, Proletären, Söderström explained:

“It has been claimed that I was in a radio queue, and so on, but that is qualified nonsense.”

Later, he asked to meet head of investigation, Ulf Karlsson, to disentangle the issue, but Ulf Karlsson did not have the time. Instead, Söderström demanded to see head of the preliminary investigation, Jörgen Almblad (see page).

“Then, you will have to come to police headquarters”, Almblad demanded.

“Sure”, answered Söderström, and left for the HQ.

Here at long last, he could account for all the strange details. But no written or tape recording was made of the meeting, and it was terminated by Almblad, claiming:

“You just take it easy – we will check all that.”

On their way from this meeting, they encountered the prosecutor, Anders Helin (see page).

“Anything particular?” asked Helin.

“No, you could hardly say that”, commented Almblad.

“OK, then”, said Helin, and left.

Ever since then, total silence has reigned, and not a sound has been heard from Almblad.

Both the Juristkommission and the Parlamentariska kommission have concluded that Gösta Söderström and his driver, Ingvar Windén, must have made a mistake concerning the times. The alarm was not delayed, and the police were quickly on the spot.

The Juristkommission wrote: “We have taken for granted that the information has been correct, and therefore, in principle, we have refrained from taking a stand as to which of two or more conflicting pieces of information deserves to be believed”. Thus, the truth is unimportant, and nobody should feel accused.

“Does anything in the official version contradict Söderström?” the prosecutor asked head of the preliminary investigation, Jörgen Almblad, when he was interrogated under oath in connection with the attempts to verify the different times of alarm carried out by the county court in Gothenburg.

“Yes, as I see it, the Emergency Centre tapes contradict him”, Almblad answered.

And, of course, also the tape-recording of the police itself, which shows that the alarm went out at 11.23 p.m. Please note that, under oath, Almblad claims that the police had their own tape recording.

It is important to remember that this has been officially denied. At a later date, Almblad also claimed that there must have been a misunderstanding.

The Juristkommission wrote: “Apparatus for recording of telephone and radio communication was installed at the co-ordinating centre at the time of the murder, but had not yet been connected. The reason seems to have been partly that the trade unions had raised objections, based on viewpoints of integrity, and partly that the remaining installation costs were considerable.”

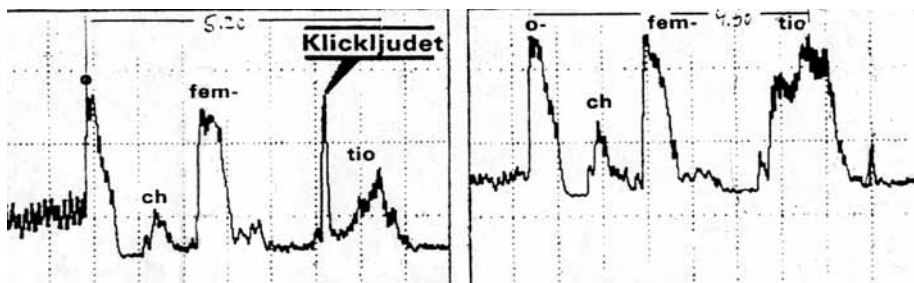
DOES OR DOESN'T EXIST

This is too complicated to go into in any detail, and those interested are referred to Henry Söderström's analysis of the murder night, and the book, *Inuti Labyrinten*, by the Poutiainen brothers.

Not until a month had passed, did they comply.

HÄNDELSE: MISCHANDEL		OMRÅDE: 13R		ADRESS: TUNNELVÄG - SVEV	
ANMÄLAN: JÄRFAJLA TÄXEL 1 EN 30-40 ÅR RÖR		NÖGGR/ÖRN RÖCK O NÖSSA/PAHTT		SIGN: M	
ANTECEN: ANVISAR NÄRAN 30M BLIVIT SJUTEN/		/STATISMINISTERNAKA		APN FILL SADB	
Rk: 54	PATRULL: 1230	BEORDRAD: 23:23	NZ	ANTECKNINGAR: BROTTSPÅLSTEN	
		KLAR PÅ PLATS: 04:22	NB	ÅTGÄRD: BITR ANKAN PTR	
		AVSLUTAT: 04:22	NB	ANTAL GRIPNA: 00	
Rk: 54	PATRULL: 1230	BEORDRAD: 23:23	NB	ANTECKNINGAR: AVSP	
		KLAR PÅ PLATS: 04:16	NB	ÅTGÄRD: BITR ANKAN PTR	
		AVSLUTAT: 04:16	NB	ANTAL GRIPNA: 00	
Rk: 54	PATRULL: 1520	BEORDRAD: 23:25	NZ	ANTECKNINGAR: PEON DALSGÅRD	
		KLAR PÅ PLATS: 04:16	NB	ÅTGÄRD: BITR ANKAN PTR	
		AVSLUTAT: 04:16	NB	ANTAL GRIPNA: 00	
Rk: 54	PATRULL: 1170	BEORDRAD: 23:28	AT	ANTECKNINGAR: SE XVEN FORTS IN	
		KLAR PÅ PLATS: 04:16	NB	ÅTGÄRD: BITR ANKAN PTR	
		AVSLUTAT: 04:16	NB	ANTAL GRIPNA: 00	
Rk: 54	PATRULL: 2160	BEORDRAD: 23:28	AT	ANTECKNINGAR:	
		KLAR PÅ PLATS: 04:16	NB	ÅTGÄRD: BITR ANKAN PTR	
		AVSLUTAT: 04:16	NB	ANTAL GRIPNA: 00	
AVSLUTARE IN STÄCK					
Rk: 54	PATRULL: 2120	BEORDRAD: 23:28	AT	ANTECKNINGAR: BROTTSPÅLSTEN	
		KLAR PÅ PLATS: 04:26	NB	ÅTGÄRD: BITR ANKAN PTR	
		AVSLUTAT: 04:26	NB	ANTAL GRIPNA: 00	
Rk: 54	PATRULL: 1160	BEORDRAD: 23:28	AT	ANTECKNINGAR:	
		KLAR PÅ PLATS: 04:17	NB	ÅTGÄRD: BITR ANKAN PTR	
		AVSLUTAT: 04:17	NB	ANTAL GRIPNA: 00	
Rk: 52	PATRULL: 2520	BEORDRAD: 23:31	AT	ANTECKNINGAR:	
		KLAR PÅ PLATS: 03:27	SS	ÅTGÄRD: ANH/PRINERAPP, V0	
		AVSLUTAT: 03:27	SS	ANTAL GRIPNA: 00	
Rk: 54	PATRULL: 1227	BEORDRAD: 23:33	AT	ANTECKNINGAR:	
		KLAR PÅ PLATS: 04:17	NB	ÅTGÄRD: BITR ANKAN PTR	
		AVSLUTAT: 04:17	NB	ANTAL GRIPNA: 00	

Parts of the renowned AM-list



To the left, the recording with the clicking sound at the word “fifty”, i.e., the B-machine used during the night of the murder. To the right, the sound graph of the A-machine, without clicking sound.

In 1986, all incoming and outgoing radio and telecommunication was recorded automatically on a 36-channel recorder, where each operator had his or her own channel. One channel was occupied by the speaking clock that ran in parallel for exact time specification. The tape recording of the time between 11.00 p.m. and 01.00 a.m. this fateful night in February makes up a total of 72 hours. By a careful study of the conversations between Emergency Centre and the police control room and the ambulances, it would be possible to get a very clear picture of the chain of events.

But in December 1987, the Palme Group claimed that they had not kept the recording from this night, because the tape was very expensive, worth about £300, and therefore had to be used again. However, in the TV programme, Forum, journalist Maja Lena Rådelius said that vice head of alarms, Lars Karlsand, had informed her that the tape had been burned.

Almost one year later, he suddenly remembered that he had the original tape securely hidden away in his own safe, but now most of it was classified. Later on, Karlsand once more changed his mind, and claimed that the tape had been demagnetized. And yet some time later, he stated that the tape had been used again, and that the recording had thus been erased. And in 1991 finally, the tape was actually burned in accordance with the existing rules and regulations.

It was thus first stated that the original tape had been destroyed. But at an early stage, the investigators had requested and received a copy. For some reason, they had decided not to copy all relevant material, but had instead started editing the contents.

Into the bargain, this copy had one decisive defect. At the time of the murder, the Telecommunications Administration had at its disposal two tapes for time registration, one technically faultless tape A, and also tape B, which showed a slight clicking sound at the word “fifty”. The B machine was a reserve apparatus which started automatically in case of defects in machine A. During the night of the murder, tape B with background sounds was utilized. But the police tape copy contained recordings from both machines.

This implies that somebody had tampered with the tape.

The technical investigation had been carried out privately by electronics engineer, Mauricio Vigil, and Professor Ernst Fürntratt Kloebs, Concerning their findings, SKL (Swedish Forensic Laboratory) eventually concluded that “they had made correct measurements, but come to the wrong conclusions”.

Many more people have, however, questioned the authenticity of the Emergency Centre tape. The police’s own copy apparently was of such inferior quality that Detective Superintendent Jan Länninge had misconstrued the contents of the conversations in such a way that the meaning frequently has become completely distorted (see page 192). Jan Länninge has made a printout on behalf of the police. When, before that, the original tape had been copied on behalf of the investigators, both the conversations and the speaking clock had been transferred from 36 different channels to one single one – that is to say – the tape now was in mono. When copying, the speaking clock had now and again been allowed in from the original tape, at the same time as the conversations had been picked out from all the other channels, where they sometimes overlaid each other, and were now copied one after the other! Therefore, all the times are completely unreliable.

“That is correct”, confirmed vice head of alarms Karlsand in *PalmeNytt* no 1-2000. “I agree that a good copy should have had at least two channels, one of which was for the speaking clock exclusively. But unfortunately, we have not had the technical possibilities.”

In November of 1988, stereo copies were made at SKL, the quality of which far exceeded that of the police mono copy from 1986. However, in the Report of Incoming Calls on 90 000 (the Swedish 9-1-1), and the printout of the tape recording of all telephone calls and radio traffic in connection with the murder, no less than 14 of a total of 27 calls were now missing. Furthermore, some of the 13 conversations on the police copy were curtailed. Not even the log-list has been saved for posterity, in spite of its historical value, and also in spite of the fact that the other documentation from control room is very insufficient.

“The computer lists are usually kept for five years, so the list is no longer available within the authority,” explained Superintendent Göran Hansén. “And the daily reports are kept for one year, so even this documentation is no longer available here.”

There exists, however, a postdated typed report from the control room full of weird mistakes and lacunas. A secret handwritten report of police actions is also said to exist, but where? That is unknown, because this report both does and does not exist. When asked, the Stockholm police claimed that the report might be with them, but if so, they could definitely not release it, as it might be detrimental to the investigation.

“Everything had to be so very secretive”, Gösta Söderström complains. “Not even I was allowed to see the handwritten report, which is said to have been made during the night of the murder. Instead, I was shown a typed report, where it was stated that no less

06/15 10:00 008 652 99 80

ORDNPOLISEN STH

4002

STOCKHOLMS POLISDISTRIKT

PROTOKOLL

Blad 1

ODC-44

Ordningsavdelningen

1986-02-28

Bilaga C

Driftsektionen

Ledningscentralen

PROTOKOLL FÖRT Lst dagen 1986-02-28 kl 2323 t o m dagen 19 - - kl

ANLEDNING: Dödsolycka av stabmanskyddskanon

CENTRAL LEDNING:

VH PKOM:

PROTOKOLLFÖRARE:

ÖVRIGT:

Klockan	Beslut, åtgärder, direktiv, anropsnr mm.
2323	Arbete att utvärdera skott i skivningen Tunnelgatan-Silvågsgatan En man sprängd från platsen där parken 4 klockor
	23 1230 3230 1520 1170 2160 412 2120 1180 2520 1227 5520 2733 2550 1210 till platsen
2329	Reku ambulans 7: Sakb.
2344	Lac meddelat till den skadade av Det skadade, samt skadad.
2347	Lac meddelat Reku Reku
2348	Det skadade meddelat
2351	Det skadade meddelat Harnen underordnad
2357	Det skadade meddelat 7 persontillstånd 1770
2358	Harnen meddelat 2150
...	Det skadade meddelat 2150
Antal	Vid bombhot även antal pm som medverkat vid eftersökning av misstänkt föremål.

The alleged original report with 14 (!) cars at the site as early as 11.23 p.m. Note also that, by mistake, the date has been given as Saturday, February 28 instead of Friday.

STOCKHOLMS POLISDISTRIKT
Ordningsavdelningen
Driftsektionen
Ledningscentralen

PROTOKOLL
19 - -

Blad 1 ODO-44
Bilaga C

PROTOKOLL FÖRT Lör ⁸ dagen 1986-02-23 kl 23.23 t o m dagen 19 - - kl

ANLEDNING: Dödsakjutning av statsminister Olof Palme

CENTRAL LEDNING: Helander, Sandström, Berggren

VH PKOM: Koci

PROTOKOLLFÖRARE: Brolund, Söderquist

ÖVRIGT:

Klockan	Beslut, åtgärder, direktiv, anropsnr mm.
23.23	Inkom att skjutning skett i korsningen Tunnelgatan - Sveavägen
	En man sprungit från platsen dunjacks o keps.
	Rb 1230, 3230, 1520, 1170, 2160, 9152, 2120, 1180, 2520, 1227, 5520,
	2733, 2550, 1210 till platsen.
23.29	Rekv ambulans till Sabb
23.44	Lac meddelar att den skjutne är Olof Palme svårt skadad.
23.44	KCV meddelade
	Tekn rekv
23.48	VD 1 jouren meddelade
23.50	Jourhav polischef Hansén underrättad
23.57	Sveav Frejgatan 1 person kontroll 1470
23.58	Munlegården genomsökt 2150
	Restaurangerna Birger Jarlsqatan genomsökta
00.00	Sune Sandström meddelad - på vän
	Birger Jarlsqatan 29 personkontroll 1227
	Kunsgatan 5 fastigheten genomsöks
00.03	Då Claes Wallin Sabbataberos sjukhus konstaterade dödsfall.
Antal	Vid bombhot även antal pm som medverkat vid eftersökning av misstänkt föremål.

The typed report. Even here there have been problems getting the date right.

than 14 cars were alerted two minutes after the murder! But that is simply not true.”

When this report is compared with the computer information acquired by the Juristkommission, even this has been tampered with. The way the authorities have classified and destroyed all important documentation shows that this is a dangerous issue. However, the conclusion of the Palmekommission secretariat was that the failure of the investigators to retain both the co-ordinating centre computer log and the Emergency Centre tape was excusable. It must be added that two of the commission members considered the destruction of the tapes to be startling, to say the least. Let us read the exact wording of the Juristkommission:

“The report is both scanty and incomplete, particularly concerning the initial phase of the events. The times given are not exact and do not tally completely with other documentation, primarily the action memos in the computerized system. ”

“The ones who have manipulated the times and other evidence are police officers. This implies that there is a police connection”, explained Gösta Söderström. “But why is this sanctioned by the prosecutors? This, in its turn, would imply that there is a prosecutor connection. And why are the politicians completely silent? This means that we also have a politician connection, so it is wrong to blame everything on the police. This is much bigger. ”

“By now, I am quite frankly convinced that two alerts have actually been sent out (!), one at 11.23 p.m., and one at 11.29 p.m. This is truly hideous. The police patrols involved received directed calls from the control room, and were thus able to get information that was not available to other police patrols in the field.”

In an interview in the P1 radio programme on June 14, 1995, Gösta Söderström said; “To my mind, our community governed by law has been irreparably damaged, because the murder of Olof Palme is not being solved correctly. But when it is eventually solved, many people will fall off their pedestals, but they will have to face that. If you once got your fingers dirty, you have to take responsibility for it.”

“This has nothing to do with revenge, but this type of crime must be solved even if that is no guarantee that it will not be repeated”, former member of the Palmekommission Georgij Arbatov comments in the TV programme, Dokument Inifrån in 1999.

“If criminals realize that it is possible to do this to a statesman – even of this calibre – without any consequences, they may decide to do it again in the future. It is like a sort of encouragement to terrorism.”

ONE AMBULANCE BECOMES TWO

This might seem incredible, but there are even questions about the number of ambulances at the site of the crime. According to the official version, ambulance 851

from Sollentuna happened to be passing along Sveavägen not long after the murder.

“This might be something for us”, thought male nurse, Christer Eriksson, when a crowd of excited people came rushing to stop them.

The situation seemed very serious, and the ambulance crew considered it appropriate to use both oxygen mask and cylinder quickly. There was a lot of blood everywhere, and the victim seemed completely lifeless. A decision was made to get the wounded man to Sabbatsberg hospital as fast as possible, and not until then did the crew hear the name, Olof Palme. In a state of shock, they loaded the patient into the ambulance, and drove to Sabbatsberg, after having made a considerable detour via Odengatan. The stamp on the file card from their arrival at the emergency entrance showed 11.35 p.m.

This is what witnesses and police officers at the scene of the murder have seen. But officially, there is claimed to have been yet another ambulance on the spot (?). Official statements from the police, the ambulance crew, and the Jurist and Edenmankommission pull a dark veil over the actual circumstances, by claiming that the two ambulances met at the crime scene, and that one man from ambulance 912 jumped into the Sollentuna ambulance, and went with it to Sabbatsberg. With their sirens on, these two ambulances should have been a very dramatic event at the murder site.

But no witnesses have seen the second ambulance. At the ambitious reconstruction of the minutes following the murder, carried out by Swedish TV's Aktuellt programme, neither Christer Eriksson nor Peter Nordström mention the Sabbatsberg ambulance. It is also strange that none of these has protested concerning this information, which has often been cited in the mass media.

Gösta Söderström thinks he has ample reason to consider that the time stamp on Olof Palme's file has been manipulated. According to an extensive article in the newspaper, Internationalen no 21, 1989, the time has been changed from 11.38 to 11.35 p.m. The figure 8 has simply been eradicated to better fit into the official time schedule. The driver of the Sabbatsberg ambulance 912 is Maria Degerman, even she a member of the Norrmalm police force (see page 406).

This very day she has changed workplace and acts as a temporary in the ambulance crew and she was with Kenneth Lavrell (see page) who is said to have gone with the other ambulance.

This same Kenneth Lavrell was even, according to his own words, called to the scene of the

SABBATSBERGS SJUKHUS

270130-0499
PALME, SVEN GLOF JOACHIM
VÄSTERLÄNGG 31, 111
111 29 STOCKHOLM 8001

Diagnoser:

Avd.	Int.	Utskr.	Sjukskr.	%	Tid

Feb 78 23

The time stamp on Palme's case card has been questioned

mystery death in Stockholm in 1987, when KMI Carl Fredrik Algenon was killed by an Underground train (see page 335).

Let us listen to some of the radio communication between the Emergency Centre and the two ambulances, in order to try to explicate some of the questions.

First, here is conversation no 7 from the Emergency Centre tape tracks 9 and 13 (see page), parallel with the times given by the speaking clock.



Kenneth Lavrell

Ambulance crew member, male (excited): 122218 (?).

We...

”11:28 and 10”

Lisbet Palme (via radio interrupts with one single word): Palme...

Ambulance man: Oh, yes, I have seen

Lisbet Palme (on her way away/difficult to catch): Palme has fallen ...

Claes Bystedt (Emergency Centre) (to other operator): Bloody hell, was it ...

”11:28 and 20”

Ambulance man: Nine five one here ... Sveavägen ... we were stopped ... and I take him to Sabbatsberg in only a couple of minutes. Male, gunshot wound....

Fast (?)

”11.28 and 30”

Gia Carneström (Emergency centre): Male Sabbatsberg.... A couple of minutes... gunshot wound. And the wound... where was he hit? Over.

Ambulance man: In the middle of the chest, and it is someone well known. Over.

Male operator: Are you registering this? (parallel with search signal)

Female operator (in the background: Thirteen someone (?) ... ess-eff car (?)

”11:28 and 40”

Gia Carneström (Emergency centre): Got that.

(Lisbet Palme’s words, “Palme” and “Palme has fallen”, for some unknown reason, cannot be found anywhere in the official documentation.)

This conversation is claimed to be the definite proof that Olof Palme already at this time was on his way to Sabbatsberg hospital. According to witnesses at the scene of the crime, ambulance 951 started its sirens as soon as it left the site.

“The howler was started as soon as he started”, Gösta Söderström remembered. But when you listen carefully to the communications, none of this is heard! And this should have been the case, according to – among others – the ambulance duty officers in Uppsala, who in *PalmeNytt* no 1, 1996, stated that this is a sure sign of manipulation.

Call 9 was classified right up to 1994, probably because the number of ambulances is mentioned.

Gia Carneström (Emergency centre): Nine twelve, do you read?
(simultaneous search signal)

Male operator (in the background): One zero two. One zero two?

“11:31 and 20”

Maria Degerman (ambulance 912) (Via radio): Nine twelve. Eastmanska?

Gia Carneström (Emergency centre): Yes, twelve. I guess you have not found anything yet? Over.

“11:31 and 30”

Maria Degerman (ambulance 912): Oh, yes, there was one vehicle there before us at the site, so all is done here. We are two cars, and we are inside Sabbatsberg now. Over.

Gia Carneström (Emergency centre): Okay, got that.

“11.31 and 40”

According to the police version, compiled by CID Superintendent, Jan Länninge, the decisive sentence is, instead: “Oh, yes, there was one vehicle before us at the site, so all is done here. We are two cars, and we are in place now. Over. (How can anyone hear so wrong?)

We finish with call 10 from Emergency Centre tape track 13:

”11:37 and 20”

Gia Carneström (Emergency centre): Yes. Gia here.

Kenneth Lavrell (ambulance 912) (per telephone): Yeah, hi. Kenneth nine twelve here.

Gia Carneström (Emergency centre): Hi.

Kenneth Lavrell (ambulance 912): We are through here now.

Gia Carneström (Emergency centre): Mm.

Kenneth Lavrell (ambulance 912): They are standing ...

Gia Carneström (Emergency centre): How about this one then? Will he live?

Kenneth Lavrell (ambulance 912): No.

Gia Carneström (Emergency centre): No.

Kenneth Lavrell (ambulance 912): Olof Palme.

”11:37 and 30”

Gia Carneström (Emergency centre): What?!

Kenneth Lavrell (ambulance 912): It is Palme. Olof Palme. Sure, it is true.

Gia Carneström (Emergency centre): No, is it really?

“11.37 and 40”

Kenneth Lavrell (ambulance 912): Yes, two shots. One right in the chest. I don't know where the other one is, where it hit.

But there were two shots.

Gia Carneström (Emergency centre): Is it really true?

Kenneth Lavrell (ambulance 912): Yeah.

Gia Carneström (Emergency centre): The Pri... our Prime Minister?

Kenneth Lavrell (ambulance 912): Yep, our Prime Minister. You'll have to ask, what's her name? Nine five one... that we took over from just now. (ending uncertain)

“11:37 and 50”

Gia Carneström (Emergency centre): Mm.

Kenneth Lavrell (ambulance 912): ... or whoever it was ... I'm not (?). They'll probably call in soon that they are finished.

Gia Carneström (Emergency centre): OK.

Kenneth Lavrell (ambulance 912): Fine. We are at least at your disposal now.

Gia Carneström (Emergency centre): Yes.

Kenneth Lavrell (ambulance 912): Good. Bye then.

Gia Carneström (Emergency centre): Bye.

A summary: No witness has seen the alerted Sabbatsberg ambulance 912 at the site of the murder. This ambulance did not call in to report their arrival at Dekorima, and it does not even seem to have left the vicinity of Sabbatsberg. Why this strange arrangement with double ambulances (see page 684), and why were the police during the night of the murder so interested in the calling time for the Sabbatsberg ambulance (see page?)? Ascertaining this time was one of the very first actions taken in the search, and was even given such high priority that enquiries were made by phone, even before the top of police were informed about the murder (see page).



How many ambulances?

Later, no steps were taken to interrogate the crews.

Traumata cannot be repressed or released. They are a burden to society until the day when they can be dissolved. And a dissolution of the trauma which engulfed us at the death of Olof Palme can only be realized if the darkness is cleared so that light reveals something that points to a rationally acceptable truth and explanation.

Jörn Svensson, the Edenmankommission

TREATMENT OF WITNESSES

One central question concerning the murder has been all the observations of mystery men with walkie-talkies.

According to Aftonbladet on February, 1992, there are even very many witnesses who have told about Palme's home being under surveillance. In a radio interview in the Kanalen, journalist Lars Borgnäs had the then prosecutor in the Palme case, Jörgen Almlblad, answer the question about the number of walkie-talkies around the murder site:

"I think it is a little more than fifty." (!)

"How many of these have been explained satisfactorily?"

"Well-eh," answered Almlblad. "Not very many. But only about thirty concern the actual day of the murder."



Jörgen Almlblad

That this concerns at least fifty observations of men with walkie-talkies must be regarded as astonishing, because the very same prosecutor has done his best to nail a lone alcoholic without a motive.

It is also amazing that Chief Investigator Hans Ölvebro, concerning all the observations made close to the future site of the murder, commented, "There are no other observations in other places." (?)

One thing that almost all the witnesses have in common is that, for some reason, the investigators have ignored them. They have been ignored, harassed, discredited, duped, and put off in an almost astounding way. Many statements have been forged or classified. In certain extreme cases, the witnesses have been referred to the security police, Säpo, who have not refrained from scaring them to withdraw their testimonies.

Today, most of these witnesses are afraid and refuse to say anything.

Here is a short presentation of some of the most important witnesses and the way they have been treated by the investigators.

ULLA STRÖMBECK LARSSON (see page)

Shortly after the murder and via an acquaintance, Ulla Strömbeck Larsson told what she had seen at the Gamla Stan Underground station. Initially, the investigators claimed that the men were from the security police, and later the men were said to belong to the Department for Economical Crime.

“After this, it took about two weeks before a police officer phoned me to tell me to forget the whole thing. The men I had seen were drug police.”

The leaders of the investigation had found a couple of young officers about 25 years of age from the Södermalm police district, named Mikael Larsson and Claes Björklund.

This evening they had been watching skinheads in the Söder district. They did not fit the description of Ulla, their age, stature, clothing, and equipment were all wrong, and only one of them had had a radio. Furthermore, they had been having a coffee at the specified time.

“I almost laughed myself silly when I heard the way I had been described by the witness”, said Mikael Larsson in the radio programme, Kanalen on September 20, 1989.

“That I should be thin-haired, and about 50 years old. And fat. I mean I was 26 at the time, and did not look a day older. And you can hardly say that I am fat. And Claes is even thinner than I.”

But the investigators were satisfied, and when one of the police officers wondered that nothing seemed to tally, Ulla Strömbeck Larsson was brushed aside with a bunch of downright lies. Chief Investigator Hans Holmér thought that she remembered far too many details. She was not credible, a mythomaniac, and claimed to be a “bag lady, one of those who snoop in waste baskets.”

His successor, Hans Ölvebro, was not convinced that her observations necessarily had to do with the murder. Furthermore, her information concerning the time had been changed repeatedly, particularly after she had been in contact with Private Investigator Sven Anér. Times, places, and details did no longer tally.

However, this is pure mendacity. A thorough examination proves that she was very accurate at all the interrogations.



Strömbeck-Larsson

HENRY NYBERG (see page 42)

Janitor at the Riksdag, Henry Nyberg, had contacted the police, as early as the week after the murder, to report about three strange men he had seen outside the home of Olof Palme. However, the police were hardly interested, and Nyberg was not even summoned to be heard. He was never given the chance of showing where the men had been standing, nor was he shown pictures to identify them. In his work at the parliament, Nyberg had daily contact with the bodyguards of politicians, and was therefore able to

verify that the men he had seen did not belong to the force of bodyguards. As he had memorized their appearance, he considered it to be of the utmost importance that his information was delivered.

On February 9, 1992, investigator Hans Ölvebro recalls Nyberg's testimony as follows in the newspaper *Aftonbladet*:

"We have had contact with the witness who works at the parliament four times. He is not trustworthy. If all the testimonies we have from Västerlånggatan are correct, about one hundred men had been keeping the Palmes under surveillance."



Henry Nyberg

Hans Ölvebro even participated in the TV programme, *Striptease*, where journalists Lars Borgnäs and Tomas Bresky interrogated him concerning the strange trio:

"Well, Hans Ölvebro, you claim to have found these men?"

"We think so, yes."

"Who were they?"

"Well-eh, it is as usual. I cannot tell you who they are, but in the investigation there is a number of people that we can identify as these. They have described that they behaved in this way."

"Why were they standing there the whole week?"

"They were doing some work in some room there", Ölvebro answered.

"Where was that room?"

"Well, it ... now let us go on and on and on, and at last we can also deduce who they are, but I am not prepared to disclose these people."

"Which nationality, can you say that?"

"Yes, they are not Swedish."

"None of them?"

"No."

"Have they turned themselves in, or have you found them in some other way?"

"Well, it was through the door-to-door action that was carried out in Gamla Stan where we asked people who was out and ... well, what they had been doing, and then they deduced that these three people were ... helping at the renovation of a building."

"But why have you not let Henry Nyberg look at photos of the three", Tomas Bresky put in. "That would have been a very good way, simple..."

"To convince Henry Nyberg?"

"No, you were to convince yourselves. In that case you would have had one hundred percent..."

"Yes, but with the description he has given, it coincides totally concerning clothing

and hair colour and such like, and we have never considered ... “

“But you cannot be sure?”

“As far as it is possible to be sure”, said Ölvebro. “One cannot be sure even if Henry Nyberg has pointed them out.”

“It might be a little more sure, if he were to ... and not least that Henry Nyberg himself were allowed to feel that there were the right people?”

“But that is not the way we do it in the investigation... that we phone each single person who has contacted the investigation to tell them that they were right or wrong.”

“Can you make an exception with Henry Nyberg, and show him pictures of these people?”

“No, but on the other hand, I told him about one year ago that these persons have been identified.”

“Yes, we know that. But you cannot see yourselves showing him pictures?”

“No, just to satisfy him, we are not going to do that”, finished Ölvebro.

IVAN VON BIRCHAN (see page)

Ivan von Birchan, who tried to warn Olof Palme before the murder, was branded as a mythomaniac. Since then, Säpo has repeatedly searched his house, suspecting him of illegal possession of arms. At one of these searches, a harpoon gun was confiscated.

On October 31, 1986, head of department at Säpo decided to put the case aside for future reference, which means “no further measure to be taken”. Before this, Chief Investigator Hans Holmér had thanked von Birchan for his warnings by ordering a search of his home.

BORIS ERSSON (see page)

Not until several years later did the investigators listen to Swedish journalist Boris Ersson who, as early as 1994, had handed in very detailed information about the so-called South Africa Connection.

Via former head of the death squads of the South African intelligence service, Dirk Coetzee, he had been introduced to a person, “Source A”, who later turned out to be the agent, Riian Stander (see page)

On this occasion, Hans Ölvebro invited him to lunch, and kept a usual conversation going without asking any questions.

In spite of the fact that Ersson had names and lots of details concerning the participation of the South African agents, Ölvebro’s interest was almost nonexistent. However, Boris Ersson was summoned to a regular interrogation in connection with his appearance in the Kalla Fakta programme on Swedish TV4. But even here the result was the same.



Boris Ersson

“The only thing Ölvebro asked me about were the addresses of different night clubs in Sun City in South Africa”, explained a very disappointed Boris Ersson.

RED CAR (see page)

One of the two people, in the car behind the red car that was wavering its way on Sveavägen just before the murder, phoned the police a couple of days later. After this, both were interrogated over the phone without the police showing any great interest.

Could this be the same red car to which Security Officer Annette Kohut is referring in her classified statement? Please also note that there was a red car idling on Johannesgatan, not far from the two men with walkie-talkies observed by witness Eva.

ANNETTE KOHUT (see page)

The interrogation with female security officer in the Skandia building, Annette Kohut, who had driven out from the rear side of the Skandia building just after the shooting on Sveavägen, was immediately classified. She herself never really understood what was so secret about her story. However, it included extensive information concerning the above red car.

BRITISH MERCENARY (see page)

The first alarm to Hans Holmér concerned a British mercenary who had turned down an offer to shoot Olof Palme, commissioned by a group of Swedish industrialists.

Säpo phoned a colleague in England, and received a direct answer. The man in question was “known as a professional idiot and liar”. This case was written off the same night.

KARIN JOHANSSON (see page)

Nurse’s assistant Karin Johansson and her friend, Anna Hage, administered first aid to Olof Palme on the pavement. According to the paper, Internationalen no 3, 1988, she was visited one week later by two threatening police officers.

“They said they were from the police, but did not show any identification”, Karin Johansson told the paper, Arbetet on December 14, 1987. “And then they started to act funny. The intention was that they introduced themselves to me, so that they could be at hand, if I needed protection and felt threatened.”

“But at last, I had to say that I needed to go to the toilet, so that I could phone Anna (Hage).”

Immediately after the conversation, her friend phoned the police districts to which the men claimed to belong to check if they had truly been sent from there. This was confirmed by the officer on duty.

“But Karin felt frightened and offended, I think”, explained Anna Hage. “The police officers had behaved very strangely.”

According to Karin Johansson herself, they did not take seriously her worry about her safety.

“They claimed that I was not at all in any danger, in spite of the fact that I had been in the papers. My name is Johansson, so that would be impossible to trace, according to them. And then, they started to try to convince me in a very brusque way that I was crazy, and gave me a phone number to the psychiatric ward at Huddinge hospital, insisting that I contact it.”

SIGGE CEDERGREN (see page)

Gambling joint owner, Sigge Cedergren, had a story that he told over and over again from the very start in many interrogations.

This implied that a white Volvo parked on Luntmakargatan had repeatedly prevented him from driving. When the shots had been fired, this Volvo drove away.

In the TV programme, *Striptease*, investigator Hans Ölvebro was asked who was driving the white car.

“Based on other testimony then, at the site there, it cannot properly have taken place at this time”, answered Ölvebro. “There is even a witness standing further down in the crossing Luntmakargatan and Tunnelgatan, and he did not make that observation. And we know that he was there when the shots rang out. On the other hand, a person who lived in this area has told the investigation that he was out to move his white Volvo. And this behavior that he, or that person, has given about this occurrence coincides with Sigge Cedergren’s.”

“And when did he do that?”

“Well, I will not go into the time here.”

“But it was just about the time of the murder?”

“Yes, of course, it was that evening!”

“But was it then at... “

“But I am saying that it cannot be that way, that it is just when the shots were fired. For the witness, who is standing down there, and later sees the murderer cross Luntmakargatan and run up the stairs, he has not made that observation.”

“Maybe he did not see this happening?”

“Yes, but, since it now was so close, he must have noticed these movements of cars behind him, and even become interested in that. But he did not see this.”

“That is to say that you allow another witness to exclude Sigge Cedergren’s story?”

”Yes.”



Sigge Cedergren

MARI SANDSTRÖM (see page)

Swedish civil servant at the UN Mari Sandström handed in extremely detailed information as early as in May, 1987, concerning the South African part of the murder team, and she was very surprised that the police never contacted her. Not until 1996 were the investigators forced to look into her information in connection with the so-called South Africa Connection.



Mari Sandström

SWEDISH HANDICRAFT (see page)

The investigating team did not think it interesting that some men had made receiving tests with walkie-talkies on the day of the murder at the Swedish Handicraft shop in the Skandia building, as nobody could know that the murder was going to take place just there.

WITNESS I (see page)

Witness I, who claimed to have seen a man running on David Bagares gata at 11.25 p.m., did not contact the investigators until 1996. At that time, he was convinced that the running man was identical to Christer Pettersson, who had been out of breath, and smelled of sweat. This witness was taken very seriously, and was part of the petition for a new trial against Pettersson in 1998.

HANS HONGELIN (see page)

Hans Hongelin was the taxi driver who saw a man jump into a parked VW Passat on Snickarebacken, which then disappeared with screaming tyres. On March 4, 1986, a national alert was issued concerning this car. However, the police assumed that a possible escape car had to have false number plates, and therefore did not consider Hongelin's information concerning the car number particularly important.

LARS JEPPSSON (see page)

The man who ran after the murderer, Lars Jeppsson, was interrogated time and time again. Lars lived in Sollentuna, and it should be noted that he recognized Christer Pettersson by his face. In spite of this, he never with one word mentioned him. He was interrogated in detail by "tough and hard" police officers about how he had gone, and exactly where he had been standing the minutes before the crime. According to him, the police made him feel accused, as if he himself were involved in the assassination. At one of the interrogations, an officer even asked him if he "at any time had had weapons in his bag".

The subsequent behaviour of the investigators is also noteworthy. Jeppsson participated in two reconstructions that were partly based on his testimony. Strangely enough, however, prowler car 1520 did not participate at any of these, even if this was

the car he had seen turn into David Bagares gata, and that the crew of this car were the men he had talked to. Spokesman for the investigators, Ingvar Eriksson, commented on the “forgotten” police car like this:

“It is not our job to find out what police officers do or don’t do. We are investigating a murder.”

LARS KRANTZ (see page)

TV producer Lars Krantz is one of the people who saw two strange men jump on board Bus 43 a few minutes after the murder.

Four days after the crime, Krantz was among the spectators at a court trial against the paper “399”, which had published pictures of two police officers, accusing them of having maltreated a man, named Rolf Machnow, to death in a small interrogation room at the T. Central. Then, Krantz suddenly recognized one of the officers, because of his prominent chin. That was the strange man from Bus 43, Baseball gang member Police Officer Thomas Piltz, the very same Piltz whom witness Jerker had noticed as one of the many walkie-talkie men just before the murder.

The same evening, Krantz contacted Hans Holmér in the TV building, after the latter had finished his daily TV press conference. He attracted the attention of the Chief Investigator and showed him a newspaper picture of Thomas Piltz. When one of Holmér’s bodyguards asked who the picture was, Holmér answered “a colleague”, upon which he got up, and disappeared together with his bodyguards.

But his talk with Holmér had consequences. From now on, Säpo took over all investigations concerning the weird behaviour of the police during the night of the murder. Even Krantz was summoned a few times to Säpo who, however, only tried to confuse and discredit him. Among other things, they tried to convince him – using his daughter – that he had made his observations on February 24, and not the 28th.

He was also confronted with a fake bus driver, and later a female bus driver, who both claimed that he must have been on a different bus.

Finally, Krantz had to find the correct bus driver, Peter Lövgren, who confirmed the observations made by Krantz. He himself had even, independently of Krantz, contacted the investigators right after the murder. In spite of the fact that he, at that time, had no notion that the two men he had seen were police officers, he was immediately referred to Säpo. Both Krantz and the bus driver were interrogated



Baseball police officers Piltz and Tell – on bus?

by Detective Inspector Jan Sundström. This means that the police connection was taken seriously, but behind closed doors. And now, Säpo tried to play the two witnesses against each other, and scare them by shadowing them, bugging them, and threatening them on the sly. Both the bus driver and Krantz felt this psychological terror.

Later on, Lars Krantz has changed his investigations and today denies having identified Thomas Piltz and his colleague, Leif Tell. Now, his theory is that Lisbet and Joakim Palme shot Olof Palme with a starting pistol.

Thomas Piltz was born in the vicinity of Malmö, and was known as a tough police officer from the Norrmalm district. He was a member of the notorious Baseball gang (see page). Within less than two years at the beginning of the 1980s, he was reported for assault and battery more than 25 times (see page). Two days before the murder of Palme, he and his colleague, Thomas Ekesäter (see page), were accused of maltreating a 15-year old boy.

The background was as follows: At a party arranged primarily by police in Täby in 1984, some teenagers went in – uninvited – to have a look around. After they had been shown the door, the above-mentioned officers concentrated on a youngster who did not move fast enough. Encouraged by booze, Piltz and Ekesäter started kicking and beating the boy so brutally that one of his shoulders was dislocated.

The prosecutor considered the maltreatment to be so grave that he would plead for a prison sentence at the court of appeal. This, however, came to nothing, partly because the officers had Leif Silbersky as defence attorney. Instead, the court reduced the fines for Piltz and Ekesäter, and nullified the sentence for maltreatment. So, they were only sentenced for molestation.

Out of the many reports of assault and battery during the 1980s, this was probably the only sentence for both of them. In the courtroom, things were as so often before: the Baseball gang members had testified in favour of each other, and thus been set free.

On March 13, 1986, Thomas Piltz was even interrogated in connection with the Palme investigation on which occasion his girl friend testified in his favour. These interrogations are, however, rather strange.

The investigators wanted to question him and his girl friend at the same time and independently, but Piltz refused. When he was asked what he had been doing at the time of the murder of the Prime Minister – something that most people remember quite clearly, he in a very distracted manner answered,



Leif Tell



Thomas Piltz

"I suppose I was at home."

"And what did you do during the evening?"

"I don't really know, I guess I watched the tele."

"What did you watch?"

"I don't know."

"And what else did you do?"

"I guess me and my girl friend ate something. I don't remember what."

"And what more did you do?"

"Nothing. I guess we went to bed."

The following morning the couple had been woken by his colleague, Leif Tell (see page), who phoned to tell them that Olof Palme was dead. After that, Tell and Piltz went to see their lawyer.

On the following day, Thomas Piltz's girl friend was questioned and, for some reason, she gave much more detailed information:

"We were at home that evening, Thomas and I. We watched the tele, and saw a movie, Police Inspector Flanagan. We had an Indonesian stew and some wine, sat for a while and talked, and then we went to bed."

After these interrogations, the investigators cleared Thomas Piltz of all suspicion. Furthermore, an acquaintance of Piltz claimed to have been with him until seven o'clock that evening. They had, among other things, helped each other with some car repairs.

He was, however, summoned for yet another questioning, after an anonymous tip had indicated that he had not been at home during the murder night, and that he had not answered the phone. But this fact did not influence the evaluation of the investigators.

STEFAN GLANZ (see page)

Stefan Glanz is the witness who tried to revive Palme with mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. He left the site of the murder in a rage, because the police did not want to hear him. Not until the following day, did he realize that it was the Prime Minister who had been shot.

BJÖRN ROSENGREN (see page)

Chairman of the Central Organization of Salaried Employees, Björn Rosengren, sat behind the Palmes in the cinema, together with his wife.

He said, "The police have treated this very strangely. Why did they not go out on the radio and TV as early as Saturday morning to summon everybody back to the cinema? Then they might have been able to reconstruct the entire show."

BUS DRIVER LÖVGREN (see page)

After more than 18 months of silence, bus driver Lövgren appeared on the radio programme, Kanalen.

"I am quite convinced about the identity of the two men", he said. "They were Police Officers Leif Tell and Thomas Piltz from the Baseball gang – the same police officers that Hans Forssman at Säpo told me during an interrogation they focused on. From Säpo it has also been claimed that the police consider that one of them is the murderer. Since then, I have seen both Piltz and Tell on several occasions. They have entered the bus, as if to check that I am me. The light-haired woman belongs to the same police gang.

According to Inspector Forssman, she is known to be their minion. On a later occasion, she photographed me. I have felt threatened to my life and have, for the last 18 months, lived surrounded by police and this gang. It has been very tough."

"There has even been another thing. When I saw a photo of the "33-year old", Victor Gunnarsson, I nearly hit the ceiling. The made-up police officer on my bus looked very much like him. The same shape nose, the same corners of the eyes and lips. He was obviously made up to look like Victor Gunnarsson. "

"I don't know why for sure. But probably to create confusion. But one thing is sure. This is one hell of a mess!"

At the end of April, bus driver Lövgren turned up at the Foreign Office, and demanded to talk to Minister for Foreign Affairs Sten Andersson or Undersecretary Pierre Schori. The security officer from ABAB phoned the Chief Investigators, who arranged a meeting with Sten Andersson. According to certain information, the daily, Dagens Nyheter, later offered Lövgren 200,000 kronor for his story.

MAGNUS PRIM (see page)

Some days after the murder, the Prim couple told a relative about the man with a walkie-talkie they had seen. The latter contacted the investigators, and soon after Magnus Prim was summoned for questioning at the police HQ.

"Well, questioning and questioning! I arrived at the reception where I was met by a woman, but when I told her what I had seen, I most of all felt that she wanted to get rid of me."

"One of the first questions she asked was if the man I had seen was Swedish or a foreigner. 'He was very much Arian', I joked. 'He was tall and blond'. After that I heard no more from them."

According to Investigator Hans Ölvebro, even Magnus Prim had given varying information. According to Ölvebro, the time is supposed to be after 11.30 p.m. This is not true.

Even Mrs. Prim has been questioned, however not until January 1989. She then said that her husband had mentioned the strange man with a walkie-talkie several times during their trip south from Stockholm on the night of the murder.



Magnus Prim

ANNA BRITA ANDRÉ (see page)

"I found out about the murder when I put on the tele on Saturday morning, and it at once struck me that the two dark men and the fair one we had seen running on Holländaregatan might be involved. Therefore, I called the investigators, and I must say that they were completely disinterested. The police claimed that no tall fair man was of interest in this connection. And that was the end of that conversation. They did not even take my phone number or address."



Anna Brita André

The testimony of Anna Brita André was never registered, a fact that was discovered by Lars Borgnäs in the TV programme, *Striptease*:

"You have found even these men, Hans Ölvebro?"

"Yes, due to the fact that somebody has now delivered this information, the fact is that the persons who were running have been in contact with us, and told us that they did that."

"Why were they running?"

"They were in a hurry to catch a train."

"And can you say anything about them? From which country do they come?"

"They are Swedish."

"Even the dark ones? She had the impression that they were South Europeans."

"Sure, but your impression of people is one thing. These persons ... there is no ..."

"But you do have their names?"

"Oh, sure", answered a self-assured Ölvebro.

"Can Anna Brita André have a look at pictures of them?"

"There is no reason. These people have recognized themselves, based on what she has told, and they phone us and say: 'It was me and my pal who were running there'."

"So you mean that there is no reason to get one hundred percent certainty?" Lars Borgnäs continued. "You see, Anna Brita André remembers the looks of the fair man very well, because he looked like somebody she knows."

"I remember that this is something she said, yes."

"But you do not find any cause to check this against her, so to speak?"

"Well, we don't consider it necessary."

There has been a lot of speculation concerning the identity of these three gentlemen. According to information from Swedish criminal police, not the Palme investigators, they were from Central Europe and, in 1994, two of them were dead. To all appearances executed (!?)

THE MAN ON THE STAIRS (see page)

The so-called Man on the Stairs, who was bumped into by the perpetrator just above the stairs on Malmskillnadsgatan, tried to get the Palme Group interested in his observations immediately after the murder, but without success.

Not until the petition for a new trial against Christer Pettersson eleven years later did they choose to listen. And he then identified the murderer as being Christer Pettersson.

LEIF KAHLBOM (see page)

Witness Leif Kahlbom was one of four people who, at about seven thirty on the evening of the murder, caught sight of a man with a walkie-talkie in the vicinity of the home of the Palmes. This tip is one of very few that has been confirmed. In the so-called Perpetrator profile, it is claimed that this man has not been identified.

However, the strange conclusion has been reached that this man did not keep the flat under surveillance at this time of the evening (7.30 p.m.) as “it is unusual for people of the age and position of Olof Palme to go out that late in the evening. Entertainment is primarily for younger people. Dinner parties do not start that late. And you do not usually go out for walks, if you have come home that late on cold February nights.”



Leif Kahlbom

YVONNE NIEMINEN (see page)

Witness Yvonne Nieminen who was questioned on March 2, 1986, is perhaps the most important one in the investigation. During the “PKK time” the police visited her a couple of times, but interest cooled, as she was adamant that the man she had met was Swedish. During the court trials against Christer Pettersson, the prosecutor called in 39 witnesses, but never Nieminen, the reason being that the paper, Kvällsposten, in Malmö had allowed her to look at a photo of Christer Pettersson the very night he was arrested. And therefore, she was no good as a witness.

SUNNIVA “Ingrid” THELESTAM (see page)

Sunniva Thelestam had seen a strange police car on Drottninggatan, and told her observations to the police, but was not questioned until her information had become publicly known through the radio programme, Kanalen, one year later. Initially, the then prosecutor in the Palme case, Jörgen Almblad, said the following:

“Well, we in any case do know which car it was not. It was not a police car.”

In an article in the daily, Dagens Nyheter on November 7, 1987, he changed this to:

“The car on Drottninggatan was a security guard car, which passed there three times during the night. We have talked to the driver, and know that he was the one who spoke on the radio.”

In the daily, Svenska Dagbladet on February 28, 1996, Chief Investigator Hans Ölvebro comments:

“The security officer has been in this place the whole time. He has confirmed that to us, so there is no doubt.”

This has been confirmed by spokesman for the Palme Group, Ingvar Eriksson, who however, claimed to have forgotten both the name of the security officer, and from which company he came. According to Eriksson, a reconstruction had been made in the location with the security officer, and it had then been found that everything tallied with the observations by the witness. But strangely, enough Sunniva Thelestam was not allowed to participate in the reconstruction of her own testimony.



Witness Sunniva Thelestam

Eventually, the reporter from Kanalen succeeded in finding out that the security officer was employed by Svensk Bevakningstjänst.

“I have read the papers – what she claims to have seen – and that has nothing whatsoever to do with me”, the security officer explained on November 22, 1988 in Kanalen.

“I was there a few times during that night to have a look at a certain address. But what “Ingrid” has seen does not tally with me at all. I did not sit in that way in the door. I had no walkie-talkie to talk into. I had a fixed radio in the car. I do not express myself in that way, and I had no reason to drive off as fast as “Ingrid” claims. Furthermore, I had no wooden board, and no such technical equipment, and no figures on the rear view mirror. And that anyone could get the impression that my car is a police car, you might do that when I am driving, but hardly when I stand still, because the cars are not that similar. I have told the police that, and they thanked me, and said that they would take care of the contacts with the mass media.”

In spite of this, Prosecutor Jörgen Almblad still claimed that this was the security officer whom Sunniva Thelestam had seen.

“Well, we make no other evaluation now than we have done earlier. We have done all we could, and we find that this security car is a very likely explanation. If you express it like this, that I THINK so, I stick to that, or – I could express myself like this, that it is a probable explanation of the observations made by the witness.”

Reasoning concerning the witness and the police car she saw on Drottninggatan shows how even the Edenmankommission steps to the other side, instead of really examining a concrete police connection:

“If it now were a police car, is that so extraordinary? Is it not only if you accept a conspiracy theory that several cars are there to help the murderer or murderers to get away, that this car becomes interesting?”

The answer is: Yes.

TOMMY (see page)

As far as the author knows, Tommy has never been heard, in spite of the fact that he reported his observations in January 1987. Furthermore, the caravan of police cars seen by Tommy on the Transbergs Bridge has not been registered at the control centre.

Police Superintendent Curt Nilsson was head of the operative unit of the police, and confirmed to the radio programme, Kanalen, that no such movement of police cars was registered in the computer lists of the police.

“I cannot reach any other conclusions than that no task has been ordered by the coordinating centre that included such a large number of police cars at the same time.”

On February 28, 1996, Investigator Hans Ölvebro commented on the testimony of Tommy as follows in Svenska Dagbladet:

“This is so idiotically stupid. The witness must have read his watch wrong. This resource from Vällingby was summoned to act as reinforcement in the city AFTER the murder.”

THE CHEVROLET MAN (see page)

The Chevrolet man, Leif Ljungkvist, changed his testimony repeatedly, but his wife confirmed that he was “completely shaky and felt awful” after a confrontational questioning with Christer Pettersson. Not until more than ten years after the assassination did he point out Christer Pettersson with total certainty. At that time, he claimed that the time period was due to a murder threat from an acquaintance of Pettersson.

EVA (see page)

Witness Eva reported her observations of men with walkie-talkies and the police car at Johannes cemetery the day after the murder. but felt snubbed by the police, and was never heard again. When she had told her story on the radio programme, Kanalen, in February 1987, she examined the report of her testimony together with the radio journalists. First, she tried to get a written copy, but that was impossible. Reason:

“Orders.”

But now, she discovered that her story had been twisted. In the official version, she was claimed to have said that “three men had been standing, drinking at the entrance of the cemetery, had been drunk and noisy”.

What she had actually said was that there were TWO men, silent and watching.

In Dagens Nyheter, prosecutor Jörgen Almblad claimed that both the police car and the men by the cemetery had been found.

“We have questioned the three men from Johannes cemetery as well as the two in the police car. The men were tipsy and drinking. The driver of the police car was taking his colleague to his car that was parked on the street.”

This police car was probably 2160 with Police Officers Lennart Källström and Leif Bidefjord, who had been called to a brawl in a flat further up Johannesgatan. According to Bidefjord, they had left the address at 11.05 p.m. But, in November 1987, the murder investigators had still not seen any connection between this car and Eva’s story, and they had not heard Bidefjord. Police Officer Lennart Källström was later to be noticed in connection with a strange water leak in the suburb of Traneberg (see page)

So – who were the two men seen by Eva, and who were the THREE contacted by the Palme investigators? And why was Eva never questioned in this connection?

PER WÄSTBERG (see page)

A week after the murder, the Chief Investigators gave the task to author and authority on South Africa, Per Wästberg, to make a compilation of the international threat picture against Palme.

“I wrote a memorandum describing how South Africa had murdered a lot of political adversaries. The assassins of the regime were extremely capable and very probable as suspected perpetrators. I even pointed out that Palme, one week before the murder, had made the most passionate anti-South Africa speech made by any western politician up till then. But my information was never taken seriously, and I am still both surprised and disappointed at the indifference shown by the investigators.”

WITNESSES D AND E (see page)

These two witnesses did not appear until 1997 in connection with the petition for a new trial against Christer Pettersson. They both identified the man they had seen



Here was the man with walkie-talkie



Jörgen Almblad



Per Wästberg

close to the murder site as Christer Pettersson. More than eleven years had passed after the assassination, but Prosecutor Jan Danielsson still considered the testimonies as “most probable”.

THE ACTRESS (see page)

With one hundred percent certainty, the actress Inga Åhlenius pointed out Christer Pettersson as the man she had seen in the queue at the cinema. However, she was uncertain during the first confrontation carried out by the police.

ENGINEER PER (see page)

Engineer Per had seen a strange man following the Palmes at the underground station in Gamla stan, and he was convinced that he could recognize this man at a possible confrontation, and he contacted the police. Eventually, he was asked to make a phantom picture of the man he has met.. This picture was, however, immediately classified. Two months after the murder, Per saw a photo of film director, Andrej Tarkovskij, and thought that it looked so much like that man on the stairs that he cut it out. This picture resembles Christer Pettersson, but also the real murderer. We shall return to this.



Andreij Tarkovskij

LEILA (see page)

Witness Leila had been in the same carriage as the Palmes, and she was also asked to make a phantom picture of the dark man she had seen jump into the carriage. Even this picture was classified.

DISAPPEARED TAXI DRIVER

One of the most important witnesses in the chase of the murderer disappeared under strange conditions. On March 4, 1986, Kenneth Johansson from the homicide squad wanted to issue a description of this man in Aftonbladet: It was a male taxi driver, 30-35 years of age. At 11.25 p.m. the night after the murder, he stopped a police car behind Hotel Continental on Vasagatan. The taxi driver jumped into the police car, and started to tell that he had had a fare from restaurant Oxen on Malmskillnadsgatan to Farsta with two men... and something about what he heard the men talking about.

The officers in the police car considered what the taxi driver had to say was so important that they claimed that this conversation should be continued at Norrmalm HQ, only 150 yards from where the taxi was parked. The officers agreed with the taxi driver that they should go in their respective cars, but the taxi driver never showed up at HQ. What he had told them, the police refused to reveal.

THE COUPLE ON KUNGSHOLMEN (see page)

An elderly couple on Kungsholmen were wondering for a while about what they might have heard during the night of the murder, something like automatic transmissions from an empty attic.

In Striptease the woman told the following: “Then we went up into the attic and saw nothing but an ordinary metal rake with an extension handle, like the ones painters use for rollers. It is of course possible to stick the rake out through the roof, like a sort of aerial for, due to the rebuilding, there was a hole in the roof.”

Was it just a coincidence that sounds of a radio transmission had been heard from the uninhabited attic on the night of the murder? Had somebody forgotten to turn down the volume before the automatic transmission equipment was left? And was it also just a coincidence that the first owner who moved into the newly renovated attic flats about two years later, was right-wing extremist, arms dealer and former Police Officer Carl Gustaf Östling? (see page)

ALF LUNDIN (see page)

Witness Alf was questioned by phone in the middle of April, 1986. At the end of April, Alf was subjected to a four-hour rather tough interrogation where he felt both accused and suspected as a criminal.

“He is a mythomaniac, and he has become obsessed with the Palme murder”, said one of the police superintendents who had worked with the investigation.

At another questioning, the interrogator said,

“Do not tell anyone about the mark you noticed in the man’s face!”

In 1989, Alf Lundin was summoned to a confrontation. This was preceded by a photo confrontation and took about three hours. Before this, he handed in a letter (here shortened) to Detective Inspector Lars Hamrén. “This is written before the confrontation which takes place on February 16, 1989, in the Police HQ on 52, Bergsgatan at 10.30 a.m. It was the same person I met at the Grand cinema who fired the shot on Sveavägen Tunnelgatan on February 28, 1986. The reason I have not mentioned this until now is, among other things, that when I saw the murder, I was terrified, and thought that terrorists were behind the assassination. (I primarily thought of my own safety.)”

Several years later, Alf Lundin still felt afraid, and in 1994, he was again questioned by the investigators. Now, he claimed that he personally had seen Palme being shot. But instead of taking his information seriously, the investigators subjected him to a thorough examination, and later accused him of the murder in the national media!

Not unexpectedly, on March 16, 1994, Alf Lundin revoked all he had said, and claimed that he had invented the whole thing in order to get the reward. At that time he was suffering from a grave depression, and was considering suicide.

MIKE LENIHAN (see page)

On Sunday, March 2, 1986, an Englishman phoned the daily, Expressen, with a tip that his friend, Mike Lenihan, had been offered to shoot Palme, but had backed out.

On the night of Monday, Claes Elfsberg at SVT received a similar call from London. A person said that the murder had been carried out by a British mercenary by order of three wealthy Swedish industrialists and haters of Palme. This man leaves a phone number which belongs to a man named Mike Lenihan, who was supposed to have met the three in a private villa outside Stockholm. Later, Lenihan had been interrogated by Säpo at the Foreign Office in London.

“No, the Englishman is nothing for us”, was their comment. “Rather, a case for the British mental authorities. Hundreds of journalists all over the world have earlier heard him brag about how he had been offered to shoot, among others, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, the Pope, and President Ronald Reagan.”

Could this Mike Lenihan actually be Captain Simon Hayward, aka Captain James Rennie, Operations Officer of the 14 Intelligence Company’s South Detachment in Northern Ireland? Some researchers claim that this is so. Hayward was Britain’s leading hit man, having directed the Shoot-to-Kill campaign against IRA volunteers in the fall of 1982 in revenge for the nail bomb killings in Hyde Park. Ten days before the Palme shooting, Rennie led a team which killed 20 year-old Francis Bradley, suspected of being an IRA-member.

THE MAN ON APELBERGSGATAN (see page)

According to Prosecutor Jörgen Almlblad, the observations of men with walkie-talkies on Apelbergsgatan were uninteresting,

“We have to be pretty realistic concerning the actual planning of the assassination, and then we think that at this time, I do not think he had any reason to be there.”

ALF ENERSTRÖM (see page)

Hater of Palme, Alf Enerström, was subjected to ten police interrogations, but in spite of this, the investigators showed no interest in trying to identify the extraordinary group that on a number of occasions had called on Enerström before the murder. He had not even been shown any photos.

“Well, what people should we show photos of? The entire population of Sweden?” asked investigator Hans Ölvebro indifferently.

THE LOCAL RADIO PROGRAMME (see page)

What did the Palme investigators do about the tip concerning the local radio programme that predicted a future conspiracy? Nothing. The lady listener who contacted the police was ignored, and her tip was put aside without further ado. But if the police had wanted to, they’d have found that this very programme was transmitted by a small

so-called cultural organization, Societas Avantus Gardiae, and among the members of this could be found a number of well-known right-wing extremists, some people within the neo-Nazi SNF, others with connections to Nazi organization NRP, the anti-immigrant BSS, the Framstegspartiet, and WACL (World Anti-Communist League) (see page).

In the minutes of meetings could also be found two police officers, both active on the extreme right, Stellan Åkebring (see page) and Carl Gustaf Östling (see page).

KRISTIAN (see page)

Shortly after the murder, Kristian called the police, because he had seen two men with walkie-talkies on Regeringsgatan. But instead of being heard, he was subjected to threatening phone calls. Almost two years later, he appeared in the Kanalen radio programme.

JERKER (see page)

One week after the murder, Jerker phoned the tip-reception service at the investigation HQ twice, because he was sure that the man he had seen had been involved in the assassination. But when nobody contacted him, he let the whole thing peter out.

During the autumn of 1986, he contacted a daily paper, and told them what he had seen, but then suddenly broke off all contact, as he feared repercussions.

Not until 1988 did Jerker once again report his observations to the police, after which he was taken in for questioning. During this time, it had occurred to him who the man was with a walkie-talkie that he had noted on Adolf Fredriks kyrkogata:

Baseball gang Police Officer Thomas Piltz.

“I have seen him many times at close range”, said Jerker in the paper, Proletären no 19, 1988.” Once was when the Baseball gang were at its worst. This officer pulled a guy into their bus at a raid in Kungsträdgården. He was so hard-handed that I said to him, ‘That was rather unnecessary, wasn’t it?’ But then the other policeman said that, if I could not shut up, they could take me as well.”

According to Ölvebro, Jerker’s observations were not noteworthy, because he had described the Baseball policeman Thomas Piltz, but named him as Leif Tell. The investigators also write him off as a credible witness, partly because he had refused to cooperate in identifying his lady company from the night of the murder.

“But line up 500 men, and I shall pick him out at once. I am that certain”, said Jerker in May, 1988.

Later, however, he is said to have become frightened and withdrew his statement. “I revise.”

ULF LINGÄRDE (see page)

After a debate article in Dagens Nyheter about the murder of Olof Palme, computer intelligence expert Ulf Lingärde and his family in Lund were threatened and harassed.

Unknown people followed the children on their way to school, and for two months there were footprints in the snow round his house.

The police in Lund acted immediately.

“We arranged for surveillance of the family ,and gave the children security equipment with a portable radio”, said Police Superintendent Rune Olsson to Skånska Dagbladet. “We watched them for a short time.”

To the Granskningsskommission, Ulf Lingärde told the following:

“They were conscripted security agents who worked under orders from the military intelligence service. There were even Säpo cars involved. Between February 7 and 17, 1987, some deranged person phoned, and told me that I was risking my life. Another one phoned and said, ‘I murdered Olof Palme, and you are also going to be murdered!’”

WOMAN ON KAMMAKARGATAN (see page)

Concerning a woman who had observed people with walkie-talkies in the crossing Sveavägen Kammakargatan at 9.20 p.m., Jörgen Alnblad commented:

“We have now come so far in the investigation that we think that this may have been police officers on duty. I will not elaborate on what kind of police.”

STIG ENGSTRÖM (see page)

When the so-called Skandia Man, Stig Engström, wanted to be heard by the police at the site of the murder, he was turned away in a friendly but firm way.

“But I was one of the first people on the site, and I can give you a lot of information”, said Engström.

“Thank you, but we already have a witness”(!), answered the police officer.

When Stig Engström was going to his car to go home, a police officer came over and asked if he had any information about what had happened.

“Yes”, answered Stig Engström. “I have seen the whole thing, but I have had it now. It is enough that Palme has been shot.”

“Palme has not been shot” (!), said the officer.



Stig Engström

Not until three to four weeks later did the investigators contact him. He was never summoned to any of the reconstructions that were carried out. Instead, Hans Holmér called him, “The elephant in the china shop”, and threatened him that his office at Skandia might be searched, because it was expected that both “arms and weapons grease” might be found. (!) (see Stay Behind, page)

After June 12, 1986, Stig Engström has never been properly investigated. Quite a lot of questions have later been asked concerning the credibility of this witness, among

others in the books, “Cover-up” and “Four Keys”, by Sven Anér.

TAXI DRIVER (see page)

A taxi driver contacted the police on March 1, 1986, concerning something he had heard on the police radio on the night of the murder. Some police officers were heard saying that they were on Sveavägen, and that they were hurrying to some place.

Not until February 2, 1993, seven years after the assassination and in connection with further tips about this phone call, was the taxi driver heard. He then told that an anonymous man had phoned him a few days after his call to the Palme investigators. The man encouraged him to be quiet about what he had heard.

BERIT (see page)

Already on the night of the crime, Berit reported her observation of a running man on Barnhusgatan. Later the same night, someone from the investigators phone her asking if she was the one who had made the report. That was the last she heard from them. Not until she had decided to participate in the Kanalen radio programme in the autumn of 1987, was she summoned to be questioned.

JAN STRÖM (see page)

Radio reporter Jan Ström phoned to inform about the threat letter that had been put up in the entrance hall of the radio building, and subsequently the police came to fetch it. After that, Jan Ström repeatedly asked the two reporters, Karin Svärd and Lars Adaktusson, what had happened. The only answer he got was that the police had written off the letter as being uninteresting.

“However, it was rather strange that it had been placed there that very night, and before anyone knew that Palme was dead. It was, after all, I myself who went on the air a little later to deliver the message.”



Jan Ström, SVT Eko

OPERATION DOOR-TO-DOOR

In a murder investigation “operation door-to-door” is sheer routine and an obvious measure. But in this case, this did not occur, in spite of the fact that the opposite was claimed to the Edenmankommission. After a considerable time, the Kanalen radio programme found twenty people who lived along the presumed escape route of the perpetrator. Of these, sixteen had never been contacted by the police, and only four were questioned by the murder investigators. All these four lived on the same flight of stairs, where one witness had seen a man disappear just after the murder.

“But no policemen have asked what we have seen. It is really surprising.”

75 yards from the site of the crime is restaurant Bohemia. Not even here had there been any investigators, according to waiter Claudio Mancini.

According to Aftonbladet on March 11, 1986, the police were convinced that the murderer or his accomplices had been inside the Grand cinema.

“We ask everyone who was in the cinema to contact the police”, pleaded commissioner Hans Holmér.

However, cashier Göran Fredricius at the cinema said that the police had only come and asked his name and address, hardly anything concerning the details from the night of the crime.

ULF KARLSSON (see page)

Photographer at Aftonbladet Ulf Karlsson contacted the police to tell them that he had arrived at the murder site almost simultaneously with the first police car, and that he had been walking around on Sveavägen with equipment that could look like a walkietalkie. He was afraid that witnesses who had seen him, might confuse the police.

He also had a strange experience in connection with the publication of a picture of Lisbet Palme. when she rushes from the ambulance into the emergency entrance at Sabbatsberg hospital. In this photo, she is wearing a fur jacket that in no way resembles the one which was presented as evidence, shot through by a large-calibre bullet (see page

)! This photo was published with Ulf Karlsson’s name, and he was even paid for it, in spite of the fact that he has not taken the picture.

THE ALEXANDRA WITNESS (see page)

According to four credible witnesses who have been repeatedly questioned by the police, on Friday February 28, 1986, one police van and two radio cars were stationed by the then nightclub Alexandra. About two weeks after the murder, witness Anders Synnelius contacted the police who responded rather indifferently. Shortly after this, somebody from the police phoned Anders Synnelius, who was told that there were natural explanations for his observations, and he was encouraged to forget the whole thing.

After that, nothing happened until September 1988, when a police officer phoned him and asked questions.

The investigators have not been able to identify these three police vehicles. According to Superintendent Åke Röst, police bus 2470 was distributing parking tickets outside Alexandra twenty minutes before the murder. Another police car, 1220, was in the area at Birger Jarlsgatan after the alarm about the murder, but according to Röst, nothing is known about the two other police cars the witnesses claim to have seen.

ANDERS DELSBORN (see page)

Already, in the interview made by TV journalist Lars Adaktusson with taxi driver

Anders Delsborn at 2.30 a.m. on Saturday morning, it was revealed that this witness had seen three people ‘standing on the pavement talking’.

But in the subsequent questioning, he was asked only what happened from the time the shots were fired, nothing concerning what happened before. And after that, no further interrogations were held with Anders Delsborn.

TED GÄRDESTAD (see page)

Swedish Top Ten star, Ted Gärdestad, was dragged into the investigation after the police had received a tip that he might be involved. The police checked his alibi that proved that he was abroad, and therefore he was stricken from the investigation. In spite of this, Ted Gärdestad was pointed out and slandered.

“I had a shock and felt awful”, he said to the press.

Tragically, he later committed suicide.



Ted Gärdestad

THE PIZZERIA WITNESS (see page)

It took almost seven years before the waiter who claimed to have seen the patsy, Christer Pettersson, in a pizzeria on Sveavägen contacted the investigators. Several other witnesses contradicted his story.

WITNESS BO (see page)

One or two weeks before the murder, Bo saw a “drunkard” on Drottninggatan picking up a walkie-talkie from his shopping bag. This man said something into the apparatus, and then rushed off towards Kungsgatan at an incredible speed. His gait was very peculiar. The police were completely disinterested in the information given by the witness.

ÅKE MALMSTRÖM (see page)

The report delivered by photographer from Dagens Nyheter, Åke Malmström, about the strange conversation over the police radio disappeared, and did not reappear until the turn of the year 1987-88. Like other hot tips about police officers and weird walkie-talkie conversations, this one was found in a box at police HQ over one year after the murder!

According to Investigator Hans Ölvebro, it was quite probable that policemen had been heard over the police radio. But this conversation is supposed to have been at 11.35-11.40 p.m., which would explain it all in a very natural way. This is thus almost fifteen minutes later than the information given by Malmström.



Åke Malmström

Furthermore, Ölvebro claimed over TV3 that Åke Malmström had refused to put his car and police radio at the disposal of a technical reconstruction. But the very cooperative Malmström has never been asked this question.

And the investigators are even able to requisition the car, complete with police radio if they had wanted to.

At long last, Åke Malmström was questioned in March, 1995, in connection with which he handed over his radio for a technical examination.

NICOLAI FAUZZI (see page)

Nicolai Fauzzi is the man who met the Palmes after they had crossed Sveavägen the fateful night in February 1986. For some unknown reason, Fauzzi did not contact the police until March 3, and was then questioned by a certain Håkan Ström.

The report was wrong at many points – for instance, Ström wrote that Fauzzi met the Palmes at the Bonnier building (instead, that was where he heard the shots). These mistakes caused Superintendent Jan Länninge to decide to take him over to the crime scene on March 25.

At this time it was noted that the walk from la Carterie (where Fauzzi had passed the Palmes) to the Bonnier building (where he heard the shots) took 95 seconds, but that the distance walked by the Palmes south to Tunnelgatan took only 52 seconds.

Because the Palmes are said to have walked rather fast, the time for their walk can be calculated to maximum 65 seconds, and that leaves all of 30 seconds for the stop that the couple were seen to have made by the advertising pillar.

MELKER BERNTLER (see page)

Retired security Police Officer Melker Berntler had even earlier delivered information to Olof Palme and Minister of Justice Ove Rainer about the Nazi-influenced atmosphere within Säpo. Two days after the murder, he named two security police officers who hated Palme with a fanatical hatred to the investigating team, but this was completely ignored.



Melker Berntler

GUNNEL (see page)

Twenty months after the murder, the paper, Arbetet, found a disappeared witness. “Gunnel” made a report concerning her observations of the Grand man a few days after the murder. But this report was not registered, and she was not questioned until December 1987. Superintendent Inge Reneborg, head of the crime squad made the following comment:

“The content of this testimony is not very sensational. It is rather nice that it has been found, but several other people have testified concerning the so-called Grand man”.

STRANGE POLICE CAR

Säpo received a tip about a strange police car in the vicinity of the murder site. Säpo investigated the tip and, on March 6, 1987, wrote a memorandum: "A police informer confirmed that a police officer and his brother had used the car that evening. The brothers were well-known for their hatred of Palme."

But what did the investigators do about this tip? That is not known, because all documentation about it has disappeared. All that is left is the Säpo memorandum and an undated note saying that the case has been accounted for.

MARGARETA AND ANNELI (see page)

Who was the man who was staring into the lobby of the Grand cinema? Well, at least, it was not blamed on the accused killer Christer Pettersson. This was ascertained three years later by both Margareta and Anneli, when a picture of him was published both in the papers and on TV. And then, the investigators dropped them like a hot potato.

Margareta was not allowed to participate in a confrontation with Pettersson, nor did she testify in court.

THE UNDERGROUND DRIVER (see page)

The important information delivered by the underground driver that he had seen a man following the Palmes on the Gamla stan station was lying unnoticed in a desk drawer at the investigators for seven and a half years. The driver was said to be a blabbermouth but, in spite of this, the examination of him was classified. This "blackout" was appealed to the Stockholm Fiscal Court of Appeal.

KARL-GUNNAR BÄCK (see page)

At the time of the murder, Karl-Gunnar Bäck was secretary general in the civil defence, part of the total defence system. He had earlier worked as a correspondent for the paper, Aftonbladet. During the days following the murder, he was contacted by a well-informed person with connections to the British intelligence service.

This man said that he had information that interests in South Africa – combined with Swedish industrialists and a police officer with connections to Säpo – were behind the assassination.

Bäck immediately recorded this information on a cassette tape which he delivered to Säpo in Uppsala. After this, nothing happened. Not until he himself again made contact. And then, he was told that the tip had been investigated, but that nothing supported the information, so everything was simply written off.

Eight years later, the Palme investigators heard about this tip for the first time in connection with Bäck's participation



Karl-Gunnar Bäck

in the Striptease programme on Swedish television. It then turned out that they had never heard of it, and the information had now disappeared from the archives of Säpo.

“It seems that there is a sort of curse over the Palme investigation”, sighed Karl-Gunnar Bäck.

“Here we get some information which we hand over in good faith, and, of course, we wonder what can have happened with this? But what happens instead is that the man who delivered the tape to Säpo is made a suspect!”

TAXI DRIVER ”ANDERSSON” (see page)

Taxi driver “Andersson” is a very strange person. Superintendent Gösta Söderström has claimed that when he and his driver, Ingvar Windén, patrolled on Kungsgatan minutes after the murder, they were stopped by a man of about 40, over average height, no hat, wearing a brown overcoat. This man told them very excitedly that there had been a shooting on Sveavägen by Tunnelgatan. Gösta Söderström never took this man’s name, but instead went directly to the scene of the crime.

In the description made by the Juristkommission of what happened, you can read that “they were stopped by a taxi driver who claimed that he, on the taxi radio, had heard that there had been a shooting at Tunnelgatan”. As early as March 12, 1986, Gösta Söderström was told by Police Superintendent Curt Nilsson that the investigators had questioned this man, a taxi driver, who had heard the alarm to the base station of Järfälla Taxi. This made Gösta Söderström curious as to the identity of this man, and he succeeded in getting hold of the report, but spokesman for the police, Ingvar Eriksson, insisted on holding the paper, so that the identity of the man could not be disclosed.

Author Sven Anér has spent very many hours on the enigma of Andersson and has, among many other things, been in contact with people working at Järfälla Taxi who all claimed that driver Anders Delsborn (see page) was the only person from Järfälla Taxi who had been in Stockholm city at the time of the murder. Nobody knew of any Andersson.

The identity of this driver was not discovered until April 25, 1989, when former Chief Investigator Hans Holmér testified in the press-law suit against the paper, Proletären (see page). Here, it was stated that the man in question, who was not at all “about 40”, as judged by Söderström and Windén, but 15 years younger, was no longer a taxi driver, but a “greenhorn” in the Jakobsberg police district. According to the book, Inuti Labyrinten, the man was also unknown to the people at Järfälla Taxi at the time.

THE MAGNUM ORGANIZATION

According to the paper, Proletären, immediately after the murder, the police were informed about a group of gun-crazy members from, among others, the Stockholm police force who had founded the so-called Magnum organization. They devoted themselves to shooting with Magnum arms and “home-loaded” ammunition. A man named Bengt

Nordqvist was active in this organization in the 1970s.

“The members were interested in arms, interested in American shooting, and American revolvers, and such like”, he explained in *Norra Magasinet* on Swedish TV.

“But there was a clear Nazi influence resulting in a negative attitude towards Olof Palme. As early as a few days after the murder, I turned to a regional representative of Säpo in Central Sweden to give him my ideas and the documentation I had. I naturally trusted that this would be entered into the investigation. Just the name, The Magnum Organization, ought to make them think. But when I contacted the Palme investigators several years later, it turned out that my information had never been handed on by Säpo, and that it had subsequently disappeared.”

MATTI

The investigators claim that all tips concerning people with walkie-talkies have been very thoroughly examined without any tangible result. The reader has to determine himself whether that is the case. To end this chapter, I add a handwritten anonymous letter from a witness who calls himself Matti:

“After thorough consideration, I have now decided to provide the following information in the murder case of Olof Palme. I have promised not to talk about this, really, as the person who told me this is in obvious danger of his life, it the person he observed gets to know about it. I therefore hope that you will be very careful in divulging information in this case, because this could risk the life of the person who has seen him.

The man you are looking for is a police officer with a solid reputation for violence.

On the night that Palme was murdered, my friend was on his way down some stairs, together with a pal, when they met this police officer running up. They knew about him, and were frightened, because they had done some things to parked cars and had stolen car radios in a carrier bag. He stopped as if he wanted to say something, but then rushed on.

My friend – we can call him Matti – and his pal hurried off in the other direction.

Matti is a thief, and a drug addict, but he is not violent, and I have known him since we were young. I myself have done quite a lot of wrong things in my day, but, because I met Christ some years ago, I have changed my life completely.

However, I want to help my old friends, so when the doorbell rang, and Matti was outside begging me for food and shelter, I let him in. The first couple of days, he said nothing, but I understood that he was very afraid of something. After some days, he told me the above as well as this.

About a week after the murder of Palme, a car stopped beside Matti, the policeman we are talking about got out, pressed Matti into a doorway and said, “forget that you saw me on the stairs.” He kneed Matti in the genitals, after which he drove off (the car was a civilian police car, in the driver’s seat was a civilian police officer, but he remained in the car the whole time, and did not participate).

Matti is very frightened of this police officer. After he had been subjected to this threat, he realized that the officer was probably involved in the murder case.

Hen then immediately left Stockholm in a stolen car. He knows his life is in danger, and he also knows that the officer in question has earlier killed a person, and been acquitted for it (see page). He knows that this policeman is brutal and relentless, he even tells me that colleagues of his have said that they cannot understand that he can remain in service (and then, he has, of course, not told them this).

Matti has kept away from Stockholm. He knows his life is in danger, his fear is so obvious and real in him. He is truly suffering pain, and this is no play-acting.

I write to you as boss that you investigate this, and that you are discreet enough so that nothing happens to Matti. The policeman knows that Matti saw him, and has figured out how it is, so he knows that if this policeman or somebody else gets hold of him, he is dead. He knows too much.

I beg you, please do not let on how you got this information. More lives are in danger if he gets into his head to get revenge.

THE MAN FROM SKELLEFTEHAMN

On March 5, 1986, the first anonymous letter arrived from the so-called Man from Skelleftehamn (here somewhat shortened). This name was given him because the letter was stamped in Skelleftehamn. Some days later, another letter arrived from the same person, who now claimed to be “travelling in ladies’ fashion”.

The Man from Skelleftehamn ought to be a very interesting witness, due to his observations of men with walkie-talkies and several strange cars. However, the investigators have been – to say the least – disinterested, and after he had sent a number of anonymous letters during 1987-88, and then went in person to the police HQ, his life changed drastically. After this visit, the man claimed to have been persecuted, bugged, and shadowed by unknown men. Even his friends and family have been harassed.

“Hi!

I happened to be in Stockholm when Olof Palme was murdered. In the crossing Olofsgatan – Tunnelgatan was a man talking into a walkie-talkie! And he did not speak Swedish. It sounded like German, but I myself think it might have been Dutch or possibly “Swiss-German”. It was exactly 23 minutes past 11! I thought it seemed strange, but took for granted that he was some sort of watchman. I saw the man’s face and clothes very clearly, since I looked twice.

He had straight dark blond hair, brushed to one side. No glasses. To my mind, he looked very “Swedish”. He had very dark stubble as if he had not shaved that day. He wore a half-length dark blue parka jacket with a fur collar on the hood. Dark, probably corduroy, trousers (blue). I even had time to notice that he had black gloves (leather and so-called finger gloves). He was about 6’1” tall. I myself am 6’, but he was somewhat

taller (he was BIG) taller than me. When I had passed the crossing, I turned around again and he was still there. He seemed to be in a hurry. Or rather: the conversation seemed heated! When I passed the crossing, I noticed nothing unusual on Sveavägen”.

This letter was followed by yet another one, past stamped in Linköping on March 11, 1986, and supplemented by a drawing.

“I am the anonymous letter-writer. For days I have been busy drawing a portrait of the man I saw on Olofsgatan in connection with the murder of Olof Palme. I think I have done quite well, if you ignore that rather brusque forehead which was somewhat protruding just above the eyebrows. That I cannot show from the front. Note the marked jaw, the corners of the mouth pointing downwards, something like a harelip, the very powerful neck, the hooked nose, but not hawk nose? which was coarse and also the distance between the eyes.

The whole man was sturdy, “big” and hefty. Height 6.1-6.2. Dark eyes. As I mentioned earlier, he wore a dark blue parka, half-length with a greyish white fur collar. These are worn by some service people, from the Post Office or maybe maybe the Swedish Railways.

In my first letter to you, I did not mention all, I “saved” some. I claimed that the man spoke German, and I still stand by that. When I was level with him, he said the following: Das Auto, das Auto ... unintelligible ... fenf. In Switzerland, they say fenf instead of fünf. He said Auto with a long A and the stress on the first syllable, like this: Autooooo.

He was speaking heatedly. Held the walkie-talkie with both hands. Wore black finger gloves of leather. Dark eyes. The apparatus was crackling and noisy and the answer from the other party was jerky and irregular. I had time to notice that. A lot of interference and hissing as if several were on the same line at the same time.

I have been contemplating what I heard. To me it seems increasingly clear as if the man was maybe directing a car or summoning a car. The man never heard me approach. He gave a start and looked at me just as I passed him. And I looked at him. Maybe that is why I drew the man with his eyes turned down. That is the way he looked at me.

I travel in ladies’ fashion, and came from an acquaintance on Tegnérsgatan, walked Sveavägen a bit, and then turned into Adolf Fredriks kyrkogata, from there into Olofsgatan, across Kungsgatan, across Hötorget, Gamla Brogatan and Drottninggatan,



Man with walkietalkie



Similarity with drawing?

past the Post Giro. Over the Klaraberg viaduct and down into the T. Central station. I cannot recall any more that might be of value to the police. Lastly, I did not see one single person on Olofsgatan before I ran into this man.”

The writer of the letter then warns that it might an international gang, and that the guards at the funeral in that case should be reinforced. In a third handwritten letter, he added:

“In the crossing Olofsgatan – Tunnelgatan, I remember that a man was standing, talking into a walkie-talkie, but at the same time I recall a red car, probably a Ford Escort (see page) that I think was rolling slowly towards Sveavägen before I discovered the man with the walkie-talkie. Maybe I have not mentioned this earlier!?”

MORE ANONYMOUS LETTERS (SAME WITNESS?)

More anonymous but interesting letters have appeared, here in a shortened version:

“You have to excuse my bad Swedish, but that is on purpose, so trying to figure out something from that is no use. On Friday February 28, 1986, I came from a business trip in Taiwan to Stockholm, and missed the connecting flight to Norrland. That evening I walked about in Stockholm close to Kungsgatan.

At 11 p.m. I walked towards Sveavägen on the other side, where there was a nightclub Monte Carlo. What I wondered then was that I remembered that a couple of years ago there was a shop called Martin Olsson, so I walked about 20 yards, and then I see a young man with a walkie-talkie or a portable telephone? He then walked down towards Olofsgatan and then to the right.

To me I thought they were weird characters who walked about in the middle of the night with telephones, so for sheer curiosity I followed him. On Tunnelgatan, a police car stopped and the man had a chat with them. After some seconds it drove towards the traffic lights at Drottninggatan. The man is then standing on the corner Tunnelgatan – Olofsgatan. I remember that on the corner was a coffee shop. When I crossed the street and passed him, about three feet, I hear that he talked into the walkie-talkie. What I heard was that Operation Elsa or Alfa was on, and that the object was on Sveavägen. At the same I got eye contact with the man, and he then makes some reflex movement and turns away.

What struck me was, what is a young man doing on Tunnelgatan with a walkie-talkie, and in the middle of the night? Further on to the left was a restaurant with a French name, where I stopped and looked back. The man was gone. I walked on to a street where there was some sort of practice service on the corner.

On the other side was a cemetery, so I went left and then right past a large building. I want to point out here that I am not used to the streets of Stockholm, but 30 yards further on were building sheds and such like. I then walked left to get to Drottninggatan. To the right on a parking lot were two white police cars, and there was one hell of a racket. What I noticed was that they did not have any roof racks with blue lights and

that the paint was not the same (police white).

“Fuck it”, I thought and continued on the left side towards Kammakargatan.

When I walked on Drottninggatan, I stopped at a gallery, and looked in the windows. On the other side were big buildings with big entrance, like with iron fittings, so after a minute I went on towards the corner of Kammakargatan. I remember that there was a restaurant on the corner called “Hökarna” or some such like. Then I see a man jogging away from the car that was standing a little further up at “Maxim”.

First I thought the man wanted to go in, but he came towards me, and ran in towards Kammakargatan towards a black car that had been parked about 20 yards against the direction of the traffic. I particularly noted that, but the street was one-way, bloody way to park a car, I thought. At the same time I look right and on the rear side of the big building is another police car with the lights turned off about 30 yards before the corner of Hölländargatan.

For some reason I crossed the street towards Maxim (sheer curiosity) to have a look in. The car that had been standing further up was a Ford Skorpion 2,8 L, black and in it was a man talking in a mobile phone. So, innocently, I looked at the front number. When I was by the right door, I noted that the window was down, so I heard a lot of talk about observations etc. But the equipment was exactly as in prowler cars, computer, many loud-speakers, three aerials, and more. I sort of in passing looked at the rear number plate, and then noticed that this number did not tally with the one on the front.

‘Bloody hell, what is this?’ I thought, so I walked towards Tegnérsgatan. I think that was it, and then to the left towards Tegnérslunden.

On the corner I saw to the left three police cars with their rear ends towards a building with number 3. I think thought it a bit strange with all these police cars in this short stretch.

Since I am by nature a bit cheeky and also have some courage, I went up and talked to the police who was hanging about the front end of the car after Kammakargatan. This policeman was obviously very annoyed and nervous, told me to beat it fast as there was a raid for drunkards going on. I then thought about a drunkard control in Umeå in 1985. Then the police wore blue overalls, white reflexes, etc, but this man wore a leather jacket without shoulder straps, etc.

To me as a country bum it was all very weird, but I went back to Drottninggatan – on the corner was a piano shop – and then walked down towards Kammakargatan. I had almost forgotten the black Ford, but the man had the door open and talked like a waterfall.

Quite without warning the man started the Ford and drove towards Tunnelgatan with the lights turned off. Apparently, I had come wrong and missed Kammakargatan, so I turned right. There, I see the black Saab 9000 in front of number 19. I remember there was some sort of exit there, and a so-called tube railing, but here I am not quite sure. In the Saab were two men who had the inner lights on.

Cheeky me asked about street and house number, so they were OK and told me. But the whole equipment with three aerials, computer, and other finery made me extra suspicious, so I wrote down car number. I have never in my life seen a car with such electronic details, that also worked.

In May 1987, I returned from yet another trip, and I put on the tele while I has a visit with a lady. At the same time came the news, Rapport. There was a lot of talk about the Standing Committee of the Constitution, so I looked up. There was Hans Holmér walking in with his bodyguard in front of the TV cameras - 'What the hell...' I recognized the bodyguard, but what? I taped it all. At 9 o'clock came Aktuellt, and they showed the same examination with Holmér and the Standing Committee of the Constitution. I recognized that face, but from where? I got up and played the videotape, and believe me, I was completely wasted – that bodyguard was the same as the walkie-talkie man on Tunnelgatan. I froze the picture. Bingo, the man was identified. Sure thing.

For two weeks I was not myself, believe me, that shock was huge.

Some days later, I asked a policeman who lives close to me in the same street. He told me that there was some talk about certain police officers at Norrmalm with differing opinions, and Holmér's bodyguards were heavily into that. There were investigations and court trials going on. 'Well, what do you know!' I answered.

"Policemen are policemen and protect each other, that is the way it works in practice", he claimed.

"We stick together through thick and thin."

I had confirmation that my suspicions were correct when Dagens Nyheter published the people who were with Holmér at the DN-gala on Stockholm stadium. The walkie-talkie man is the same as one of Holmér's bodyguards, and I can identify him. You may yourself guess what I later bought at the picture archives at Dagens Nyheter. I myself just wanted to be on the safe side.

When I came home, I checked the car with the National Car Register, but there I was stopped. I realized that the black Ford with the fake number plates and the Saab must be connected to what happened on Sveavägen. Two weeks later, I wrote down all that I had seen, and the man with walkie-talkie, and the car on Drottninggatan, and sent it all to the investigators in Stockholm.

After midsummer, I rather discreetly asked my police friend if he could check a car that ran into me in Stockholm during the spring. Three days later, I was told that the car number was classified, but that could mean that it was a police car or a prosecutor car.

What happened in May on TV and this indicated to me that it was all really interesting, but that it would be prudent to be very careful and discreet. My police pal then found out that the Saab belongs to some kind of leasing company that belonged to the Police Board or the police authority in Stockholm. Without my asking, he mentioned Säpo car (see page).

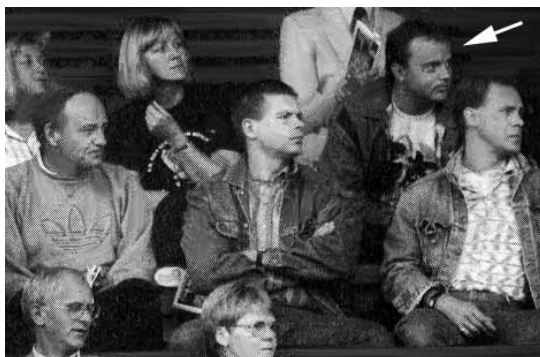
Now, my curiosity concerning the police and Säpo had grown to such proportions that my friend and I went to Stockholm to check up certain things on the spot. That was Thursday July 16, 1987. I then agreed with Per, my pal, that he should wait for me and also be observant with I came out and some guy was following me. For safety's sake I should walk towards the entrance to the underground and on contact, he should signal me when I got there.

At 10 o'clock on July 17, I went up to the guard and asked to make a report (to Säpo) about certain observations. After five minutes, a man turned up who was to take me to the top floor. Up there we came to a "sentry box" and into a questioning room. There I told about a flight to Prague where a Swedish businessman told me about electronic components that he sold to the Eastern States. Since I happened to know that there is an export stop, I had to report this. The Säpo man wrote down my story and promised to talk to the head of security at the company I had mentioned.

He saw me to the lift, but at the same time a young man came from the other door and went over to the door from where we came. He touched the door code, and looked towards us. I made eye contact with the man. He was as surprised as I was and we stared at each other. The man who was seeing me to the guard had apparently noticed what had happened, and asked if I knew the Säpo man. 'Oh no, but he seemed familiar', I said. 'It was Wikholm, Wiklund, Wikström', he said or something like that.

When we were walking along the long corridor, I realized that the Säpo man he mentioned was the one who was sitting in the Säpo car in front of 19 Kammakargatan on February 28.

It then all cleared in my mind, because I talked to him and was about two to four feet from him, and it was completely clear that he recognized me. That is called BINGO." (end letter)



***Hans Holmér at the DN gala with his bodyguards
Per Jörlin, Kenneth Wikström(!) and Sten Warmland***

In the Perpetrator Profile at the investigators (see page) all reported observations about walkie-talkies were analysed. Concerning the contents of the letter from the Skelleftehamn man, the following was stated: "According to an anonymous letter-writing witness, the so-called Skelleftehamn man, there was a man with walkie-talkie on Olofsgatan. You might wonder what his task might have been. As far as we have been able to ascertain, there is no understandable information concerning this person.

On the other side – that is to say – the eastern side of Sveavägen, there was no

man with a walkie-talkie. In general, you might wonder why you should stick to one main perpetrator and one or more additional people. We can see no reasonable cause to do that. “

“The conclusion of this is that the perpetrator is acting on his own and that all the information that exists concerning walkie-talkies concerns either imagination or else police officers, security officers, and others with legal causes to use radio equipment.”

JESÚS ALCALÁ (Chairman of Amnesty International)

The last one in the list is lawyer and journalist Jesús Alcalá, who was the first one to have complete insight into the Palme investigation.

This resulted in several very revealing articles (see page 414). The reactions were not long in coming, and attempts were made to forbid him to write for Dagens Nyheter, which had earlier frequently utilized his services. This caused a lot of outcry among his journalist colleagues who considered this unethical. During 2000 the chairman of Amnesty was then accused of six cases of fraud, attempted fraud, and false testimony. The accusations concerned aid money.



Jesús Alcalá - innocent?

“The financial authorities and the prosecutor are corrupt”, a stressed Alcalá claimed on *September 6, 2000 in Aftonbladet*. “And the mass media do not investigate anything. I am so very tired of it all. I am subjected to a conspiracy.”

Later on, Jesús Alcalá tried to get sympathy when he raised an objection against the state prosecutor. Not surprisingly, the person to turn down his report was assistant State Prosecutor Jörgen Almblad (see page 197, 209, 211). Alcalá left his functions and was later sentenced to 18 months in prison for fraud, attempted fraud, and utilization of false testimony.

For more information concerning personal discrediting based on closer scrutiny of the Palme assassination, read about politician Jerry Martinger, formerly considered as Minister of Justice, and now sentenced for hundreds of instances of sexual harassment and murder threats (see page 686).

*The scenarios that we catch a glimpse of behind the characteristics
of the leadership of the investigation are of such a magnitude
that they would make the Swedish society tremble.*

Wilhelm Agrell, peace researcher

THE INVESTIGATION BLUFF

At a press conference on Easter Monday 1986, chief investigator Hans Holmér announced;

“What we know now is that the murder weapon undoubtedly is a Smith & Wesson revolver calibre .357 Magnum. There is a factor of statistical uncertainty, but that is unimportant to the investigation work”.

Hans Holmér’s statement was based on two bullets that had been found at the site of the murder, and were now claimed to originate from one of the most powerful firearms in the world. But SKL (the Swedish forensic laboratory) in Linköping reacted violently to this cocky utterance. Ballistics data obtained from these bullets (see page) showed that the firearm was not necessarily a Smith & Wesson at all, but might just as well have been another make, such as an American Ruger, a Brazilian Taurus, a Phillipine Kassnar or a Llama, Escondin or Ruby from Spain.

“There is a difference between running a lab and a murder investigation”, was Hans Holmér’s angry response. “I must have the right to decide whether or not I include this one-percent suspicion in my considerations that it could be some other weapon.”

The first bullet – the one which is said to have injured Lisbet Palme – was found about 6.30 a.m. on Saturday morning outside number 29 Sveavägen, 40 yards from the site of the murder. By then, this area had been very carefully swept and the collected snowsifted by forensic technician Börje Moberg and his colleagues – without their finding any bullets. The Lisbet-bullet was found instead by an Indian freelance



Holmér shows a model of the suspected gun

journalist, Alfredo de Tavares, who, according to his own statement to the press, had put himself into a hypnotic trance (!).

Alfredo de Tavares pointed out where he had found the bullet at an angle across the street by the offices of the travel agency, Vingresor, about five feet from the roadway, and immediately south of two water grooves crossing the pavement.



The bullet was found behind this concrete pillar

The other bullet – the one claimed to have killed Olof Palme – was discovered by Elisabeth Belich, a young telephone operator at the Swedish Radio. This occurred at 12.20 p.m. on Sunday March 2, that is to say, 37 hours after the murder – and only seven yards (!) from the pool of blood – behind a large cement pillar!

How it got there is one of the most mysterious and decisive questions in this murder case. And these questions have not been solved today.

The two bullets found on Sveavägen are lead bullets with jacketed copper-coloured cone-shaped tips. The findings coincide with 158-grain bullets manufactured by Winchester-Western, type Metal-Piercing, that is to say armour-piercing calibre .357.

The figure .357 indicates bullet diameter, and Magnum indicates that the gunpowder load is extra powerful. The expression, “calibre”, indicates bullet diameter, and is usually given in hundredths of an inch. Normally, the zero is replaced by a period, which means that, when written, a calibre .22 equals 22 hundredths of an inch. The investigation has calculated that, via the Swedish general agent, the supplier has supplied just under 6,000 cartridges from the batch from which these bullets originate. The deliveries have been carried out during the years 1979 and 1980.

Only a few days after the murder, questions were being asked. On March 22, 1986, Expressen wrote: “What confuses technicians from both the police and the munitions industry is the fact that the bullets were found so close to the place where the shots were fired, and also that they were in almost pristine condition.” The article then asks: “Are these actually



Winchester .357 Magnum Metal Piercing

the bullets from the murder? Or have they been placed there afterwards? And if so, why?"

"These bullets are the only thing we have to work with, one police technician commented. We have to assume that they are the right ones."

The strange locations of the bullets caused many people to raise their eyebrows. Ballistics experts consider it completely impossible that they had just happened to land close to the site of the murder. Because the armour-piercing bullets have a supersonic velocity of approximately 440 yards per second when they leave the muzzle, they should logically have landed at least a thousand yards further south towards Sergels torg and Konserthuset. That is approximately one and a half mile.

"I have never known bullets found so close to the site of a shooting being that pristine", commented Anders Lexne, Smith & Wesson's agent in Sweden." It is extremely improbable. If they had been stopped by a wall, they would have disintegrated or been extremely demolished by the friction. But the Lisbet-bullet has its original shape, and only the lateral part of the rear end of the Olof-bullet is deformed."

"The bullet fired at Mrs. Palme ought thus to have hit the pavement first and then continued towards the front of the building on the other side of the street," says prosecutor K. G. Svensson. "This building is 90 percent covered in glass but, in spite of this, not a single window has been broken. This means that the bullet must have hit somewhere between the windows and caused crater marks. That would be very simple to verify."

Immediately after the murder, Svensson ordered the fronts of the buildings examined but, for some unknown reason, Chief Investigator Holmér ignored this request. Therefore, K. G. Svensson on his own responsibility ordered a test shooting at Grindsjön i Grödinge carried out by FOA (the Swedish Defence Research Centre). A .357 calibre Smith & Wesson Magnum revolver manufactured in Springfield, Massachusetts, barrel length 104 mm was fired by the engineers partly at clean concrete slabs to imitate the pavement at the scene of the crime, and partly at ice-covered slabs. The damage was considerably worse and differed from that on the bullets found.

The technical test shooting also showed that at least one of the bullets ought to have been in a completely different place.

Or, as was stated: The fact that none of the two bullets was deformed should imply that the kinetic energy of the first bullet had been eliminated completely by the clothes and body of the victim Olof Palme, and that the kinetic energy of the second bullet had been completely eliminated solely by the friction of the fur coat and blouse of the wife. Is this really criminologically probable?



Smith & Wesson .357 Magnum



KG Svensson

“At the very utmost, the Lisbet-bullet can have lost speed at a rate of about 10 to 15 yards per second“, a distinguished munitions technician explained on March 22, 1986, in Expressen. “But in any case, it still had a velocity of more than 400 meters per second, and should therefore have landed very much further away.“

(One possible explanation of the immaculate state of the bullets could be that they had been shot into layers of cotton wool or into a water tank, a technique used by the police themselves when test shooting a suspected weapon and where you need a pristine bullet with perfect ballistics data to compare with a bullet found at a crime scene).

Initially, the police claimed that the bullets were so unusual that they did not even have similar ones in their collections.

“But had we been contacted, we might the very first day after the murder have provided an explanation“, commented the head of the Arms Department of the Forensic Lab (SKL) Åke Åsbrink, who phoned the head of CID Tommy Lindström, but was turned away. Head of the Forensic Department Wincent Lange and later Vice Chief Investigator Ingemar Krusell then in person took the bullets to the forensic laboratory of the Federal West German police in Wiesbaden, and to the FI in Washington to have them examined.

“That could be considered as sheer pleasure trips“, said Chief Legal Pathologist Milan Valverius later. “These examinations could have been carried out both faster, better, and cheaper at SKL in Linköping.“

One prerequisite of an analysis of tissue and fat residue on bullets is that they are in exactly the same condition as when they were found. But Lange soon realized that something was seriously wrong. There was no trace whatsoever left of blood or body tissue in spite of the fact that one of them should have passed straight through the Prime Minister!

The bullets were shiny, as if they had just been cleaned, and that is exactly what had happened, because SKL claimed to have washed the bullets in order to carry out a proper scrutiny. After that, it was stated that as a routine, a cast had been made and ballistics measurements carried out and these findings did not agree with the information concerning ballistics width given by Stockholm. The width was measured to about 2.5 mm and not, as had been stated 2.8 mm. The examination carried out to compare the two bullets could not even prove with any degree of certainty that they had been fired from the same firearm!

Another bewildering fact was the low bang reported by both witnesses of the murder and Mrs. Palme. The alleged gun with the ammunition stated makes such a noise that it is forbidden at many shooting ranges. One possible explanation might be the effect of armour-piercing. Underloaded at a short distance is just as powerful as if you shoot fully loaded ammunition from farther away. On the other hand, the bang is lower, and the recoil reduced, thus increasing the possibilities of firing a fast round without impairing accuracy – a perfect gun for an effective liquidation.

“Into the bargain, it is not at all necessary that it was a calibre .357 weapon that was used for the assassination of the prime minister”, explained weapons dealer, Anders Lexne.

“Normally a calibre .357 cartridge case does not fit a .38 revolver. But if you bore the cylinder it can fit the longer .357 cartridge even in a .38 revolver. The intention of such a transaction is to obtain a greater firing force while, at the same time, you obstruct police work. Another possibility is that the murderer has used a gimmick with a larger calibre weapon by utilizing an insert-barrel. If the assassin has used this stratagem to confuse the investigators, the possible alternatives increase catastrophically, because lots of other brands and calibres become possible.”

“Furthermore, the bullets found were expected to have been placed in both .357 Magnum and .38 cartridges. But the Winchester-Western factory in USA has never manufactured .38 cartridges with this type of bullet.”

“A handy marksman with a so-called “home loader” can himself manufacture a magnum cartridge so that the bang is not so ear-splitting. In 1986, this type of “home loaders” could be found in the workshops of thousands of shooters around the country.”

The focus on the make Smith & Wesson has given the public the impression that no other gun can come into consideration, and this might have prevented the reporting of other important tips.

“On several occasions I have told people that it is simple to fire this bullet in many other different arms“, continued weapons expert, Lars Yngve Ekström in the Striptease programme on Swedish TV. “So perhaps, they have been looking for the wrong gun.”

“Have you talked to the police about this?” asked reporter Lars Borgnäs.

“Yes, I have repeatedly mentioned it to different investigators, but they have always told me that they are, in principle, sure that it is a .357 Magnum. I don’t know how they have reached that conclusion.”

Then the question was asked of Sonny Björk (see page 423), weapons expert in the Palme investigation.

“Well, if you look at the wounds, the penetration of the spine and all this, the traces, etc., these imply that it has had a relatively high residual energy when it rebounded and met other hard surfaces. This means that if it were shot with a .38 Special with the normal velocity for that gun, you would not get this extensive damage to the bullet.”

In order to clarify this question, Lars Borgnäs and his film team went to The Defence Research Centre outside Stockholm. A careful test shooting proved that Sonny Björk’s



Weapons dealer Anders Lexne

statement was completely wrong. This means that the murderer may have used a calibre .38, and thus, the exclusive search for a .357 revolver will never provide any result.

However, at a scrupulous examination of the clothing of the Palmes, particles were found which were even found on the alleged Winchester-ammunition. At the same time, an examination of particles from the detonating composition, carried out using an electronic microscope, and also two lead-isotope examinations, carried out at the



The bullets that changed Swedish history

Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet (the Swedish National Natural Science Museum), found that the two bullets were, in fact, the ones fired at the Palmes. The latter were, however, not done until May-June of 1987, that is to say, fifteen months after the murder, and therefore, the value of the evidence may be questioned.

“To my mind, the only possibility is that the isotope examination is not correct”, says weapons dealer Anders Lexne.

Several other tests have also been carried out. According to ballistics experts, the only sure way to decide from which gun a certain has been fired is: test shooting. A bullet test is considered as reliable as a fingerprint as far as the connection between a bullet and a gun is concerned. Inside the barrel are twisted grooves intended to rotate the bullet, and thus increase both speed and precision. There are always small traces after the factory tools in the barrels, and no two barrels are exactly identical. These irregularities are scrutinized in a microscope, and then compared with the marks on the bullet. Over the years about 1,000 revolvers have been test-fired and the respective bullet filed. In this connection, 10,000 Winchester Metal-Piercing calibre .357 Magnum cartridges have been acquired. About fifteen of the .357 Magnum guns in the country were found within Säpo.

“The Technical Division of the Stockholm police handled some of the test shootings”, explained head of SKL Ingvar Kopp, “and I estimate the cost of the technical examinations to be about five million Kronor.”

“But in itself, this is a complete waste”, said Anders Lindström at Widfors Weapons shop in Stockholm. “It is enough that the perpetrator has stuck a file into the barrel after the murder, and then the tracks in the barrel change, and the test-shootings become irrelevant.”

Later on, even the investigation agreed.

“We have chosen not to give priority to the test-shootings”, said spokesman for the main investigation, Ingvar Eriksson.

This means that these examinations have been very expensive for the taxpayers, and they have even resulted in some unexpected problems. The people who did the test-shootings now suffer from too-high lead content in their blood, at least, if we are to believe Hans Ölvebro in Svenska Dagbladet on February 28, 1996.

The choice of ammunition was interpreted by the investigation to prove that the perpetrator was an amateur (see page 625). But the learned cannot seem to agree, and many have expressed the exact opposite.

In a telex dated June 1, 1986, American journalist Roy S. Carson goes into this:

“Just now, ballistics experts are working with the theory that the bullets that killed Olof Palme and wounded his wife Lisbet were specially made for this deed. The murderer used a 38 mm Magnum bullet loaded into a 44 mm or 45 mm cartridge in order to cause a lethal effect at close range. The bullet does not rotate when it is fired but tumbles through flesh and bone on impact, and thus causes much more damage than an ordinary bullet.”

During the days after the murder, Police Professor Leif G. W. Persson had a similar discussion in the press:

“There is only one sensible reason for using such unusual ammunition. The bullet must be able to go through a hard shell, and after that cause maximum damage on the other side. This indicates preparations and knowledge that ordinary criminals or madmen do not have. This is a murderer who has prepared himself for a very special occasion, for example, shooting a person wearing a bullet-proof vest. Furthermore, the murderer seems to have known the place well, considering his escape route. This provides me with a very unpleasant conclusion.

For example, that he is a terrorist who has been in the country for a long time, and has prepared himself very well.”

“If you are a professional assassin, and are to take on someone wearing ballistic body protection, this is the type of bullet you would choose”, confirmed head of the Weapons and Protection Division at FOA, Bo Janzon. “It will penetrate even advanced body protection.”

“The shot against Palme was a professional shot”, agreed the first prosecutor K. G. Svensson. “It hit in the triangle on the back where you are one-hundred percent sure you kill.”

Two investigators of the National Swedish Accounting and Audit Bureau, chief auditors Bo Sandberg and Christer Skogwik, who were hand-picked by Inga-Britt Ahlenius, explained in a special report:

“The bullet has been fired at the very best place possible.

A shot in the back of the head does not always kill. In the back you have a greater chance of hitting vital organs, even if



Leif GW Persson



Bo Janzon, FOA

the bullet is some centimetres to the left or right.”

Concerning the shot at Lisbet Palme, which the investigators have considered a miss, they wrote:

“This was a well-aimed shot fired by an experienced marksman. If it had hit just one millimetre to the left, it would have shattered Lisbet Palme’s spine, and you would have claimed that the man had been very good.”

“The weapon was chosen to penetrate a bullet-proof vest. Maybe a more usual gun was not chosen in order not to leave a “visiting-card”, and thus limit the range of possible perpetrators. We find it difficult to see any lack of professionalism in the behaviour at the cinema, at the site of the murder, or the subsequent get-away. Rather, the facts point in the opposite direction.”

“There is a thought behind the choice of weapon and ammunition, as well as the fact that the perpetrator holds on to Palme while firing at the middle of his back”, nodded investigator Alf Andersson in *Dokument Inifrån* on Swedish TV in 1999. “To me, this points to a man who is trained in close combat. And the witnesses claim that he put the gun back in the holster immediately afterwards. Therefore, I think that this guy is trained. Within both the military and the police a gun is always put back in its holster immediately after firing. So he might have carried out a shooting completely according to the book.”

“The crime was carried out both fast and efficiently. If his purpose was to attack the Prime Minister and then his wife, this was accomplished”, said murder expert Ray Pierce from New York. “I cannot say that he knew that he had killed the Premier, but he knew that damage had been caused. And then, he left the site in a hurry. Everything happened in a very controlled and fast way – only a question of seconds – before he escaped in an area I feel he knew well.”

Has everything concerning the bullets been only an expensive hoax to deceive the public? On October 29, 1989, in the paper, *KvällsPosten*, head of the Technical Division Wincent Lange attacked:

“From the very beginning, I thought that the reasoning about the bullets could not be correct”, he stated. “The bullets are sheer bluff, and have most probably been planted.

And then, there can hardly be a lone lunatic behind the murder. On the contrary, it must be a closely-knit group of assassins who set about this deed in a very calm, deliberate and smart way, and after long preparations. And what had happened if the police had found the real bullets? A stroke of genius! All technical proof is destroyed in a court of law. We had been standing there with four bullets and total chaos. But what did I have to counteract the gang in the ‘Palme Room’?”

Unfortunately and for reasons unknown, Wincent Lange has since then changed his mind and is now, as he states, completely convinced that these are most probably



Alf Andersson

the correct bullets.

“If these bullets have been planted there, we have a murder planned at a very high level”, said Chief Prosecutor K. G. Svensson. “In one case, it was even very strange that exactly this person found the bullet. I can say no more. It is, however, important to note that the technical investigators of the site of the murder are also convinced that the bullets are false, planted there to confuse.”

What he meant by “strange” could very well be the following detail: both the people who found the bullets, Elisabeth Belich and Alfredo de Tavares, worked part-time at Swedish Radio, which is part of the total defence of Sweden. But Alfredo de Tavares was even known for other talents. On January 20, 1997, in the radio programme, Dagens Eko, he was accused of working for the Indian Intelligence Service.

“This is sheer madness, and a gross insult”, Tavares answered.

Another strange detail in connection with the question about the gun: According to Aftonbladet on June 4, 1986, an entire building was searched for the murder weapon along the supposed escape route of the murderer, on June 3 – that is to say – four whole months after the murder. Three plain-clothes detectives and a police officer in uniform vacuum-cleaned the building 5, Snickarebacken at Birger Jarlsgatan. That was where a suspected escape car had been parked, waiting (see page 96). The entire building was searched scrupulously, using masses of technical equipment and measuring apparatus.

All flats, offices, stairwells and attics were checked. In the street, all narrow alleys, and corners on the front of the building, all openings to the basement, and all plumbing and piping entrances were searched. All this, just because a suspected car had been parked outside? Most probably the examination concerned something quite different. Perhaps something to do with the entrance of the tunnel at the end of the street?

The member who left the Edenmankommission voluntarily, Jörn Svensson, spoke his mind about the ammunitions question in the local Stjärn TV channel in Stockholm.

“It is absolutely obvious and has been obvious from Day One, it must even have been well-known by the police themselves, that these were not the bullets that were used for the murder. The only thing was that the bullets found fitted the gun they wanted to fabricate, because they thought they had a witness who would prove that he had sold a gun of that type to someone in Sweden of Kurdish origin (see page 673). This goes to show that it was some sort of conscious fabrication on the part of the investigators.”

“Now, the horrible thing, which is very frightening and from which we should learn for the future is, that the mass media were in on the game the way they were, and also how the leading politicians played the game”, added Jörn Svensson.

Is what he says true? Let us have a look.

The media drive against primarily the alleged murderer, Christer Pettersson, has gratefully been fomented by certain journalists. Two of the most prominent are Richard Aschberg from Aftonbladet and brother of Robert Aschbert of TV3, who has also

participated actively, and Lennart Håård. One of the more embarrassing red herrings is their revolver story from Christmas in 1995. A person handed in a plastic bag with a rusty Magnum revolver that he had found in Albysjön, 20 km southwest of Stockholm. On the inside of the butt were scratched the initials, CHP (Christer Pettersson). The bag even contained a worn slip of paper with the words: “Forgive me, Lisbet.”

Aftonbladet stated: “Exclusive. After ten years, the murder is now close to being solved. But this time, they were in a little too much of a hurry. It turned out that the gun was made a whole year after the murder.”

“This revolver had a very special bead (aiming device) which was first introduced in January of 1987”, comments Anders Lexne, general agent of Smith & Wesson.

If editor Håård had wanted to, he had very simply been able to check the date of manufacture of the gun. An employee at the weapons shop Widfors in Stockholm explains how easy it is to ascertain the age of a firearm:

“It is done in a few seconds. Flip out the magazine, and read the production number. Then phone the manufacturer and ask when the revolver was made. They can answer that with certainty in about one hour.”

But this information was not released until almost two weeks later, after Aftonbladet had sold hundreds of thousands of extra copies, due to a piece of non-news. And by then Aftonbladet’s lie had been spread all over the world via the renowned news agency Reuters.

Another example is the two private people, Dennis Carlsson and Anna-Karin Nilsson, who had been out walking two days after the murder, that is March 2, 1986.

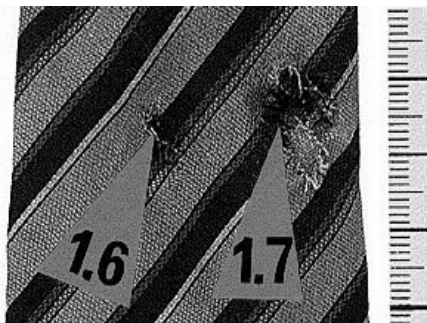
On December 8, 1986, they told their story in GöteborgsTidningen:

“Dennis caught sight of something that was sticking out of a window-recess at street level on Markvardsgatan, about half a mile from the site of the murder. He put his hand down among leaves and rubbish and picked up – a revolver.”

The two went to the murder scene and handed over their find to the police. The police officer then emptied the drum that contained five cartridges of which two had been fired, and he thanked the young



Olof Palme's blood-stained shirt



Olof Palme's tie with the exit holes

couple for their contribution. Since then, nothing has happened.

On the basis of the couple's description, a weapons expert claims that it was most probably a .38 Colt Trooper, or possibly a .357. But today, the gun has disappeared, and the police have neither heard Dennis nor Anna-Karin. Was the gun, in fact, a starting pistol?

This information has turned up. Weapons expert in the investigation, Bo Karlström, however, guessed that it was a squirt gun!

After the confiscation, it all came to nothing, and this lead was not followed by anybody but author Lars Krantz, who is convinced that this very gun is the murder weapon. According to him, the Palme family itself is deeply involved in the murder, and he has concentrated on this theory in several books.

One detail which might confirm his speculations: There is a picture of Olof Palme's tie where you can see two holes. First, the explanation was that the tie had been folded when the bullet passed through the body. After that it has been claimed that the two holes originated partly from the bullet and partly from a bone splinter that had loosened inside the body. But that the exit hole is so very small makes you wonder once again if the bullets and the weapon were, in fact, the Magnum type?

THE MOCKFJÄRD ROBBERY

There are, however, two guns that the police have spent a lot of energy at localizing: one is a gun which disappeared in 1977 in connection with a burglary in the home of film director Arne Sucksdorff, and the other, the so-called Mockfjärd-gun. That weapon was stolen in a burglary outside Haparanda in 1983, and was used in a bank robbery in Småland and a post robbery in Mockfjärd in Dalarna the same year. A confiscated bullet proved to agree well with the lead isotope composition of the Palme bullets. Two notorious Finnish brothers who were in jail in Finland let it be known to the Palme Group that they would tell about the gun for a large sum of money. But it soon turned out that the brothers, in fact, knew nothing.

If you consciously make up a false track, the problem is that you might find evidence to prove that it is false. That type of evidence has to be removed



Picture taken after the so-called Mockfjärd robbery

fast, otherwise, you cannot continue with the track.

That may possibly be what happened in connection with the Mockfjärd-gun. At that point, the Palme Group had a stroke of extremely bad luck. The robber brothers had test-fired the gun at a telephone pole somewhere around Mockfjärd.

But the pole was removed and burned before the Palme Group had time to get there to examine the bullets. The investigators had yet another chance as the brothers had even fired against a wall in Gothenburg. But even here they had bad luck. The house was torn down just before the police got there. This meant that nothing was clarified, but the case has turned up in the media at regular intervals. But what has the attitude of the investigators been to all new facts during later years?

“We now know with one hundred percent certainty that the bullets that were found are the ones used at the murder”, explained Chief Investigator Hans Ölvebro indifferently in Svenska Dagbladet on February 28, 1996, ten whole years after the assassination.



Hans Ölvebro

THE POST MORTEM OF OLOF PALME

In a criminal case, an autopsy is always carried out to ascertain the cause of death. The medico-legal post mortem of Sven Olof Joachim Palme was carried out at Government Institute for Forensic Medicine in Solna on March 1, 1986, between 10.00 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. According to Professor Kari Ormstad, the reason why the autopsy took longer than usual was that the greatest possible care was taken to record the proceedings. The head of the proceedings was Emeritus Professor Milan Valverius.

Furthermore, the following people participated: the above-mentioned Kari Ormstad, senior physician Jovan Rajs, autopsy assistants Åke Fredriksson, Gerth Winterhagen and Stefan Josefsson, superintendent from the technical division Elving Gruvedal, detective superintendent Lars Forsberg, Doctor Claes Wallin (see page 162) from the surgical department at Sabbatsberg hospital, and senior lecturer Robert Grundin.

Officially, Prime Minister Olof Palme died as a result of internal and external bleeding, and extensive inhalation of blood into both lungs. The bullet is claimed to have hit him in the middle of the back between the shoulder blades, entering the body 140 cm above an imaginary line through the right heel, and leaving the body 137 cm above the same line.

This means that the bullet hole passes downwards at an angle of 10 to 15 degrees, turning somewhat from the right to the left. The bullet has crushed the fifth thoracic vertebra, and torn up the trachea as well as the aorta. After having passed the spine, the bullet has then turned crosswise, and left the body in this position, whereupon it

broke the breastbone.

The standard procedure of an autopsy is the following: The post mortem is carried out, and all findings are recorded on tape by the legal pathologist. The tape is later typed out. Different samples are taken and sent to a forensic laboratory. After the answers have been received, the pathologist writes a statement which includes the cause of death. Documentation of the laboratory examinations is attached to the pathologist's statement.

In the Palme case everything was changed.

Samples are claimed to have been sent, but to which laboratory? Long before the test results were received, the three pathologists Milan Valverius, Kari Ormstad, and Jovan Rajs issued a so-called preliminary statement including the cause of death. This preliminary statement has never been followed up by any definite medical statement.

On March 5, 1986, two copies of the autopsy report were handed to the head of the criminal division, Wincent Lange. One he gave to Hans Holmér, who then did a most unusual thing: he classified the report on the assumption that publication might upset the relatives, and also disturb the preliminary investigation.

No doctor who has been asked has ever heard that autopsy reports have been classified. And what might this one reveal which could be so very astonishing, embarrassing, offensive, or unpleasant to the relatives, and which has not yet been presented? This provides ample space for speculations and questions. Something is included in this report that should not be published, but what?

About a week later, Prosecutor K. G. Svensson visited the Institute for Forensic Medicine. He was very well received.

"The reason was that I was, in fact, the first person to contact the medico-legal experts. Hans Holmér's people had never been there."

After the post mortem, chief physician Milan Valverius made out a death certificate on behalf of the registration authorities. And here you find several astounding details. In the official version, Palme was shot directly in the back. But now he is said to have died "from a shot in the chest", nothing is said about whether from the front or the back. He is furthermore said to have died on February 28, in spite of the fact that he was declared dead first on March 1. And the final astounding fact is that Valverius has stated Olof Palme's address as 31 Storkyrkobrinken, a non-existing address! The correct address is 31 Västerlånggatan.

Milan Valverius had worked as a medico-legal expert of integrity for forty years, and was well known in international professional circles. For example, at the time of the murder of Martin Luther King, he



Milan Valverius

had happened to be in the States, and assisted at the autopsy (see page 259). Later, something very peculiar happened. Valverius was used to cooperating with criminal police investigators all the way until the court trial.

But without his understanding why, he was now immediately unobtrusively removed from this case. One of his specialties was gunshot-wounds, but his bitter conclusion was that his expert knowledge was not wanted. In front of one of the commissions, he was very frank about the total lack of interest on the part of the police. He had a very strong feeling that something should be hidden, and he wondered if the investigators honestly wanted to find the truth.

Not until Milan Valverius happened to mention to Head of Department at Säpo P. G. Näss that nobody from the investigating team had contacted him, did he take this up with Hans Holmér, who acted fast with a run-through at the Institute for Forensic Medicine – nine months afterwards.


“This was the type of run-through we should have had one of the first days after the murder. We made sketches, showed pictures, and went carefully through what conclusions might be drawn from the autopsy, concerning bullet trajectories, angles, etc. But before the investigators came, a squad arrived and searched both the Institute for Forensic Medicine and lecture room for bombs”. (?)

For a long time, nothing was heard about the post mortem, internally and in the media – not until the spring of 1987, when Member of Parliament and Member of the Edenmankommission, Jörn Svensson (see page 18), suddenly went public and criticized the classification. Svensson objected to the fact that even the Edenman Commission had not been allowed to read the report, and insisted that, in fact, Olof Palme had been shot from the front with a small-bore gun! The police commissioner named Svensson’s allegations rude insinuations. However, on the basis of all this, Dagens Nyheter published an article which caused a lot of attention: “The one truly certain piece of evidence in the Palme investigation is, up till now, the classified autopsy report.”

31 32 34 folkbokföringsföreläsningen (MF 1967 40, Andr. 1970 53)
14 16 18 begravningskungörelsen (MF 1962 127, Andr. 1967 73, 1970 55)

DÖDSBEVIS
Ifylls med skrivmaskin eller textas
Anvisningar till blanketten finns på baksidan

Personuppgifter m m		Personnummer (1)
Efternamn och alla förnamn Palme, Sven Olof Joachim		Födelseår, mån, dag Nummer 1927 01 30 0499
Bostadsadress Storkyrkobrinken 31, Stockholm	Personuppg. granskade Pastorsambetets stäm- pel, datum och signum	Försam- lingskod 01 80 01
Kyrkobokföringsort (församling och länsboksav/länsnummer) Storkyrkoförsamlingen		
Av- liden <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> År, mån, dag, klockslag 86 02 28	An- träffad död <input type="checkbox"/> År, mån, dag, klockslag	
Dödsplats (fyndplats) (1) Sabbatsbergs sjukhus, Stockholm		
Vid tiden för dödsfallet intagen på (1) <input type="checkbox"/> lasarett <input type="checkbox"/> annat sjuk- hus/sjukhem <input type="checkbox"/> äldreoms- hem <input type="checkbox"/> annan vård- inrättning <input type="checkbox"/> Ej intagen för vård		

 **PASTORSÄMBETET 1**
STORKYRKOFÖRSAMLINGEN
Stortorget 1
Box 2122, 103 13 STOCKHOLM
03-10 01 62
BW

On the death certificate of Olof Palme, Milan Valverius wrote a non-existent address!

STATENS RÄTTLÄKARSTATION

STOCKHOLM

Adress: Box 1352

171 26 SOLNA

D:nr F 719/86

A. År 1986 den 1 mars förrättades på anmodan polismyndigheten i Stockholm rättsmedicinsk obduktion av döda kroppen efter Sven Olof Joachim Palme 270130-0499, boende Storkyrkobrinken 31, Stockholm.

Förrättningen verkställdes av undertecknade i statens rättsläkarstation i Stockholm i närvaro av docent Robert Grundin, obduktionsassistenterna Åke Fredriksson, Gerth Winterhagen och Stefan Josefsson, krim.komm., Vincent Lange Kl Stockholms polisdistrikt, Elving Gruvedal, Kl krinsp. Lars Forsberg, KKT, samt dr Claes Wallin, kir.klin., Sabbatsbergs sjukhus, Stockholm.

B. Av en promemoria från Stockholms polisdistrikt daterad den 1 mars 1986 och undertecknad av N. Linder framgår att Olof Palme sköts till döds den 28 feb 1986 vid ca 23-tiden på Sveavägen i Stockholm.

Enligt upplysningar av behandlande läkare (dr.Claes Wallin) vid Sabbatsbergs sjukhus var Olof Palme vid ankomsten till Sabbatsbergs sjukhus kliniskt död. Trots återupplivningsåtgärder med s.k. Öppen hjärtmassage kunde hans liv ej räddas.

C.

YTRE BESIKTNING

1. Liket av en ca 59 år gammal, ordinärt byggd man med måttligt hull och ordinär muskulatur. [REDACTED]
2. [REDACTED] Likfläckarna på ryggsidan sparsamt utvecklade, ljus blåliga till färgen, huvudsakligen lokaliserade till ländregionen. [REDACTED]

3.

4.

5. Båda ögonregionerna är uppsvällda och närvaro av luft i underhudsvävnaderna känns vid vidröring. [REDACTED]

The autopsy report was classified "out of respect for the family"

6. [REDACTED]
I vänstra näsborren observeras intorkat blod.
7. Läpparna är ljus blåliga missfärgade. Blodbesudling ses på tungan. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
8. [REDACTED]
9. [REDACTED]
10. Främre halsregionen företer diffust utbredd svullnad. Vid vidröring känns förekomst av luft i underhudsvävnaderna
11. [REDACTED]
12. Ca 5 cm nedanför högra ytterörats fäste föreligger ett instick med plastkanyl.
13. Strax ovanför högra nyckelbenet i mellersta nyckelbenslinje ses ett instucket plaströr.
14. [REDACTED] I bröstkorgens övre del känns dock vid vidröring förekomst av luftbubblor i underhudsfettvävnaderna.
15. Ca 8 cm nedanför adamsäpplet och ca 4 cm nedanför och 1,5 cm till vänster om halsgropens mitt observeras en snett från höger till vänster och nedåt tvärställd skada. Skadan är ca 1,9 - 2,0 cm bred och ca 1,1 cm hög. Skadans kanter är skarpa, här och var något avrundade och är omgivna av en ca 0,1 cm bred intorkad randzon. Skadan fortsätter i form av en kanal in mot bröstkorgens djup. Sårkanterna företer en del minimala vävnadsbryggor. Ingen nedsmutsning eller ned-sotning kring skadan. Skadan är lokaliserad [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] ca 136 - 138 cm ovanför högra hälen.
16. Strax nedanför [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] 11 stygn, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
17. [REDACTED]
18. [REDACTED]
19. [REDACTED]
20. [REDACTED]
21. [REDACTED]

Something in the autopsy report is very dangerous to reveal

22. [REDACTED]
23. Ca 140 cm ovanför högra hälen och ca 1 cm till höger om mittlinjen mellan skulderbladen observeras en sårskada från vilken framrinner blod. Skadan mäter ca 1,6 cm i bredd och ca 1,2 cm i höjd och uppvisar fintandade resp. flikiga ränder. Skadan är halvcirkelformad d.v.s. konvext bågformad mot höger medan den vänstra kanten bildar en rak vertikal linje. Centralt i denna skada föreligger en ca 0,5 - 0,6 cm stor vävnadsdefekt som är närmast rund och omgiven av en ca 0,1 - 0,2 cm bred randzon av lätt krossad och fuktig överhud.
24. Från skadan fortsätter en kanal inåt mot bröstorgans centrala delar.
25. Vid rekonstruktion av en tänkt sårkanal vars öppningar är beskrivna under punkterna 15 och 23 av yttre besiktningen, utan att beröra kroppens inre organ, fastställs att kanalen förlöper bakifrån-framåt, något uppifrån-nedåt i ca 10-15° vinkel samt något från höger till vänster.

26. [REDACTED]

27. För övrigt inga yttre förändringar eller skador på någon del av kroppen.

28. [REDACTED]

29. [REDACTED]

30. [REDACTED]

31. [REDACTED]

What could be written here that is so bad for the Palme family?

32.

33. En plastkateter är instucken i högra nyckelbensvenen, utan förekomst av blödning i omgivningen.

34. Tungan är besudlad med blod.

35.

36.

37.

38. Snett i mitten av bröstbenet, mellan 2:a och 3:e revbenens fäste ses en defekt, mätande ca 1,2 cm i bredd och ca 1,9 cm i höjd. De mjuka vävnaderna bakom bröstbenet är diffust blodgenomdränkta. Från defektens främre rand skjuter fram ett par benfragment, några mm stora. Defekten påminner till sin form om en tvärplacerad projektil, med spetsen riktad till vänster.

39. Vänstra revbenen fr.o.m. 3:e t.o.m. 6:e revbenet är skarpt delade, med mycket sparsam blodutådring i omgivningen. Närvarande kirurg (dr. Wallin) bekräftar att revbenen öppnades av honom för att möjliggöra inre hjärtmassage.

40.

41. 5:e bröstkotan uppvisar en trattformad defekt av hela kotkroppen, med trattbasen öppen framåt och med trattspetsen riktad bakåt. Från trattbasen hänger mot sidorna en del upp till 1 cm stora benfragment. I djupet av defekt observeras blod och delar av förstörd ryggmärg..

What is hidden behind the censor's markings?

42.

43. Motsvarande defekten i matstrupen ses att luftstrupen är söndersliten, med total avsaknad av kontinuiteten. Avståndet mellan den övre och nedre delen är ca 2 cm. Denna defekt är lokaliserad till ca 8 cm nedanför stämbanden och ca 1,2 - 2 cm ovanför luftstrupens förgrening.

44.

45.

46.

47.

Hjärtsäcksbladen är glatta och glänsande.

No outsider has been allowed to see the autopsy report

48.

Ca 3 cm ovanför stora kroppspulsåderns halvmåneklaffar börjar en förgrenad, oregelbunden bristning d.v.s. en defekt av stora kroppspulsåderns vägg som omfattar dess uppgående del i en längd på ca 7 cm. Från bristningens kant hänger en del vävnadsflikar bestående av kärlväggens hela tjocklek med förekomst av tvärliggande, parallellt anordnade bristningar av innerhinnan. De omgivande vävnaderna, omfattande bindvävsrummet bakom bröstbenet samt rummet bakom hjärtat och de stora kärlen är mycket kraftigt blodgenomdränkta.

49. Stora kroppspulsåderns huvudgrenar i bröstkorgens övre del uppvisar endast vid själva avgångsstället en del tvärliggande ytliga bristningar av innerhinnan men för övrigt inga skador. [REDACTED]

50. Övre hålvenen är oskadad, men dess stora grenar i bindvävsrummet bakom bröstbenet är helt sönderslitna.

51.

52.

53.

54.

55.

Why has the autopsy report been censured?

56.

57.

58.

59.

60.

61.

62.

63.

64. Levern företer ordinär storlek och fast konsistens, med glatt yta och skarp framkant. [REDACTED]

65. [REDACTED]

66. Skelettet företer inga andra skador än de redan nämnda.

D. För rättskemisk undersökning tillvaratages blod och urin med tillsats samt levervävnad och magsäcksinnehåll. För blodgruppsserologisk undersökning tillvaratages blod. För mikroskopisk undersökning tillvaratages vävnadsprov från inre organ.

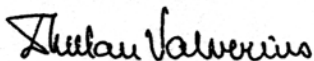
E. Före obduktionen liksom under obduktionens gång undersöktes dels hela kroppen, dels delar av organ genom röntgenomlysning. Misstänkta partier markerades och dissekerades med särskilt inriktning på projektildelar. I omgivningen till utgångsöppningen från bröstryggkotan påvisades tre stycken små benbitar vilka var belägna i anslutning till skottkanalen inom matstrupen och struphuvudet. Dessa mm-stor.

When will we know the truth behind this? (see other description page)

fragment kunde entydigt identifieras som benbitar;
man fann sålunda inga tecken till att projektilen
sönderslitits under passagen genom kroppen.

Sålunda iakttaget, sanningsenligt dikterat och justerat inty

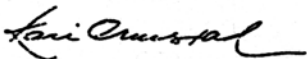
Stockholm den 1 mars 1986



Milan Valverius
Docent, överläkare
T.f. föreståndare



Jovan Rajs
Docent, bitr. överläkare



Kari Ormstad
Tf. professor

Rätt avskrivet från diktafon intygar



Gun Collstam

Weird happenings have continued along the way. For example, the radio Eko-editor went out with the following statement on April 14, 1987:

"The Eko has spoken to the medico-legal expert from the autopsy of Olof Palme, and he does not want to appear, since his life has been threatened, and he has had to live under police protection for several weeks."

What is meant by this is still unclear, but what had possibly happened was:

On Sunday March 2, 1986, two days after the murder, Milan Valverius had been sitting alone at the Institute for Forensic Medicine dictating the autopsy report onto tape. When he checked the telephone answering machine, there was a voice saying that "he would blast the bastard to smithereens".

The Solna police immediately sent a dog-squad and two men who kept watch for four days. After that, the body of Olof Palme was most probably moved to the morgue at Skogskyrkogården, south of Stockholm.

What happened after that is not clear, but many things point to the possibility that the body was without surveillance in a hearse by the cemetery for several days!

On the night before March 10, a strange man was seen sneaking about in the park by the morgue in Solna.

Immediately, Holmér decided on surveillance of the area until the funeral on March 12.

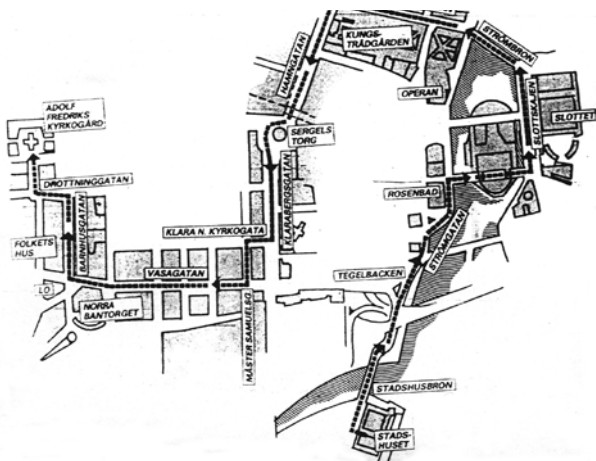
The funeral of Olof Palme became much more than just an ordinary funeral service. As a matter of fact, it was one of the most important international summit meetings of 1986.

All the bigwigs of the Elite turned up, and in the city hall were statesmen and dignitaries from all over the world.

The participants at the funeral were, among others: Paul Schlüter, Denmark, Kalevi Sorsa, Finland, George Bush, USA; Helmut Kohl, West Germany, Shimon Peres, Israel, Kaare Willoch, Norway, Bruno Kreisky, Austria, Julius Nyerere, Tanzania, Andreas Papandreou, Greece, Willy Brandt, West Germany, Mario Soares, Portugal, Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe, Felipe Gonzalez, Spain, Rajiv Gandhi, India, François Mitterand, France, Bettino Craxi, Italy, Nikolaj



Huge gathering at the funeral



Plan of the funeral route through Stockholm

Ryzjkov, the Soviet Union, Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN, Daniel Ortega, Nicaragua, and George Shultz, USA.

“The attendance at the memorial service far exceeded ordinary courtesy,” said Gunnar Stenarv, international secretary of the Social Democratic Party board. “

“The participation was unique, and proved that Sweden and Olof Palme had played an important part.”

“Many talks and meetings were taking place between people who usually did not communicate with each other”, commented Pierre Schori, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

A very great number of police were called out, but, in spite of this, several strange things occurred. For example, two men tried to enter some embassies on the night of March 13, but were discovered by the bodyguards of Ulf Adelsohn, leader of the conservative party.

“We were standing on Strandvägen, and saw these guys arrive in a car. Then, they walked up to the Egyptian Embassy, looked in the windows, and checked how to get in. They checked the locks and several doors in the vicinity. But then, we decided to alert a radio car.”

The men were apprehended and taken to the detective HQ. When their car was examined, the police found a pistol loaded with live cartridges in the glove compartment.

One man was Swedish, the other of foreign origin. The HQ contacted the prosecutor on duty, Torsten Wolff, who, however, decided to let the men go. Ulf Adelsohn’s bodyguards were very upset.

“Here we have the most demanding security task ever, since we are to protect all the top politicians who will be present at the funeral of the Prime Minister. And under these conditions, the prosecutor lets these men go. It is sheer sabotage towards the police. You get both disappointed and pissed off.”

In connection with the increasing questions asked by the mass media, things took another turn and, since then, secrecy, defects, obvious defects, and downright lies have followed each other.

Very many questions are being asked. How can we be sure that there were no more inner or outer wounds on the body of Olof Palme? Were signs discovered of illnesses not previously known? Was Palme really shot from behind – or maybe, instead, from the front? Were there more bullet holes than those accounted for? And in that case, was there more than one marksman? Yes, claims one person, who has read the classified autopsy report. This person has had a central post within Swedish medical administration, and cannot be ignored.

Why was the classified report not even presented behind closed doors at the trial against Christer Pettersson? Milan Valverius was asked, but refused to say what was in the report. He stated only:

“Everything is in there.”

Another interesting thing in connection with the shot wound in the chest of Olof Palme: As early as the initial proceedings of the post mortem done by Milan Valverius, even more oddities were discovered. Against all regulations, somebody had already carried out surgery on the body that showed one large cut at an angle across the chest, and another smaller one below that. Both were sutured. There is one picture of the entry wound between the shoulder blades, but not of the exit wound.



Milan Valverius

Why? Why was the attested exit wound also first sutured, even edge to edge with a long cut across the chest, which is claimed to have been made to facilitate internal cardiac massage? Cardiac massage is used as an absolute last resort, but far too much time had elapsed since the shot (see page 142) .

“The resuscitation attempts were futile”, commented Milan Valverius. “People just wanted to prove that everything was done to save his life. It was a show, and nothing else. Olof Palme died immediately as a result of the well-aimed shot.”

This means that forensic experts consider this cut to be difficult to explain, and even so the sutures. One explanation might be that the cut was made to open the chest cavity to search for the bullet. If there is a conspiracy behind the assassination, it would be of the utmost importance to remove all incriminating evidence as soon as possible. In his book, *Coverup*, Sven Anér presents the comment made by Professor Kari Ormstad as to why the bullet wound was sewn up.

“It is possible that, in connection with his futile resuscitation attempts, the surgeon has made a couple of stitches here even to prevent further blood loss, and maybe also for aesthetic reasons. It has not affected the forensic interpretation of the exit opening.

Some private investigators have attached great importance to the fact that measures taken may have misled the forensic experts in their interpretation, but there is no reason to believe this.”

At the request of head prosecutor Anders Helin, the entire forensic investigation was then classified during the spring of 1989 by Stockholm county court. Helin provided no explanation other than that the documents could not be disclosed without detriment to the deceased and his family. Not until more than a year later, the Supreme Court released the two statements< but not the autopsy report.

Ten years later, and after a lot of ado, the Granskningskommission eased part of the secrecy. After some tough pressure on the commission, journalist Anders Hellberg at Dagens Nyheter succeeded in getting hold of the classified report.

[This severely censored autopsy report appears as an illustration in this chapter.]

By releasing this part of it, the commission considered that all rumours and speculations would be countered.

Finally, by making public yet another part of the classified material, Chairman Lars-Eric Ericsson intended to stop all speculations that Palme had been addicted to drugs, and, for this reason, had arranged a meeting at the future site of the murder (see page 684).

“We looked for practically everything the forensic laboratory could analyse”, denied Professor Kari Ormstad in front of the Marjasinkommission. “But nothing was found concerning medicines, alcohol, narcotics, and central stimulants – nothing at all.”

It is not without risk to criticize the investigation. Milan Valverius was very effectively jockeyed out. To his astonishment, he read that Dagens Nyheter had been allowed to read the classified autopsy report. This piece of information was followed by a letter sent by his colleagues, Jovan Rajs and Kari Ormstad, to Assistant Chief Public

Prosecutor, Axel Morath. Valverius was accused of having violated his professional secrecy in his contacts with the mass media – something that he contested vigorously.

But the Attorney General decided that a possible crime should be investigated, and this silenced the Chief Legal Pathologist for more than a year. Provincial Chief Prosecutor Torsten Jonsson, who had had Lars “The Bomber” Tingsström incarcerated for life (see page 294) was appointed to the case. During the investigation, Jonsson had everyone testify who had had access to the autopsy report, among others, head of CID Tommy Lindström, but he had not even read the report.

“It didn’t interest me”, was his short comment.

Later, Milan Valverius called this time purgatory. At the same time, he was taken seriously ill, and when he later returned to the Institute for Forensic Medicine after a long period of sick-leave, all papers and notes concerning the post mortem of Olof Palme were gone.

The same thing happened to another official who had expressed criticism towards the murder investigation, Superintendent Gösta Söderström. When he returned to his workplace after a holiday, all his notes from the night of the murder had disappeared.

Since then, Söderström has been turned into a non-person. (see page 176)

Getting hold of the real truth is getting to be increasingly difficult with the years. Professor Milan Valverius, 69, and his wife, head librarian Sonja Valverius, 62, were both found dead in February 1994. They are said to have died almost simultaneously.

The death certificates mention cancer, poisonous pills, and suicide.

WAS LISBET PALME REALLY SHOT?

However, it is not only the post mortem which has caused debate. Even the role in the drama played the Palme family has been subject to doubt. The actions during the night of the murder by the son, Mårten (see page 517), and that of his brother, Mattias, during trip from Chamonix in France (see page 512), has given rise to much discussion. Furthermore, private investigators have doubted that Mrs. Palme was really wounded at

the assassination. A lot indicates that this was not the case. But why would she lie in this central question?

According to the official version, the perpetrator fired a second shot at Lisbet Palme. By almost incredible luck, her wounded husband is said to have pulled her with him when he fell, so that the bullet only grazed her back. But was this truly what happened?

No doctor has ever examined this bullet wound, no legal certificate has ever been issued. Therefore, the question has been asked how the courts of law have been able to accept the statement that she has been the victim of a murder attempt. There are even certain strange circumstances concerning her clothing.

Only Lisbet Palme's suede coat with two holes, the entrance and exit of the bullet, has been shown in the press. That picture has been taken at the forensic laboratory in Wiesbaden in Germany, which, on April 23, 1986, issued the following statement:

The perpetrator shot Olof Palme at a distance of 4.0-5.0", and Lisbet Palme at a distance of 2.4-3.4". One of the strange things is that Chief Pathologist Milan Valverius had no chance of examining the coat, before it was sent abroad by the police. When in 1989 Valverius was shown a photostat copy of the photo of the coat, he exclaimed;

"I have never seen this before, this is interesting. I have not seen Olof Palme's coat, in spite of the fact that we pathologists asked the police to let us examine it.



Was even Lisbet Palme shot?



The coat worn by Lisbet when rushing into the hospital



*This untouched picture was first published in **PalmeNytt**, September, 2000*

We were not allowed to see the alleged wound of Lisbet Palme, and we even offered to supply her with a female forensic doctor, but no one showed any interest, which to my mind was very odd. The heads of police were very adamant about it, and insisted that she was not to be disturbed under any circumstances. I thought this was due to confusion within the leadership of the investigation. So, not even today is there any documentation that Lisbet Palme was wounded, and that is a major deficiency in the investigation.”

When Hans Holmér was interrogated by the Edenmankommission on February 1, 1988, he boldly explained;

“The reason why neither the doctors at Sabbatsberg nor the forensic pathologists have examined her was that it was simply forgotten in all the hullabaloo.”

But now, back to Mrs. Palme’s clothes from the night of the murder. When she entered the ambulance at the site of the crime, she was wearing the suede coat with the bullet holes, but when she arrived at Sabbatsberg hospital, she was suddenly wearing an ordinary coat with a hood and a short belt at the back. How is this possible? And why? There are press photographs with text as evidence in both cases.

Both witnesses and police and investigation reports testify that Lisbet Palme left in

the ambulance, and there are pictures of her arrival in both the newspapers, *Aktuell Rapport* and *Göteborgs-Posten* on March 2, 1986. There you can see the police vehicles, Lisbet Palme in front of the hospital, and in the background the ambulance in the emergency entrance. The text says:

“Lisbet Palme arrives at Sabbatsberg hospital right after the ambulance with Olof. She jumps out of the police car which took her to the hospital and runs into the emergency ward”.

(According to the record of press photographs, this picture was taken by press photographer, Ulf Karlsson).

When she came into the hospital, Mrs. Palme is said to have felt a stinging pain in her back, and she therefore asked nurse, Lena Östeman, to have a look.

Östeman then saw what looked like the lash of a whip across the shoulder blades, and even if the wound was slight, she put a compress over the red spot, while Professor Åke Nilzén, physician and married to Olof Palme's sister, Catharina, pulled up the blouse, and dabbed the wound a little. In spite of Lena Östeman's advice, Lisbet Palme refused to have doctors, or anybody else, examine the spot.

Chief Pathologist Milan Valverius continues, “Nine months after the murder, I called Sabbatsberg and talked to Doctor Claes Wallin,



The coat which was presented as evidence



Who are these police officers outside Sabbatsberg Hospital?

who had received Palme. He had never heard of Lisbet Palme's wound but, by chance, Lena Östeman was in. She gave me her story, and I dictated it. But not even this documentation was included in the evidence at the trial against Christer Pettersson. The examination of Lisbet Palme would have been crucial for ascertaining the distance and angle of the shots, etc. You would have been able to determine where the bullet had fallen, and even had this confirmed by marks in the street and walls. It is pure geometry."

(This interview was published on October 18, 1989 in the students' paper, VERTEX.)



Christer Pettersson

In connection with a personal interview with author, Lars Krantz (see page 83), Milan Valverius later explained – after having checked that the tape recorder was turned off – that he did not for a moment believe that Mrs. Palme had been wounded. Instead, he claimed, the holes in her clothing had been made in the police laboratory.

“A DEEP CUT”

The only person who has made a public statement concerning Lisbet Palme's wound is Superintendent Lars Christianson (see page 134) who, in a memo several weeks after the murder, tells the following:

“The nurse in the room showed me Mrs. Palme's suede coat, which had two holes in the back. Mrs. Palme pulled up her blouse, and on her back was a cut about 2-3 millimetres deep across both shoulder blades.”

Superintendent Christianson is now deceased, but his statement must be repudiated as being untrue.

“A cut that deep would bleed a lot”, commented Milan Valverius. “But no doctor at Sabbatsberg ever heard that she had been hurt.”

Neither had the ambulance crew nor Superintendent Gösta Söderström who was the first police officer at the site of the murder. (see page 176)

“While I was at the murder site, nothing indicated that Lisbet Palme had been hurt. On top of that it is totally improbable that a .357 Magnum could have been fired and the bullet penetrated both fur coat and blouse without causing serious damage to body tissue and I honestly doubt whether she has actually been wounded or if this is just another circumstance in this weird case.”

The clothing worn by the Palmes is now kept behind a several-inches-thick steel door in a bunker at SKL in Linköping. A red cloth wardrobe contains the bloodied coat, jacket, and shirt of Olof, and brown coat and T-shirt of Lisbet. (Is this what has earlier been mentioned as a blouse?) The much-discussed bullets are kept in the well-guarded

premises of the weapons technicians in a plastic box with serial number 1459. In any other murder case, SKL would have returned the evidence to the police in the district where the crime was committed, but this is no ordinary case.

Hans Ölvbro explains this as follows:

“There are only seven objects which make up the physical evidence for the murder: five pieces of clothing and two bullets. But technology is advancing, and in a few years we might have access to a new method that permits identification of traces in the clothes. And in that case we want them to be as untouched as possible.”

Mrs. Anna Lisbet Christina Palme (née Beck-Friis): child psychologist, member of, among others, the Swedish Child and Youth Advisory Committee and the International Negotiation Network of the Conflict Resolution Programme of the Carter Center. After the murder, she has been working hard for the rights of children and against sexual abuse of children, and has also set the tone in the Swedish UNICEF committee. In latter years she has received the Order of the Seraphim – the greatest mark of distinction given to any Swede.

But why? And for what?



Hans Ölvbro

FRIGHTENING PARALLELS WITH JFK

All the strange phenomena in the Palme case may seem unique and most confusing. But if we have a closer look at some other important political murders in modern times, the parallels become obvious, and it is easy to discover a pattern. Lately, it has been proved that both Martin Luther King and President Abraham Lincoln were murdered in cunning conspiracies. (See the bibliography at the end of the book). This is also the case with Robert Kennedy, who was murdered in Los Angeles in 1968 by an alleged lone gunman. Many people have testified that Sirhan Sirhan shot Kennedy, but that there were, in fact three marksmen.



Abe Lincoln



John F Kennedy



Robert Kennedy



Lee H Oswald

The autopsy report also shows that Kennedy died of three shot wounds fired from behind him at an angle to the right, in spite of the fact that the intended scapegoat had been standing directly in front of him. At this time, it has been proved almost without any doubt that the assassin was in fact Thane Cesar, his own bodyguard (hired for the day). But what did actually happen is still obscure – exactly as is the case with Olof Palme.



Thane Cesar

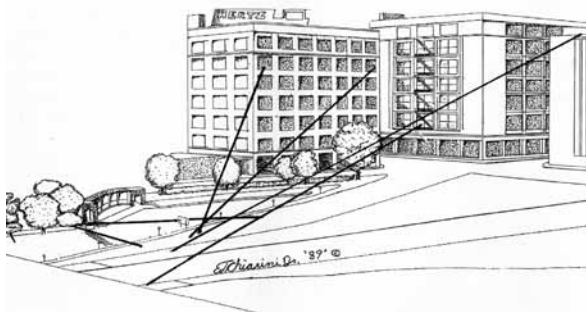
The most spectacular murder of the century is, however, that of President John F. Kennedy in Dealey Plaza in Dallas, Texas, in November 1963. This extremely complicated deed was carried out by three teams of marksmen, consisting of at least six marksmen and their radio operators. Many instances were involved, not totally, but including certain specially chosen key people. Who, and where, is still a mystery.



Martin L King

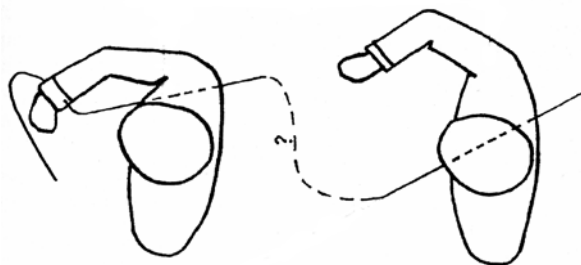
However, it has been proved that what everyone believed to be impossible actually happened: police, investigating authorities, the Warren commission, the mafia and the intelligence services – both civilian and military – and even others, participated in the conspiracy and who, during all these years, have tried to put the blame on USA's equivalent to Christer Pettersson: Lee Harvey Oswald.

For obvious reasons, an enormous black-out campaign has been needed to cover up this truth and this has sometimes had bizarre results. Let us for example compare the reasoning concerning the murder bullets in the two cases.



JFK was hit in triangular fire from at least three places

In Stockholm, the murder bullet was found behind a cement pillar only seven yards from the site of the murder, clinically clean, with neither blood



The incredible trajectory of the Magic Bullet - still valid



Lee Harvey Oswald



His assassin Jack Ruby



Robert Kennedy

not body tissue even if it is claimed to have passed through the body of Olof Palme. You do not need all that much imagination to figure out that this cannot be true. But in these murder cases everything is possible.

In the case of JFK this became obvious when they tried to explain how a single marksman succeeded in causing so much damage to both passengers and vehicle. And all this was accomplished with a rusty old gun with a defective telescopic sight. On top of that the target was moving and there was a large tree between the marksman and the victim.



Arlen Specter

An ambitious prosecutor, Arlen Specter, who has lately been among the possible candidates for the presidency, presented the theory that is still valid today. Since there were only three cartridge cases left by the rifle which was to incriminate the intended scapegoat, this was the number you had to accept. Bullet number one wounded a spectator in the face, bullet number three was a terrible shot which blew away the back of president Kennedy's skull. This left only bullet number two which is now renowned as the Magic Bullet.

This is what the investigators want us to believe:

"The lone looney", Lee Harvey Oswald, fired the fateful bullet from a window on the sixth floor of a school book deposit. This bullet hit Kennedy in the upper part of the back. It then changed direction inside his body, and left by the throat, again changed direction and turned sharply to the right, stopped in midair for about one second before turning to the left at 90 degrees, and burying itself in his back. It then entered the back of Governor John Connolly in the front seat.

After having passed through his body and left approximately by his right nipple, the bullet once again changed direction, penetrated his right wrist and lastly made a



Oswald was murdered inside (!) the HQ

U-turn and buried itself in his left thigh.”

When they arrived at the hospital, this bullet, on its own, jumped out and positioned itself on the floor under the stretcher – completely intact! This Magic Bullet is even

today used as proof that there was no conspiracy behind the assassination.

In connection with the subsequent post mortem (which, in fact, consisted of three separate autopsies – read Best Evidence, by David Lipton) the brain of the President was stolen!

This to hide the truth concerning the number of shots that hit the head. This brain has never been found, and is only one small part of the overwhelming body of evidence that since then has been manipulated, hidden, or destroyed. The real truth is buried in classified archives, and hundreds of the people who have been aware of maybe just a tiny part of the conspiracy are now dead through murder, accidents, suicides, or so-called natural deaths.

We shall see that the same situation is also valid even in Sweden.

But first, a demonstration of the powers behind these crimes, an invisible, but tremendous force, that is still acting in the shadows. As late at October 28, 2003, Aftonbladet wrote the following:

“Oswald alone murdered JFK” – An extensive investigation using modern computer technology carried out by ABC News shows that Lee Harvey Oswald was alone in the murder of John F Kennedy.”

“Our investigation leaves no room for doubt”, explained TV producer Tom Yellin to news agency AP. “It is indisputable.”



*The
Magic
Bullet*

“The Palme unit of the National CID has, in cooperation with the prosecutors, found objective facts which point to Christer Pettersson as suspected for good reason. Therefore the case has once again via the Chief Public Prosecutor been brought to court. The intention is to, once and for all, shed light over this the most important court case of this century. Those who want to prevent this must be considered enemies of the light.

Ingemar Krusell, former assistant Chief of investigation

THE PATSIES

During the insecure time immediately after the murder, Sweden was almost paralysed. Had the country been the victim of a terror attack, or was it a crazy man who had chosen to assassinate the Prime Minister? The grief was intense, and many people felt that they had lost a personal friend. Therefore, everybody was engaged in the case, and only a few days later, about 6,000 tips had been received. This figure soon increased to more than 10,000.

What many people seem to have forgotten is that Christer Pettersson, convicted for the murder, and then released, is not the first or only one accused of the murder. If you could make a line-up of all the alleged murderers, they would take up the space from the crime site in the crossing Sveavägen – Tunnelgatan up the stairs to Malmskillnadsgatan. However, some main suspects have become more noticeable.

Let us begin with the so-called “33-year old”.

VICTOR GUNNARSSON

Not quite two weeks after the outrage, a bomb was detonated. Via an agency, the news was spread that a Swedish man about 30 years of age had been arrested as an accessory to the murder. This was the day before the funeral of Olof Palme, and the arrest was transmitted all over the world, at the same time as the Swedish police was praised for its fast and efficient work.

During the first days following the murder, quite a lot of tips had been received.

Some concerning one and the same person, but vague and without any direct connection to the crime site. It was claimed that the man hated Palme, had bragged about having been trained by the CIA or FBI, and that he owned a weapon that looked like the murder weapon. Another interesting tip about the same man had come from witnesses, Jessica Szipo and Dian von Zeipel, who told about an apparently stressed man

who had come rushing into the Saga cinema in the middle of the picture at 11.45 p.m. Chief Investigator Hans Holmér considered that this so-called Saga man was interesting, because, according to him, ever since the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, murderers of statesmen had a habit of hiding in cinemas (?) (The alleged murderer of JFK, Lee Harvey Oswald, was apprehended in a cinema in Dallas.)

Detective Inspector Börje Wingren was given the task of investigating the incident, and on March 8, the police had carried out a mirror and photo confrontation with the suspected Victor Gunnarsson. However, witnesses from the cinema did not recognize him, and the prosecutor had decided to let him go that same evening. According to Wingren, Diana von Zeipel had said that “without a doubt” the 33-year old was the man she had seen in the cinema.

When he was apprehended the second time, it was because the police wanted to analyze his clothes for traces of gunpowder. In connection with his apprehension, a search was also carried out in his flat on Klövervägen in Hallunda. A rumour that Olof Palme’s murderer had been arrested spread in the police building, and many police officers gathered to have a look at the “murderer”. After six hours of interrogation, he was accused as an accessory to murder, after which lawyer Gunnar Falk was appointed public defence counsel. The Henning Sjöström lawyers’ office in the Juristhuset at the same time liberally handed out information to the press, and as early as the evening of Thursday, a newspaper had identified their client.

However, Victor Gunnarsson claimed to have an alibi for the time of the murder. On the evening of February 28, the friends, Ulrika Brodd, Marita Olsson, and Gunilla Sjögren had gone to the Café Mon Chéri, on Kungsgatan between the Rigoletto and Saga cinemas. Here, they had encountered Gunnarsson, who had claimed that his name was Guy Swanson, a Swedish-speaking American. Gunnarsson said that after that he had visited a cinema, and seen the movie, Rocky IV.

After that, he had eaten a hamburger at McDonald’s on Kungsgatan, where witnesses Ola Lund, Jan Persson, and Stefan Pettersson confirmed that just after 1 o’clock that night, they had talked with a man who spoke English with an American accent, and who claimed to be from Michigan. The man they described was about 30 years old, 6 foot 2 inches tall, with blue eyes, and a heavy beard. He was wearing a green windbreaker, and had a blue wrist-bag. This description fit Victor Gunnarsson perfectly, who had later walked to Hötorget to take the Underground home to Hallunda.

But there was other information that went against the Gunnarsson alibi. According to Chief Investigator Holmér, a female acquaintance had said that, on February 4, 1986, the 33-year old had said that Palme was on a death list, and that “blood was going to be shed in the streets of Stockholm”. (Later, Gunnarsson explained that he had talked



“The 33-year old”

about what would happen, if Sweden were attacked by a superpower. The Prime Minister would, in that case, be one of the first to be liquidated, and blood would be shed in the streets of Stockholm.)

According to another girl friend, Gunnarson often phoned the US Embassy, and spoke in cryptic terms with someone he called the Ambassador (see page 663). She suspected that he was an agent for the CIA or FBI, because he had contacts with a lot of strange people, and spoke English, Finnish, German, and Spanish. He was also said to be a member of the organization, EAP, that was critical of Palme.

THE USELESS WITNESS

Behind the scenes, the police was frantically looking for information that might be used against Gunnarsson. For instance, nine Kurds were secretly taken to the police headquarters. The interrogations were carried out under the supervision of CID head Tommy Lindström (see page 529), who searched for a connection between certain Kurds and Gunnarsson. This was done in a very strange way, with great insecurity regarding the rights of the individual, which was disclosed by Detective Superintendent John Jonsson. Vice County Police Commissioner Gösta Welander (see page 547) was very upset by this and, in a TT interview, thundered that “Jonsson was just out to throw shit at the police”.

At this time, it seemed as if the investigators had located a perfect witness for the prosecution. A French-speaking man from Benin in West Africa – named Abraham Beno in Holmér’s book, *Olof Palme är skjuten* (Olof Palme has been shot) – claimed to have been out in his car during the night of the murder. On Döbelnsgatan, only a few hundred yards from the crime site (see page 56), he had been stopped by a man who seemed to be on the run.

“Drive me anywhere! I will pay you anything”, this man had pleaded.

Beno got frightened and refused, at which the man started screaming racist swearwords at him, after which he disappeared in Johannes cemetery.

The investigators were delighted. Now, a fast breakthrough in the investigation seemed close. The next step was going to Beno’s home to question him. Detective Inspector Börje Wingren insisted that they bring with them a photo taken at the confrontation on March 8, in spite of the fact that the witness thus became “useless”.

In the teaching manual, *Allmän Polislära*, you can read: “A photo confrontation may be carried out only in cases of emergency, for example, if a picture of the suspect is about to be published in the media, and there is no time to arrange a person’s confrontation”.

And further: “A witness who has participated in a photo confrontation is to be considered useless, and should not participate in a subsequent person’s confrontation without special reason, because influence due to the showing of photos can have occurred.” Wingren knew this very well. But the murder of Palme had to be “solved”

at any price.

To the disappointment of the police, the African did not recognize Gunnarsson. Therefore, Wingren quickly decided on another confrontation. Doing things this way is contrary to all rules, but now the cooperative Beno pointed out the 33-year old. A presentation was then quickly arranged with the prosecutor, as Wingren claimed that Beno, with one-hundred percent certainty, had pointed out the apprehended man. In his book,

Holmér described Wingren as a “wonderful colleague”, even if the Detective Inspector at that time was subjected to an investigation for having entered false information in a preliminary report concerning another murder.

On Sunday afternoon, investigator Holmér met Prosecutor K. G. Svensson, and demanded that a warrant of arrest should be issued immediately. But during the time, Svensson had worked on the case himself, and discovered that the police had refrained from informing him about two other witnesses with whom Gunnarsson was to have spoken with at Café Mon Chéri. It turned out that the leading investigators, in fact, had tried to thwart the search for these, in order to subject the suspect to further confrontations – with no less than 74 people. K. G. Svensson could accept only eleven of these, but Hans Holmér renewed his contacts with the Ministry of Justice, after which the Chief Public Prosecutor did something very unusual. He decided to review K. G. Svensson’s resolution.

The result was a mass confrontation with a total of 50 people within four days.

”Many of the testimonials were very fanciful”, the Prosecutor complained. “There



The investigators subjected Gunnarsson (no 6) to a four-day confrontation

were people who had seen something weird on the train to Västerås, others had seen somebody visit Jan Myrdal's mother (see page 466), and so on. Most of them had nothing to do with either Victor Gunnarsson or Olof Palme. It was, in fact, completely ludicrous, crazy!"

Then Svensson decided to act on his own.

"But when I demanded that TT send a police message about the witnesses from Café Mon Chéri, nothing happened. In connection with my repeated request, I was told that an order had been issued to all police officers that nothing might be done without the approval of the Palme room. I got extremely angry and blew my top, as I did not want any Palme room to censure what I did. But now, for the first time I understood that, in reality, I was not in charge of the preliminary investigation."

Instead, his colleague, Bo Lund, could go to the press with a description, and already the following day, the two witnesses came to the police.

"These two guys gave Gunnarsson an alibi that was as close to one hundred percent as you could possibly want."

The court proceedings were intended for March 20. On the preceding day, K. G. Svensson's assistant, Lage Carlström, went to the crime squad of the Stockholm police for a routine run-through of the interrogations that had been held. To his amazement, he found astounding deviations from the information that had been given to the prosecutors at the presentation of the report. Carlström immediately contacted K. G. Svensson, who indignantly phoned the investigators.

However, Hans Holmér did not think that the manipulations of Detective Inspector

Wingren were all that bad, and tried to talk Svensson into continuing as started. But this invitation to judicial murder was not acceptable to the prosecutor, who instead decided to interrogate the witness himself. At this interrogation such astonishing information was given that K. G. Svensson started doubting whether the occurrence on Döbelnsgatan had taken place or not. He was under the impression that the police had consciously deceived the prosecutors, and therefore considered the main witness of the police as worthless. To the annoyance of Holmér, he decided to set Victor Gunnarsson free.

The investigators replied by contacting Chief Prosecutor Claes Zeime, who had just returned from a safari trip to Africa, demanding that K. G. Svensson be dismissed, as he "had not shown the necessary cool". But Zeime let it be known that he had no intention of dismissing Svensson. This made Holmér extremely angry. He summoned a press conference, where he quoted Winston Churchill:

"This is not the end, it is not even the beginning of the end. But, it is the end of the beginning."



Victor Gunnarsson

Head of CID Tommy Lindström (see page 529) agreed with the criticism. As he had it, there could be no questions left when you let a suspect run.

“It is not fair to the suspect, who in that way never becomes exonerated and free”, he said in *Aftonbladet* on May 17, 1986. “And it is not fair to the general public that never gets any answers to its questions, and it is not fair to the police that are prevented from carrying out their job.”

On Friday, April 11, in the new premises for the investigators, but in the specially equipped room, there was not even a chair for prosecutor K. G. Svensson.

“Strangely enough, I was never summoned to the Palme Room. Obviously, Holmér did not want to establish any cooperation. On the other hand, there was a representative of the Ministry of Justice constantly present. Even if it is no scandal, it is disgusting. To say nothing about the presence of Ebbe Carlsson? What the devil is that? He was present there from the very start, until the representatives of Säpo started complaining.”

Now, the fighting between the prosecutors and the leaders of the investigation was a fact, and at the same time as K. G. Svensson discontinued the preliminary investigation in the middle of May, he published a 60-page press release in which he claimed that Victor Gunnarsson had been subjected to a serious violation of justice. Svensson was convinced of the man’s innocence, and described Holmér’s actions as a gross breach of the law.

“It was my own decision to leave the investigation. I told the Chief Public Prosecutor, Magnus Sjöberg, that I would not be responsible for what was going on. The investigation had to be handled by qualified professionals, but instead, it was the worst I had ever encountered, and I have seen a lot! ‘The Palme room has to go, or else I go’, I said to him. What happened shows that I was not even, as I thought, in charge of the preliminary investigation. It was ruled from above.”

“It was completely impossible to cooperate with Hans Holmér, and the investigation was carried out in a blatantly unprofessional way”, K. G. Svensson said on June 30, 1994 in *Expressen*. “It was much more a question of fantasizing about motives than focusing on facts. They should have started from the crime site, but they did not do that.”

“And the police effort was far too large. I have heard many examples how people finally got fed up when they were visited about the same thing time and time again.”

Naturally, Holmér’s impression was different. According to him, everything worked perfectly.

But that was not enough. After a while the prosecutors started suspecting that the room they had been given was bugged. K. G. Svensson had at least four certain indications that the prosecutors had been listened in to. His successor, Anders Helin, later accused Hans Holmér for this encroachment.

“That is complete idiocy”, Holmér answered in the *Aktuellt* programme on TV. “In this way, Anders Helin has given persecution mania a face.”

SHOT IN THE HEAD

According to the author, nothing indicates that Victor Gunnarsson shot Olof Palme. But he might possibly have known that it was going to happen (see page). In spite of his being set free, the Palme Group did not completely remove the cause from the cause list, and during five months in 1987, bugging was carried out. According to a police officer connected to the investigation, they hoped until the very last that he would lead them to the people who had initiated the murder. However, they waited in vain, even if Victor Gunnarsson confirmed the suspicions when he, during a slander court case against the paper, *Arbetet*, suddenly cried out at the judge,

“But why are you hounding me, I am just at the periphery of the organization that murdered Palme!”

Not until 1989 in connection with the county court sentence against Christer Pettersson (see page 293) was Victor Gunnarsson written off the case. This was ordered by the Chief Public Prosecutor, and Gunnarsson was simultaneously granted a compensation of about 100,000 Kronor for detention. On the other hand, they turned down his application for compensation, because he had been exposed with both name and picture in the press, and because he felt mentally broken down, due to the uproar, terror, and anonymous threats he had received against himself and his family. His entire life had been smashed and, in spite of the compensation, he never felt completely cleared.

“I lost my job and had to leave my flat”, he said in *Expressen* in February, 1990. “The hatred was too much, and finally, I was forced to run away to another country. My new home was Salisbury in North Carolina.”

However, the story about Victor Gunnarsson was not finished yet. On the evening of December 3, 1993, he had had dinner with his new girlfriend, Kay Welden, and her mother, Catherine Miller. The following day, a neighbour noted that Gunnarsson’s door at 910 Lakeport Drive was ajar. The flat was empty, but his outer clothes were still there, even if it was cold outside. When the neighbour discovered that Gunnarsson’s big Ford Lincoln was left in the parking lot, he called the police. Disappearances are usual in the USA, and the police did not use a lot of energy on examining the case. A week later, Catherine Miller was found murdered

in her kitchen, shot in the head with a small-bore gun. The Salisbury sheriff, Bob Martin, stated that she had been murdered on December 8.

“I don’t understand this at all. She was a quiet, sweet old lady”, a shocked neighbour said in a local paper. In the States, funerals are often preceded by visits to the funeral home, where the coffin is on display. But Victor Gunnarsson never turned up, even if he was a close friend of the family. On December 22, Interpol was informed about the case that was immediately



Kay Welden

transferred to the Palme Group. But nothing happened, and Gunnarsson's father feared the worst.

"Victor may have been removed by somebody who wanted to shut him up."

On Friday, January 7, 1994, more than a month after the disappearance, his fears were confirmed. The Watauga County area is located at a high altitude with cold winters, and it was a sheer coincidence that the body was found. The naked body was covered with snow, and only the feet were visible. Salisbury where Gunnarsson lived is about two hours in a car away, and it therefore took some time before his disappearance was linked to the discovery. A ring with the initials, RMR (?), and a very special watch convinced the investigators that Gunnarsson was the man they had found. According to the investigators, he had been forced into the trunk of the car of his assassin, bound and gagged with tape. After a long drive in the cold of December, he had then been dragged into the forest, and shot in the head with two .22 caliber bullets.

Only a few days later suspicions were aimed at a police officer from Salisbury, named Claxtone Underwood, who had himself worked as a murder investigator. It was known that Underwood had earlier had a complicated relation with Kay Welden, who had repeatedly and in vain tried to finish with him. Claxtone Underwood was even suspected of the murder of Kay Welden's mother, and was taken into custody in October 1995 after an extensive investigation. In July 1997, in spite of his denial, he was sentenced to life plus 40 years for kidnapping and murder.

"I am completely innocent", he claims even today. "The evidence against me was planted."

Was Gunnarsson the victim of a crime of passion – or was he silenced for other reasons? One startling explanation to his murder could be as follows:

According to the EIR magazine, Gunnarsson had been very outspoken in the American press on September 1, 1993. Here, he had claimed that the Swedish police had



The arrested Underwood



The site where the body was found

questioned him about the death of Palme – one week before the murder of the Prime Minister! Gunnarsson had furthermore maintained his innocence, and claimed that he had been chosen as a scapegoat for a murderer whose identity had been known by the police from the very beginning.

How is this possible? And was it only a coincidence that head of investigations Hans Ölvebro visited the USA at the time when Gunnarsson's body was found? Officially Ölvebro was there for the FBI to aid him in making up a so-called perpetrator profile (see page).

PARTIYA KARKEREN KURDISTAN (PKK)

We have now come to the next main lead. The last concrete threat against Prime Minister Olof Palme before his murder, according to Dagens Nyheter, had arrived in August, 1985, from the Kurdish organization, Partiya Karkeren Kurdistan (PKK).

One of the PKK experts of the police claimed that “PKK declared war on Sweden already in January 1984, when the leader of the organization in Damascus, Abdullah Öcalan, planned to move his headquarters to Sweden. His wife, Kesire, had received a residence permit in 1981 but, on January 19, Öcalan himself had his application turned down, and from that day on, the threat against Sweden escalated, until it culminated in the brutal murder of Olof Palme.

(For readers interested in studying this lead in detail, I recommend the book by Gunnar Wall, Mörkläggnings - Statsmakten och Palmemordet, and Inuti labyrinten by the Poutiainen brothers.)

It all began about 18 months before the murder of the Prime Minister. On June 20, 1984, the Kurd, Enver “Ali” Ata had been shot to death on Stora Torget in Uppsala. According to the Swedish security police Säpo, the motive could be traced to the PKK. and the murderer, Zülküf / Sevdet Kilinc got a lifetime sentence by the county court in Uppsala. This caused great uproar, and twelve members of the PKK were taken into custody by Säpo, supported by the Aliens Act.

After months of negotiations in the Stockholm county court, in which P. G. Näss of Säpo appeared on behalf of the police, on December 10, 1984, the government published a remarkable decision: Based on the murder and the other activities of the party, it was classed as a terrorist organization. Nine of the twelve accused were sentenced to deportation, but, because they could not be sent back to their native Turkey without risking political persecution, the government realized that the



Expressen about PKK in August 1985

sentence could not be executed. So, instead, the men were forbidden to leave the municipality where they lived, with the obligation to report to the police three times a week.

WEDDING BECOMES MURDER

In August, 1985, Säpo bugged an alleged PKK leader in Cologne. He was talking with a Kurd in Sweden, named Ismet Celepli, among other things mentioning “noruz” which means New Year or wedding. This expression was translated by the Säpo to “murder”, and they soon came to the conclusion that the Kurds had been talking about the future murder of Olof Palme. The talks were held mainly in Turkish and, according to the interpreters of Säpo, very strange and cryptic.

“That is because the recordings have been doctored and cut to bits”, Ismet Celepli defended himself, when the so-called Wedding-talks ended up in the press. “Many of the most important parts have simply been erased.”

This was confirmed on New Year’s Eve, 1988, when Svenska Dagbladet revealed that Säpo had manipulated the tapes:

“The typed-out versions published by Dagens Nyheter, and in Hans Holmér’s book, Olof Palme är skjuten (Olof Palme has been shot), last autumn are not complete. They provide a distorted impression of the phone talks between the PKK sympathizers. The tapes have been cut, and important parts providing another picture of the meaning of the conversations have been removed. In their manipulated version, the talks clearly hint at the murder of Olof Palme”. Furthermore, you could read: “The original tapes have not been found. It is probable that they have been destroyed, so as not to reveal the cutting.”

(According to other information, the original tapes were destroyed in connection with the investigation that was to be carried out by Säpo investigator, Ambassador Carl Lidbom. Please do not hesitate to study the activities of Lidbom yourself.)

In spite of this sensational disclosure, no eyebrows were raised in the government or the Riksdag, and nobody demanded that a thorough investigation of the case be carried out. Instead a reference was made to the



The Kurds are fighting to get a country of their own

investigation carried out by County Governor Gösta Gunnarsson concerning the threats against Palme before the murder. But this had made “no observations which caused suspicion of manipulation”. In a way, though, the wedding talks became the starting point of what was later known as the Ebbe Carlsson affair.

The campaign continued and, at the end of October, 1985, Olof Palme received a threatening letter from Cologne. The letter writer demanded that he should annul the terrorist brand on the nine members of the PKK. If not, “you will bathe in the bloody revenge of our people”. The letter was dated October 11 and signed Sinain Hüssein. It later turned out that nobody with that name existed.

It should be mentioned here that it was head of section at the Säpo anti-terrorist department, Alf Karlsson (see page 724), who had started the Säpo campaign against the Kurdish organization. He was the one who had compiled the material on which the government had branded the PKK as terrorists. It was Alf Karlsson who had received and ignored several murder threats (see page 376) against the Prime Minister before the murder, and it was even he who was on duty for the bodyguard unit during the night of the murder. Was it just a coincidence that this Karlsson appeared, like jack-in-the-box?

It is obvious that Säpo had been lurking in the shadows the whole time to make their move. Even the violence continued and, on Saturday November 2, 1985, Cetin “Semir” Güngör was murdered at a party in Medborgarhuset in Stockholm. Afterwards the murderer, Nuri Candemir tried to escape by jumping out through a window on the second floor. The PKK was also officially blamed for this murder.

“For a long time, Säpo has called our liberation fight terrorism. But the Swedish government did not start believing in Säpo, until a secret agreement was made with the Turkish state to provide ASEA with a gigantic order”, Kurdish lawyer, Huseyin Yildirim, claimed in *Internationalen* no 23, 1988. “It was a clear case of bartering.”

To the Turkish government, it was important to brand the PKK as a terrorist organization, and as long as Sweden supported Kurds who fought for an independent Kurdistan and gave them asylum, the Swedes were not going to get the huge order. Sweden was the only country in Europe that chose to brand the PKK, and the government decision was greeted with great glee by the Turkish regime. Even countries that by tradition have a very restrictive opinion of radical parties at this time recognized the PKK as a legitimate political organization.

The contract between ASEA and the Turkish state concerned the building up of rolling stock, stations, and rails for the new tram system in Istanbul. The deal was handled by ABB Traction, and amounted to 2,600,000,000 Kronor. The building of trams, etc., was soon sanctioned by Sweden, and no less than Minister of Communications Sven Hultström travelled down to turn the first sod at the inauguration.

Many things also indicate that the deal had been preceded by



Huseyin Yildirim

Sweden withdrawing its report in December 1985 to the European Council concerning Turkey's violations of the human rights.

HANDCUFFED CHILDREN

On March 8, 1986, about one week after the murder of Palme, five of the leading intellectuals gathered to discuss the murder. The deliberations of Nils Bejerot, Anders Ehnmarak, Jan Guillou, Carl Henrik Svensted, and Jan Myrdal were published later that month in FiB Kulturfront. Jan Guillou presented a theory about a so-called public administrations murder, that is to say, that some grouping within the state itself was involved.

"If it is a Swedish murder, the security police will cover it up within a month or so, by deporting a number of Kurds with reference to one thing or another and, via Expressen and Svenska Dagbladet, spread rumours that the deportation was probably connected to the murder. That solves the problem halfway."

The amazing thing about this statement is that it is an almost exact description of what was to become known as Operation Alfa about six months later. Does this indicate that there are, in fact, leads into the very State? Was the zeal of Säpo and Hans Holmér to chase Kurds with a blowlamp on very loose grounds, in fact, one way of covering up the murder? More about this later.

Already on the very first day after the murder, some Kurdish families had been subjected to raids in their homes, and ten days later, Säpo started bugging members of the PKK. The first of a long row of illegal bugging operations was then carried out in the home of a Kurd in Haninge south of Stockholm. In some cases later on in the investigation, these operations were done with the aid of experts from the American intelligence service CIA, such as, for example, when they installed a "bug" in the leg of a bed in the flat of one Kurd on Fridhemsgatan. (Read the book, *Mörkläggningen*, by Gunnar Wall.)

"What was then done by the leaders of the police was to establish their own conspiracy aimed at a defenceless and exposed group that was easy to attack, and branded as terrorists in both Sweden and Turkey", commented Jörn Svensson (see page 20), member of the Edenmankommission.

"This was done in a very conscious way, and that it was ruled by the security police was proved by, for instance, the leading investigators spreading false information to the general public and the mass media concerning the murder weapon, and about the bullets that had been found at the murder site (see page 231).

However, the police investigation shows that Hans Holmér



Jan Guillou

did not seriously start becoming interested in this lead until May 13. On this day, he was visited by a Finnish jailbird, called Seppo A., who told him that he, two weeks before the murder, had delivered two Magnum revolvers to a drug dealer and PKK sympathizer in Sollentuna. Now Holmér's interest had been aroused, and during the summer he collected circumstantial evidence.

The investigation continued, and in December, 1986, about 150 policemen were busy looking into the PKK lead. Most of these people were from the security police. The curiosity of the general public was also great, and during the late autumn, Holmér appeared on the *Magasinet* TV programme on December 9, 1986, to which he arrived surrounded by members of the Baseball Gang (see page 416). For 45 minutes, he was then allowed to sit there speculating freely without one critical question being asked by the journalists.

Former Palme Prosecutor K. G. Svensson was aghast over this development.

"When I saw him sitting at a press conference, claiming that it was 95 percent sure that the PKK lead was the correct one, I laughed, and said that 0.95 percent might be correct. It was sheer fantasy. You might say mythomaniacal."

On December 10, 1986, Chief Public Prosecutor Claes Zeime declared in a newspaper interview that the police were far too optimistic about their information. He preferred to call it disinformation.

Two days later, two Kurds had a fight at the Stampen restaurant in Gamla Stan.

During the subsequent chase, one of them opened fire at the police. This intermezzo gave Holmér the free chance he had been longing for, and the following day, a raid was carried out at the homes of some Kurds and in a Kurdish book-café. A bag with a white powder was confiscated, and Kurds were apprehended – suspected of a drug offence. However, the powder turned out to be hair remover.

But from then on all means at their disposal were permitted, and the investigators seemed to do whatever they pleased without bothering about trifles, such as the law of the land. Total surveillance, inflammatory campaigns, and nightly phone terror were parts of their working methods. Criminal surveillance methods, such as illegal bugging, had no consequences. The same applied to the frequent house raids carried out with no prosecutor order and causeless apprehension, when whole families with small children were taken away in handcuffs. The murderer of Olof Palme ought to be one of these, and in that way, the murder case would be solved, exactly as Jan Guillou had predicted.

In a newspaper interview, Hans Holmér told about his tactics:

"The intention of this operation is not only to obtain information, but also to frighten and chase these people together in the hope that somebody will squeal, that someone desperate or paralysed by the police surveillance, says something, just to be left alone."

These were not the only strange working methods used. Säpo paid 2,000 Kronor to an informer for a tip pointing to a man called "Kurd B" as the murderer. However, it soon turned out that the informer had got the name of Kurd B from fortune-telling cards.

“It is embarrassing – sometimes things can go wrong”, commented head of Säpo, Sune Sandström.

“The Swedish police have caused me to lose everything”, a very upset Kurd B later complained.

OPERATION ALFA

Due to disagreements within the leadership of the investigation, the really big action did not take place until the beginning of 1987, and one grey winter’s morning, on January 20, Operation Alfa was initiated, when the largest action in the history of Swedish police, about 300 police officers, under dramatic circumstances apprehended 26 Kurds in one fell swoop. They were suspected not only of the Palme murder, but also of being accessories to the murder in Medborgarhuset (see page 276). What they had apparently forgotten was, that the perpetrator of this murder had already been apprehended and sentenced.

To nobody’s surprise the result of Operation Alfa was nil. But this did not prevent Holmér from increasing the number of people apprehended to 200. However, within the prosecutor authority and the government, this action was considered much too spectacular and the prosecutors put an end to it at Kurd number sixty-nine.

“We don’t want any Chilean football stadium here”, commented prosecutor Solveig Riberdahl.

The situation following this operation resulted in a breakdown in the relation between the police and the prosecutors and, on March 5, 1987, Hans Holmér resigned as a county police commissioner, as he did not consider himself trusted.

“No police work is being carried out the way I think it should”, he said to Dagens Nyheter on March 6, 1987. “I don’t want to remain and authorize what is going on. I won’t be part of this any more.”

Now the investigation was reorganized, so that the responsibility for the preliminary investigation was moved to the chief public prosecutors office, while the police board took over the leadership of the investigation.

In practice, this



Operation Alfa was a huge failure for the police

reorganization implied that Assistant Chief Public Prosecutor Axel Morath and Head of Department at the police board, Ulf Karlsson, took over the leadership. The investigation now even included Head of Department Jörgen Almlad and Prosecutor Anders Helin as head of the preliminary investigation. Hans Holmér was given a position tucked away in a corner, without any operative responsibility and, within the Säpo, a special work group was formed to continue the investigation of the PKK lead, headed by Walter Kegö.

The government had thus had its protective hand over Hans Holmér, and had even proposed changes in the law in order to legalize some of his transgressions, after the fact.

The reason for his dismissal was said to be his obsessed hunt of Kurds, but later on the government secretly gave him back this very same task. But was this really what he was doing? At the end of the 1980s, similar questions caused him to be summoned to an interrogation concerning his role in the Palme murder and its investigation.

“When I returned from Vienna, I was contacted by Assistant Chief Public Prosecutor Axel Morath who said that he was going to summon me to an questioning. He wanted to learn what I really knew about the PKK lead”, Holmér told Expressen. ‘That does not have to be as an interrogation’, I said and instead proposed that we could meet and talk about it. But he refused. It had to be regular police interrogations on five different occasions. There was a tape recorder going the whole time, and a silly prosecutor and some silly police officers who interrogated me. Several times during these interrogations, I demanded that the interrogations be interrupted, so that we could start talking instead.”

“Was this going on among a lot of suspected criminals at the Stockholm police headquarters?” asked the reporter.

“Yes, it was in an ordinary interrogation room, and it sure was bloody degrading. Not only for me, but for the entire police force.”

“What had happened if you had not appeared voluntarily at these interrogations?”

“I would probably have been fetched in a squad car.”

Let us go back to 1987. The investigation work had continued in strange forms. In a memo dated December 4, Detective Inspector Jerker Söderblom wrote: “In September 1987, the group was given the task by Head of Department P. G. Näss to carry out a limited examination of section E Sveavägen in the preliminary investigation of the Palme murder. The directives were to try to find out whether there was anything in this section pointing to the murder having been committed by the Turkish organization PKK or not.”

“After we have gone through the testimonies by witnesses, and after we ourselves have carried out new questionings and reconstructions, we have found nothing that points towards the murder having been committed by Kurds or not. However, we mean that we have found signs that the murder was most probably carried out in an organized way with the participation of several people.”

“The people who have been observed in connection with the murder site are of foreign origin. From the testimonies, you can directly or indirectly conclude that the people originate from an area limited to the east by Iran, to the west by Morocco, and to the north by Bulgaria.”

During the proceedings at the court of appeal against Christer Pettersson (see page 294), Jerker Söderblom later had to admit that the memo had been written to provoke increased resources for the PKK lead. In the court of appeal, he defended himself:

“I think you can deduce almost anything you like, if you go into this material and look – if you are not unbiased.”

One question asked by all Kurds at the same time was:

“Why would we murder the only and best international friend we had in the whole world?”

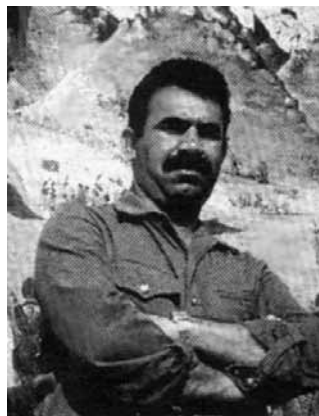
“To us Olof Palme was a martyr, and a man whom we respected very much”, said the leader of the organization, Abdullah Öcalan, in Aftonbladet on December 17, 1998.

“That abominable murder was part of a conspiracy aimed at the ones who tried to effect a peaceful solution, and who could do that from an independent basis with no alliances. Olof Palme was a true friend of the Kurdish people, who did not let himself be ensnared by the people who wanted to make Sweden a member of NATO.”

Abdullah Öcalan had lived for 19 years in exile, and personified what the Turkish government considered their main enemy, responsible for the deaths of 5,000 Turkish police and military officers. Great efforts were made to apprehend him, and on October 19, 1998, he was forced to flee from his base in Damascus, after Syria had broken off relations with the PKK after Turkey was threatened with war. The following day, he arrived in Russia, where they had preliminarily promised him asylum. But the Russians changed their minds, and soon Öcalan was seen on board an Aeroflot plane at the airport of Rome. His flight continued all over Europe, and two weeks later, he was denied a landing permit in the Netherlands and Switzerland.

After that he is thought to have hidden on the island of Corfu, before he arrived in Kenya in the greatest secrecy, and was given a sanctuary at the Greek Embassy in the suburb of Nairobi, Muthaiga.

But on February 15, his time in liberty was forever over. According to the papers in Kenya, the leader of PKK left the Embassy in order to try to reach the airport, when his car was run off the road. This operation was carried out by Kenyan and Turkish security people, said the Turkish paper, *Hürriyet*. According to experts questioned, this action was a typical CIA operation, and soon shocking pictures were transmitted all over the world, in which Öcalan



Abdullah Öcalan, leader of PKK

was sitting, tied up on board a private plane on its way to Turkey. His hands were fettered and his eyes covered by tape. The plane landed during the night in Bandırma, after which Öcalan was taken to a prison on an island in the Sea of Marmora.

The news spread like wildfire.

Three lawyers from the Netherlands and Germany hurried to his aid. However, they were stopped by the Turkish security police when they arrived in Istanbul, and their passports and tickets confiscated.

Not even the Dutch consul was allowed to meet them in spite of his diplomatic status. The head of PKK was not to have one single chance.

The court case was also somewhat of a farce, and even if few people had believed that Turkey would dare – due to its fear of international complications – Abdullah Öcalan was sentenced to death on June 29, 1999. In October, 2002, this sentence was changed to lifetime imprisonment on the island of İmralı outside Istanbul.

One strange detail: Former Ambassador Carl Lidbom, who had figured on different occasions in connection with the murder of Palme (see page), was appointed observer at the legal proceedings against the leader of the PKK.



The captured Öcalan on board the plane

CHRISTER PETTERSSON

In August, 1988, the police and prosecutors had decided to concentrate the investigation work to the area around Sveavägen and the Grand cinema, which the Prime Minister had visited. Earlier leads had led nowhere, and the police was now desperately looking for a new perpetrator. Soon, a new name would forever be connected to the murder of Olof Palme: Christer Pettersson.

Drug pusher and part owner of the Oxen gambling joint, Sigge Cedergren, was a man from the underworld well known by the police. The first interrogation with Cedergren had been held as early as March 19, 1986, when he had told how his car had been blocked close to the murder site (see page 76). But in October, 1988, he wanted to deliver new information. He had then read about the so-called Grand man (see page 59), and



Christer Pettersson

thought that the description fit an acquaintance of his, Christer Pettersson.

Murder investigator, Thure Nässén, and his colleague, Ingvar Kjellvås, thought the tip sounded interesting, and started investigating it. In time, the suspicions grew, and in December, 1988, the entire investigation team was working on this lead. Two tips received in April confirmed that Pettersson looked like the Phantom picture, and a police officer with the signature A. I., Superintendent Arne Irvell, had noted with a red ballpoint pen: “P. height 190?, dangerous psych-op. Good type” and “the bayonet murderer, P., is interesting as a type concerning the Shadow. Psychopath”.

On the morning of December 14, 1988, two police officers fetched Pettersson from his flat in the suburb of Rotebro. Conveniently, the media had received a tip, and were on the spot, when he was taken to police HQ for interrogation. At the same time, he was advised that he was suspected of murder – but he denied having committed any crime.

Until then, the investigators had hardly anything on him. He had been heard twice before, in May, 1986 and on April 23, 1987, but as a suspect – partly if he had visited the Oxen gambling club close to the murder site, and partly as an alibi for a comrade.

The same night as the apprehension, the prosecutors received Lisbet Palme in secret, the reason being to show her a newly made police video from a confrontation.

This unofficial meeting took place in the offices of the Chief Public Prosecutor with only Heads of Department Jörgen Almblad and Solveig Riberdahl present. However, this had been preceded by some gross violations of the rules.

According to the son, Mårten Palme, Prosecutor Almblad had already by the change of the month September to October told his mother that a Yugoslavian, a smuggler and alcoholic from Sollentuna, was under suspicion. On April 17, 1994, the radio programme, Sveriges Allehanda, disclosed in detail how Jörgen Almblad – before the confrontation – had phoned Mrs. Lisbet Palme to inform her.

As a prerequisite for her participation, Lisbet Palme had stated that Pettersson’s defence lawyers, Arne Liljeros and Chief Public Prosecutor Anders Helin were not to be present. Her motivation was that another lawyer had been disturbing during an earlier confrontation.

(When you check the report from this occasion, it turns out that this lawyer never uttered a word). Contrary to all routines, the interrogation was not



Christer Pettersson was apprehended in Rotebro



Mårten Palme at once noticed Pettersson's shoes (no 3). (No 6 is Sonny Björk, see page) to be taped, and Prosecutors Almblad and Riberdahl had to sit behind Mrs. Palme, and could therefore not observe her reactions.

At the confrontation, Lisbet Palme was shown twelve men, eleven athletic and correctly dressed with dark shoes, one in worn clothes, beginning paunch, and a face ravaged by booze. Her first comment was:

"It is easy to see who is an alcoholic. He fits my description."

According to Lisbet Palme, the police did not suspect anyone on unfounded grounds, and as Pettersson had killed someone earlier, the case was settled. The result was that he was apprehended on December 26.

Not until they wrote a memo, dated January 26, 1989, did Jörgen Almblad and Solveig Riberdahl report the confrontation. That means that the prosecutors had taken 44 days to write the following memo:[Editor's Note: Is the above photo the one described in the memo?]

"Jan. 26, 1989. Memo concerning confrontation with Lisbet Palme on Dec. 14, 1988 at 6.00 p.m. at the offices of the public prosecutors."

A video tape, "No. 533 Olof Palme", was shown to Lisbet Palme. After she had seen the initial pictures where all participants in the confrontation are lined up, she says that it is easy to see who is an alcoholic. That is Number 8, she continues, but that is not all. When Lisbet Palme has seen the entire tape, she says that, yes, it is Number 8, he fits my description, the shape of his face, eyes and his scary looks. She added that Numbers 9 and 11 also have traits that fit her description, but not like Number 8, and they do not have the scary looks of Number 8 (the photo above is from another occasion).

After a break, Lisbet Palme watches the sequence with Number 8 once more. Her impression is not changed. Number 8 was the perpetrator. She also pointed out that the

perpetrator did not have a moustache, according to what she remembered.

Even the son, Mårten Palme, pointed out Christer Pettersson after some uncertainty. He seemed to remember the shoes of the Grand man, and his first thought now was:

“I’ll be damned, he is also wearing light shoes!” Mårten also thought that Pettersson was “best, it was in some way the shape of the face, the mouth and the eyes”.

The following day, Prosecutor Jörgen Almlad expressed himself on the *Aktuellt* programme on TV1.

“You can say that this is a lead that is the result of detective work carried out in a professional and classical way.”

(However, this confrontation has now become a horrifying example, and has even been used in the training of the Danish police force as an object-lesson in how you should absolutely not do things.) Lecturer Sven Åke Christianson at the Institute of Psychology at Stockholm University as an experiment showed this confrontation video to 99 American students. When they had seen the reconstruction pictures in the Swedish press, had been told that the suspect had a peculiar way of moving, and that he was an alcoholic, 74 percent pointed out Pettersson.)

From then on, evidence sort of started producing itself. Errors piled up when the media, happily cheered by the police and prosecutors, started chasing the new favorite patsy. Christer Pettersson was the perfect murderer, who had been picked out when the prior PKK lead had been exhausted – an addict and a insignificant gangster who did not cause any political complications. He even looked like a crook, and that was important, so that he could be branded in the media, was criminally tainted, had once before killed a human being with a bayonet, and after that used almost the same escape route as the murderer of the Prime Minister. With Pettersson safely behind bars, it would be simple to declare the Palme case solved. All the unpleasant information about police involvement could once and for all be swept under the carpet.

A KILLER – NOT A MURDERER

Legal proceedings were started against Carl Gustaf Christer Pettersson on April 5, 1989, when he was accused of murder of the Prime Minister and attempted murder of Lisbet Palme. The leaks to the press had been extensive, and when the 3,000-page preliminary investigation was made public on May 29, it was difficult to find any grave details against Pettersson that had not already been published by the media.

After this, the court case was initiated on June 5. With a great number of security officers, permits were demanded for everybody, and radio transmissions were arranged directly from the court room. Chief Public Prosecutor Anders Helin



Lawyer Lars Ekman

assisted by Jörgen Almlad brought in the indictment, and Pettersson was defended by lawyers Arne Liljeros and Lars Ekman.

“What is the probability that Christer Pettersson will be convicted?” asked Expressen.

“About 100 percent”, answered Jörgen Almlad.

Tape recordings and even direct transmissions were permitted, if the present witness did not expressly oppose it. However, the transmissions occurred with a certain time interval, because there needed to be the possibility of erasing sensitive names and replacing them with a piping sound.

So the proceedings started in a very small and tightly crowded courtroom.

“I am a killer, but I am not a murderer”, were Christer Pettersson’s dramatic first words. “I have not committed this heinous crime.”

After that he claimed that he had always been an admirer of Olof Palme as the greatest Swedish statesman ever. From the very beginning Pettersson had claimed that he had an alibi for the night of the murder: After having left the Oxen gambling joint on Oxtorgsgatan in central Stockholm, he had taken the commuter train to Rotebro, departing at 10.45 or possibly 11.15 p.m. He then fell asleep on the train, and did not wake up until they were in Märsta, where he took the return train home to Rotebro. Christer said that he returned home just before midnight, which, according to Pettersson, could be corroborated by his pal, Ulf Spinnars, who had been at his home. Christer Pettersson stuck to his first version, and could not at any time be convinced of lies or contradictions. He was even given an alibi by witness, Algot Åsell, who had seen him on the station in Märsta.

However, Petterson’s friend, Ulf Spinnars, claimed that the police had tried to bribe him to change the time the suspect had arrived home to 00.15. If so, Pettersson would in theory have been able to commit the murder. Prosecutor Anders Helin asked the friend:

“How was it, I thought you said that you tried to say that the police had wanted to talk you into saying something. Was that right?”

“Yes, at the first hearing, in November. Yes, and the second, third, something like that.”

“In November, 1988?”

“Mm.”

“Yes, but what did they say to you?” asked Helin.

“Fifty million, fifty million!”

“Fifty million, did they say that?”

“Yes, twice. I swear.”

“Twice, fifty million. Well, what did they mean by that?”

“They were sitting there enticing me.”



Christer Pettersson

"So they were enticing you with money, well. And you think that that made you give false information, is that so?"

"Of course, I had some strange thoughts."

"Well, well, could you elaborate on that?"

"No, I can't, I felt funny."

Another of the acquaintances of the suspect was drug dealer and gambling joint owner, Sigge Cedergren, whose illegal business even included dealing in arms but on a small scale. Therefore he was of great interest to the investigators as a possible deliverer of the murder weapon. He had earlier lent out a Smith & Wesson .357 Magnum to Christer Pettersson's friend, Harri Miekkalinna, who later appeared in connection with the so-called Bomb man (see page 300).

However, a forensic examination had proved that the shot that killed Olof Palme had not been fired with that weapon. But, according to Expressen on December 29, 1988 and Aftonbladet on December 30, 1988, the police thought that the reason why the forensic technicians had not been able to connect the weapon to the murder was that Christer Pettersson had changed the barrel after the outrage. When this statement did not work, the theory was launched that Cedergren had had yet another gun (Aftonbladet, December 29, 1988).

01 Polisdistrikt	02 Arbetsenhet
RIKSKRIMINALEN	RK-A2
03 Handläggare (protokollförare)	
Krkorn Ingemar Krusell	
04 Undersökningsledare	
Bitr. riksåkl. Axel Morath	

FÖRUNDERSÖKNINGS-

☒ PROTOKOLL

Åklagarmyndighetens stempel

☐ ANTECKNINGAR

05 Datum
1989-04-28

06 SOA nr
RA - AD 99/87

07 Polisens dnr (vid flera dnr understryks målsnr)			
K 23.037 - 1986 (Stockholms polisdistrikt)			
08 Se brotts- företeckning			
09 Brott			
Mord (och försök till mord)			
10 Skyndsam handläggning		11 Bestag	
<input type="checkbox"/> Måltarmål <input type="checkbox"/> Annat fortvinsmål		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ja <input type="checkbox"/> Nej	
12 Skadeståndsvrskande		14 Underattelse om utredningen enligt RB 23: 18	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ja, se sid. bil nr <input type="checkbox"/> Nej		datum <input type="checkbox"/> Talan önskas ford av åklagaren	
13 Forsvarare (även önskemål om offentlig försvarare)			
Advokat Arne Liljero, Stockholm (med bitr. av advokat Lars Ekman, Uppsala)			
15 Misstänkta och andra horda personer (efter namn och alla förmän, främmande nationalitet)		16 Personnummer	
Redovisningshandlingar (företecknade med hänvisning till sida/bilaga)		17 Per- son- blad sida bil	
Åtgärder m.m.		18 I sak sida nr	
19 Underrättelse om utredningen enligt RB 23: 18		datum <input type="checkbox"/> erinran annan redov sid bil	
PETTERSSON, Carl Gustaf Christer		470423-1093 (Se protokoll I)	

The indicted Christer Pettersson was accused of murder and attempted murder

The dance around the arms owned by Cedergren continued. Among other things they at one time made him say that he had had another Magnum revolver which had disappeared. But the gambling joint owner turned out to be a lousy witness for the prosecution, and in court revoked his so-called admission. Prosecutor Jörgen Almblad was visibly annoyed that the interrogation had ended in a fiasco.

Another witness was called, Roger Östlund, and one of Christer Pettersson's pals from jail. The first time he was interrogated was five days after the murder at the general prison. Then he had not remembered anything, and had claimed that he was completely beside himself from booze and drugs. The next time he was questioned was more than eight months later. The police were trying to make him say that he had been in the foyer of the Grand cinema to make a phone call, and had then observed the so-called Grand man outside the doors as Christer Pettersson.

The fact was that narcotics policemen during the night of the murder had bugged the phone of Sigge Cedergren, and the bugging tape revealed that somebody called Roger had phoned Sigge from a cinema just before the murder. Cedergren had a brother named Roger, but after seven interrogations, Detective Inspector Thure Nässén had succeeded in making the drunkard say that he had seen Pettersson at the Grand cinema at 11.10 p.m., ten minutes before the murder. Only one thing was wrong: six witnesses had seen Roger turn up at the Grand at 11.30 p.m. or later.

Further details turned up that indicated that the police had tried to influence witnesses. For one thing the police had invited Roger Östlund to a hotel before a planned meeting with Christer Pettersson, possibly to train him as a witness. But the visit to the hotel did not turn out quite the way the police had expected. Roger started a drug party of his own and for this reason the direct confrontation did not take place until April 5, only a few hours before the prosecutors decided to indict Pettersson.

The participants included Defence Lawyer Arne Liljeros, Prosecutor Jörgen Almblad, and some police officers who video-filmed the whole thing.

One thing was certain, they wanted to ensure the testimony before legal proceedings were started. On May 8, 1989, it was proved that the safety measures were called for when Roger Östlund was sentenced by the Stockholm county court to six months in prison for, among other things, drug dealings. In connection with



The perfect scapegoat?

the sentence, the man burst out angrily:

“I take back all I have ever said about Christer Pettersson!”

A feverish activity started after the man had demanded that one of the Palme investigators appear immediately in court, where it was quite obvious that he thought he was entitled to special treatment.

“Get Almbiad here! I want to talk to him NOW!” the man shouted. “I am the key witness in the Palme investigation. I was the one who saw Christer Pettersson outside the Grand on the night of the murder.”

He continued excitedly:

“For two and a half years I have been subjected to one tough interrogation after the other without the police ever telling me exactly what they are after. It is only lately that I have found out what they are really interested in: Christer Pettersson. That feels very difficult today, and I am frightened.”

In front of an astonished courtroom, the man then said that the Palme investigators had taken him to a very special place. Head of Investigation Hans Ölvebro confirmed this.

“But it was not a station for submarine crews (?) as he claims. We were just showing him ordinary human helpfulness, since all persons who are of importance to the investigation must be taken care of. We cannot just let them to take care of themselves. That is why we offered him to come and stay at a hotel.”

SCANDAL AND INSECURITY

The eyes of the world were following the development in the county court, when it was now to be determined if the real murderer had been apprehended. Day by day, the drama increased when the prosecutors did their very best to blacken the accused. All information indicating other perpetrators than Pettersson had quite simply been laid aside.

The climax was the appearance of the main witness, Lisbet Palme. She was summoned to the county court on June 14, but never turned up. In spite of this, she was not fined. A written document had been delivered to Justice Spak the previous day:

“Since the death of Olof, I have suffered, and am still suffering severe detriment. In spite of this, I want to give my testimony to the court in a dignified way. One necessary prerequisite for this is that I, as a first step, may meet the court without the accused, without an audience, and without any kind of publication of pictures or transmission in the media, and provided that the court does not make its own tape recording.”

A new appointment was made for Monday, June 19, when the county court complied with Lisbet Palme’s demands, and Christer Pettersson had to sit in an adjacent room when the interrogation started. An audience was permitted, but contrary to all rules, nothing was tape recorded. Furthermore, the transmission of sound and pictures was

stopped to the adjacent room, where a great deal of the mass media was following the court case. Foreign journalists were very upset, and talked about a scandal and insecurity regarding the rights of the individual, claiming that the court had been fawning on Mrs. Palme.

In the court, she was very unwilling to talk about the police questioning on the night of the murder, when she had mentioned two perpetrators and the terrorist organization Ustasha, information that had been transmitted in the first national alert (see page 147). Lawyer Arne Liljeros thought this remarkable.

“In a short questioning on the night of the murder, pages 22 and 23 of the main report, it turns out that a sSuperintendent Christianson talked with you at Sabbatsberg hospital around midnight. Do you remember anything about that, Mrs. Palme?”

“Yes.”

“Do you remember if you had to describe the man who had shot?”

“There were no interrogations as such”, answered Lisbet Palme.

“No, it was a conversation. Do you possibly remember what you said about the looks of the man, clothes, and so on?”

“No, I remember that I associated with the group that had been a threat, since the middle of the 1970s, namely the Ustasha. But that was in order to not ... that this was not going to be forgotten in this.”

“At the conversation at the hospital, do you remember that you said something about the murder having staring eyes?”

”I do not remember that.”

“On page 22, line 810, it says: ‘Mrs. Palme had no impression about who could have fired the shots. Description: Big, sturdy, dark hair, wearing waist- or three-quarters-long blue or dark blue quilted jacket.’ There is talk about waist-long or three-quarters-long.”

“It was not an interrogation as such, and I was very shocked.”

“No, I understand that. There is nothing noted about what you said about the eyes of the man. Is it possible that you did not say anything about that then?”

“I cannot say.”

Later on, Superintendent Lars Christianson refused to discuss the information he had been given by Lisbet Palme at the hospital. According to him, that had been said in confidence, and was thus confidential. In a conversation with the Poutiainen brothers, authors of the book, *Inuti Labyrinten* (Inside the Labyrinth), he said the following:

“But I cannot comment on this, because I... I am loyal to what... But I do know what I have said, and what I have done, what. But that, I cannot tell you, you will have to request that, in that case, in order to get it out. It is in the hands of the Palme Group to release



Olof Palme



The Poutiainen brothers

what they think can be released (!)”

To this must be added that Christianson did not write any report of his conversation with Mrs. Palme until March 24, more than three weeks after the murder. And it was not written voluntarily, but first after a demand from the head of the regular police.

Concerning Superintendent Christianson himself, some questions remain about his activities during the critical hours after the murder. In Inuti Labyrinten, the strange behaviour of both him and several other police officers is mentioned.

Since then, Lars Christianson has suddenly passed away. There is some uncertainty regarding his demise. According to police colleagues of his, he had a heart attack when he was out jogging. According to other information, he died from a cardiac infarction in the bathtub in his home.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN

Likewise, no word was written down by Superintendent Åke Rimborn, the other police officer who had spoken with her at Sabbatsberg hospital. In the county court Lisbet Palme did not even want to admit talking to him.

Because Mrs. Palme was both plaintiff and a central witness for the prosecutor, all police interrogations with her should be included in the preliminary investigation, but not Rimborn's! He had been passed over in silence. In May, 1988, Rimborn's talking to some journalists about two perpetrators may be seen as an accident at work. He probably thought that it was no longer so controversial. But he was mistaken, and since then, he has clammed up completely.

However, he made a short statement:

“I stick to what is written in the report of the commission.”

Some other remarkable details turned up during the trial. For instance, during the first time after the murder, Lisbet Palme did not think that the shots had been fired at so close range.

“My impression was that the shots came from farther away. But I have understood that this was not the case, technically.”

Immediately after the outrage, she had also had the impression that a man in light clothes about 30 yards away was the probable perpetrator. (Sydsvenska Dagbladet, February 28, 1990)

“I make a decision, a conscious decision, to look for help”, she explained. “I do not at that time know how wounded I am myself. It is difficult to know that sort of thing, but I look around, and then immediately catch sight of a person standing on the corner of Dekorima, or about there, at the chemist's and paint shop, at the sort of cut-off corner, and as my impression was, he was unmoving



Mrs Lisbet Palme

and staring.”

“As I am looking for help, I have a good look at this person. But I immediately see that I will get no help there, I think that I intuitively come to some conclusions. But I continue to look behind me, as I am not getting any help. There is a person approaching further away. But there, the lighting is not so good, and this person

seems sort of skinnier, more slender, taller, and moves forward. But when I look pleadingly at him, he moves his head to the side, in what I take to be an unresponsive way to helping me or so. That person I do not see any more.”

This observation is extremely mysterious, and the man has not been identified. The truth is that the police have never made any real effort to find out who he might be.

Further, Lisbet Palme claimed that she was trained within her profession to observe people, to make real observation without making any analysis at first, and that her attention in the murder situation had been extremely sharp. But nobody at the crime site thought that she had behaved coolly or rationally. For example, student nurse Anna Hage said that Lisbet Palme in a fit of hysterics had rushed to her to try and interrupt her resuscitation attempts (?).

The trial continued as the press every day filled the TV and papers with information from the case. Things that were mentioned included Lisbet Palme’s remarkable behavior at the earlier confrontation, and in the courtroom lawyer Arne Liljeros asked why she had not wanted the defence lawyer to be present at the video presentation.

“I have tried to limit the number of people I have met due to the incredible pressure from the mass media, and where practically all information has leaked out, and in different ways been abused to destroy the investigation. I have tried the whole time to contribute to the investigation as best I have been able”, said Mrs. Palme.

When the press accused her of having prevented the presence of defence lawyer Arne Liljeros, she protested:

“I know nothing about the court proceedings. I acted from what was the best possible for me, from my point of view, to contribute to the investigation. That is what I did. And I assume that if there had been anything legally wrong in that, the prosecutors would have told me so.”



Mrs Palme’s information of the site was surprising



Christer Pettersson

Later on, Liljeros tried to make Mrs. Palme uncertain concerning her pointing out of Christer Pettersson.

“You must consider your responsibility very carefully. My client is accused of a very, very serious crime that he denies. If you have the slightest doubt concerning the identification, you have to admit that.”

“Of course.”

“Is there any degree of uncertainty?”

“No”, answered Lisbet.

“None whatsoever? I repeat. It is now three years since it happened. Do you mean to tell us that you have been carrying this picture in your memory for three years?”

“Of course.”

After this Christer Pettersson was allowed into the courtroom. Encouraged by Chief Prosecutor Anders Helin, she identified Christer Pettersson as the man who had shot her husband.”

“Is he the man you saw on the corner of Tunnelgatan – Sveavägen that night?” asked Helin.

“Yes.”

“Are you quite sure?”

“Yes.”

“No doubt?”

“No.”

“I just want to say one thing”, Christer Pettersson tried to protest, but was interrupted by the chairman of the court, Carl Anton Spak:

“Now you be quiet!”

“... that Olof Palme in his heaven does not like what you are saying now”, Pettersson continued, undismayed. “I just say that, if you think it is the way you say, that is OK. But if you do not think so, then it is not OK. That is all I have to say.”

“Take him out”, ordered Spak, after which the proceedings continued.

Lawyer Liljeros went on pleading:

“Mrs. Palme, you don’t have a camera in your head. If there is the slightest doubt here, you must tell us. I say, as before, that on December 14, when you saw this tape, almost three years had passed. Is it not rather impossible to be as sure as you claim to be?”

“I am sure”, Lisbet said.

“It is some kind of wishful thinking to get this question solved.”

“It will never be solved for me,”(?), answered Lisbet.

Lawyer Arne Liljeros was upset by the development of the case, and in his concluding speech, he attacked Mrs. Palme:

“Her behavior during the preliminary investigation at the confrontation, her letter to the court, her unheard of demands and her conduct, the way she answered during the

questioning in the court – all this invites the very greatest caution. Her self sufficiency, her intractable demands and will, her lack of respect for ordinary practice in a case like this – all that disqualifies her as proof in this case. I mean that Lisbet Palme is a danger to the judicial security in this case.”



The members of the district court were far from unanimous

However, the Stockholm county court had been convinced, and on July 27, Christer Pettersson was given a lifetime sentence in prison. But the court was far from being in agreement. The lay assessors convicted, the legal judges wanted to acquit, and the sentence was appealed by lawyer Liljeros. At the same time, a public debate was started, because many private people considered that Christer Pettersson had been the victim of a downright judicial murder.

Much later, both Chief Investigator Ölvebro and his assistant, Ingemar Krusell, were interviewed in the Striptease TV programme about the cocksure identification by Lisbet Palme.

“Her identification was our trump card”, said Ölvebro. “Without that, we had perhaps had to let Christer Pettersson go very early on.”

“But some research claims that witnesses may be wrong”, said journalist Lars Borgnäs.

“Witnesses, yes, but she is no witness. She is the plaintiff. She is the one who has been hurt by the crime”, Krusell said. “But there is no doubt that witnesses can be mistaken.”

“If it is like this, that Lisbet Palme is mistaken, if you imagine that possibility, could the investigation now be on a completely wrong track concerning Pettersson?”

“I cannot see that possibility.”

“But if that is how it is?”

“Yes, if – if you accept that word, you change the prerequisites completely.”

FLUTTERING AND CONFUSED

After the appeal, the case was brought before the Svea Court of Appeal on September 12, 1989. Here the atmosphere was different, and Case B 1952/89 was gone

through in a more thorough way. Lawyer Arne Liljeros asked Mrs. Palme about her impression about herself as a person with a capacity to make objective observations in a pressed situation.

“Yes, were you not shocked?”

“I became very observant, and decided to look for help”, answered Lisbet Palme.

“Yes, but at the same time...”

“It is a shock effect. I think that it is a kind of increased capacity you get in such a situation.”

“Quite a few witnesses have been heard who have described you as fluttering and confused. Do you think that this is a fair description?”

“I want to remind Mr. Liljeros that it was I who at the hospital later on ensured that they were summoned, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance, the Under Secretary of State, and the Public Relations Officer.”

“Yes, but at the site of the crime, immediately after the shot, I have received information that you were fluttering and confused. Can that be true?”

“Who said that?”

“Certain witnesses in the county court said that.”

“Well, that is up to them”, said Lisbet Palme.

“But your own impression? It is, of course, not easy to describe oneself, but it must be quite obvious that you were upset.”

“Naturally, but very observant, Mr. Liljeros.”

The world press followed the case with interest, when it became increasingly clear that the evidence of the prosecutors was not up to par. Therefore, something of a sensation occurred when the TV in Örebro presented a 30-minute interview with Lisbet Palme on November 2. That was the first time after the murder that she made a public statement. The interview was transmitted, when it became obvious that Pettersson was not going to be sentenced. She was very disappointed at the Court of Appeal, the police investigation, and the mass media, and claimed that information had been leaked to the press from Sabbatsberg hospital as early as the hours following the murder.

“I met Holmér, and he cheated me at once”, Mrs. Palme complained. “He had then explained that we could work together the way I wanted, that is to say, under secrecy and confidentially, in order to keep the material for the preliminary investigation in a good way. But he lied to my face when he went directly to reporter Åsheden from Dagens Nyheter.”

Prosecutor Anders Helin had his own explanation why Lisbet Palme distrusted the police.

“I guess it belongs to the social democrat tradition that you have an unfriendly attitude towards the police, the military, and the church. This distrust of the police is probably inherited in the movement.”

At long last, the longed-for judicial decision came: "The accused is acquitted".

Headed by Chief Justice of Appeal Birgitta Blom, a unanimous Svea Court of Appeal acquitted Christer Pettersson on November 2, 1989, among other things referring to the so-called Devlin report.

This case had caused quite an uproar when a witness with one hundred percent certainty had pointed out an innocent man.

When the truth was revealed, it turned out that the convicted man and the real perpetrator did not even look like each other. But in spite of this, Pettersson continued to be guilty in the eyes of the investigators and the general public. The press did not fail to pour oil on the fire.

After the acquittal, Chief Public Prosecutor Torsten Jonsson and Assistant Public Prosecutor Axel Morath decided not to appeal.

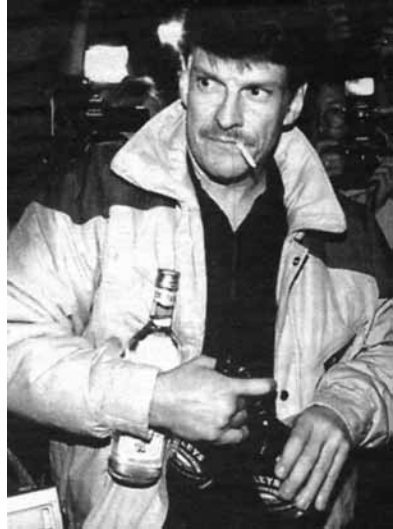
At the same time, it was decided that the team of prosecutors be cut down. That meant that Anders Helin went back to his ordinary job as Prosecutor, however, without letting go of his work with the murder investigation.

Within the Palme Group, discussions were held about reorganization. The Group was to be split into three, one of which was to continue working on finding evidence against Christer Pettersson. On February 12, 1990, in cooperation with the police board, County Police Commissioner Sven-Åke Hjälmoth issued an order to the 4,500 policemen in Stockholm that they "should continue keeping Christer Pettersson under observation for a continuous assessment of his status, behaviour, and domicile".

"Now, the authorities made such fatal mistakes that the Prosecutors and the leading investigators were allowed to remain and carry on their investigation", moaned former Palme investigator, Alf Andersson, later.

"Of course, they were seen as bad losers. They knew that the investigators believed in Christer Pettersson and that the other was just being investigated as in duty bound, a sea of thousands of tips nobody believed in.

You might say that "the ceiling was low". We were only to carry out the examination work given us. We, the people on the floor, were not supposed to have any thoughts or opinions of our own."



Pettersson celebrated his acquittal



S-Å Hjälmoth

ACQUITTED BUT GUILTY

Even after the actual court case, the reasoning about the way the murderer moved has continued. Former Assistant Head of Investigation, Ingemar Krusell who, from the very beginning was completely convinced that it was a case of an advanced conspiracy (see page 651), has now drastically changed his mind, and in his book, *Palmemordets nakna fakta* (The Naked Facts of the Palme Assassination), he claims that the perpetrator ran with a slight limp.

“But there are no witnesses who have said that”, reporter from the TV, Lars Borgnäs said.

“No, but that can be described in a number of ways”, Krusell defended himself.

“Now, I know how Christer Pettersson moves, and now, it is just a question of what you want to call it. I am convinced that all the people who work with the case today cannot imagine looking for any other perpetrator than Christer Pettersson.”

He was not the only one with that kind of reasoning.

“I assume that we know who it was that shot Olof Palme, but that is another matter”, explained the weapons expert of the Palme Group, Sonny Björk (see page 433) on Swedish TV. “But...”

“Do you mean to say that you know who it is?” asked Borgnäs astonished.

“Yes, there is a person who has been convicted of it.”

“Christer Pettersson?”

“Yes.”

The Efterlyst programme on TV3 took up the murder of the Prime Minister at the request of the police, and they were no better, when the commentator, Brynolf Wendt, called Christer Pettersson a probable murderer of Olof Palme, and claimed that the evidence against him remained in full force, in spite of the acquittal of the Court of Appeal.

Former head of the Palme investigation, Tommy Lindström, continued in the same way, when, on April 27, 1993, on the *Norra Magasinet* programme, Lars Borgnäs asked him if he thought that the investigation was good, even if no perpetrator had been apprehended.

“But what if Christer Pettersson is the murderer?”

“You cannot possibly say that kind of thing as a lawyer?”

“Well, but what if ...”

“Has the murder been solved, do you think?”



Lars Borgnäs put pressure on Lindström

“Yes, but what if it is that way.”

“Yes, but has the murder been solved today, after seven years?”

“I have not said so, but it might very well be.”

“But do you think that the murder has been solved, and that you have done a good job?”

”I think they did a very good job, when they got hold of Christer Pettersson, because that was quite difficult. The entire burden of evidence in that situation after – what was it – two years, what?”

“What was so good about that? He was acquitted.”

“He was sentenced in the county court.”

“You are a lawyer, what does it mean that he was acquitted in the Court of Appeal, does that not mean that he is supposed to be considered innocent?”

“Yes, but they have done a good job up until, what is it now, the county court. That it then does not hold, the evidence in the Court of Appeal, that is OK, he has been acquitted, and is innocent in that situation. But up until then, they did a good job.”

“Does that mean that you still think he is guilty?”

“I did not say that”, Lindström answered evasively.

“Well, but how do you then know that they did a good job? You have to assess efficiency by whether you get hold of a murderer who can be tried, be held responsible, and sentenced?”

“No, I do not think that you can do that, only. You also have to take into account the way the work is done, keeping the papers in order. Order and organization, obtain information. Get a result in the work itself, not only in the end product. A good job that has been carried out. Many testimonies that have been obtained.”

“In the Palme case?”

“Yes, technical investigations that have been carried out. These here profile investigations that have been done.”

“This means that you think this is a good murder investigation?”

“Yes, I think it is a good murder investigation. I thought it was good already at the time of Holmér.”

“Where then is the murderer?”

“Well, but it can happen that you do not get hold of the guy. He may be dead. He may be gone.”

“In which circles do you think he is? What do you actually know about the solution of the murder?”

“Yes, I know quite a lot about it”, answered Lindström cunningly.

“Then say something about it.”

“No, I am not going to do that.”

THE BOMB-MAN

The years have passed, but Christer Pettersson has continued to be the favourite of the investigators. After an endless repetition of accusations via the media, many Swedes share the conviction that Pettersson is guilty of the murder of Olof Palme. However, an increasing number are starting to suspect that there is something brewing.

On September 4, 1995, free lance journalist at TV4, Stig Edling, showed the drama documentary, *Satans Mördare* (Bloody Murderers). This very expensive film in two parts claimed to have the truth, but ended with the hypothesis that Christer Pettersson by mistake had shot the Prime Minister, because he happened to be wearing the same kind of fur hat as his drug dealer, Sigge Cedergren! (The company behind this programme is called Moviola Film and Television and, according to information, was owned by Jan Guillou and Leif GW Persson – among others.)



Sigge Cedergren was dying

“There the limit was crossed of what I can tolerate”, commented a disappointed Christer Pettersson in *Aftonbladet* on December 13, 1995. “After that programme, I started receiving hate letters. It is deeply sad, and I am seriously considering suing those responsible.”

The weapons lead has also turned up continually and, on December 13, 1995, it became known that the Palme investigators had been contacted by the gambling joint owner, Sigge Cedergren, who was dying of cancer, and now claimed yet again that he, at the end of 1985, had lent a Smith & Wesson .357 Magnum revolver to Christer Pettersson.

In order to safeguard the testimony for a future court trial, the police taped the interrogation on video with a prosecutor present. After this, the so-called Chevrolet man, Leif Ljungqvist (see page 75), appeared anonymously on the *Kalla Fakta* on TV4 on March 3, 1996, and claimed that he was now 95 percent sure that it was Christer Pettersson who had murdered Olof Palme.

During 1996 further information was received which caused the next measure taken by the prosecutors. The main part of this new material against Pettersson concerned four new witnesses (see pages 203, 208 and 211) who, not until now – after more than ten years – had chosen to appear. On December 5, 1997, Chief Public Prosecutors Klas Bergenstrand, Solveig Riberdahl, Jan Danielsson, Kerstin Skarp, and Anne-Marie Nyholm handed in a petition for a new trial against Christer Pettersson to the High



Leif GW Persson

Court of Justice. On the same day, the accused participated in a programme on TV3. A visibly tired and worn Pettersson once again denied all the allegations.

“A weapon with my fingerprints does not exist on the earth, since I did not murder Palme.”

The paper Metro got a short interview with him after the TV transmission.

“What do you say to those who think that you were the one who killed Palme?”

“Christer Pettersson has two sisters, and these two sisters do not have a murderer as a brother.”

It might be just to remember here that Pettersson has repudiated all imputations made by his so-called friends.

“I have never admitted the murder of Olof Palme to anyone”, he insisted on March 26, 1996, on Radio Rix. “Those who say so are swine who are after part of the reward after ten years.”

One more very important part of the petition for a new trial consisted of the information given by lawyer Pelle Svensson about Lars “The Bomb Man” Tingström. This was not the first time that Pelle Svensson turned up with information in the Palme investigation. In 1986, he pointed out the Scientology Church for being behind the murder. He also worked behind the scenes at the slander trial against the witness, Lars Krantz (see page 85).

On March 17, 1997, Svensson had surprisingly presented an earlier unknown document to some hundred astonished students at the University of Umeå. In his so-called will, Tingström admits that he ordered the murder of Olof Palme. He tells why he wants to get revenge on society. He tells who the hired murderer is, from where the weapon comes, and where it has been thrown.

The alleged will soon became a serial in the mass media, which very appropriately helped divert attention from the simultaneously current and revealing South Africa Connection (see page 577). In a police interrogation, Pelle Svensson claimed that he, already a few weeks after the outrage on Sveavägen, had been told by Tingström that Christer Pettersson was the one who had shot Olof Palme. But as his lawyer, Pelle Svensson had had to keep silent. Before Tingström died, he was said to have released his lawyer from his professional secrecy, provided that Christer Pettersson had continued his life as a drug addict when ten years had passed after the murder.

Lars Tingström had been given his nickname, “The Bomb man”, after he had been convicted of a series of attacks at the beginning of the 1980s. The blowing-up of Prosecutor Sigurd



Lars Tingström



Sigurd Dencker

Dencker's villa in Naka was reported in a production by TV4, on July 16, 1982. This had tragic consequences, because Dencker's future son-in-law, Roger Hånell, was killed, and the villa burned to the ground.

This outrage was followed by an explosion in the Skatteskrapan (the building of the tax authority) on Medborgarplatsen in Stockholm, where an elderly woman was killed, an attack at the sheriff's offices in Nacka, and finally the explosion that killed his friend, Hannu Hyttinen, in his flat on 35 Elinborgsbacken in Tensta on December 22, 1983.

Lars Tingstöm was apprehended and, in spite of very weak evidence, he was sentenced to lifetime in prison in March 1985.

Here is one of the many cases where you might ask yourself about the activities of the Swedish judicial system. It might therefore be appropriate to have a look at the last letter from Hannu Hyttinen to his mother, quoted from the book, *Dö I rätten tid* (Die at the right time), by author Lars Krantz.

"... 99 percent of the police are honest and do a job that is very demanding, but they cannot help me. It is the national police force that investigate most of the crimes against lives, and the highest bosses of the crime gang are there, and not among the ordinary police... You could stop this, but that should be done directly before it has reached such enormous proportions as it has in America and Italy, and before it develops into an international mafia where nothing can stop it. These criminals find out about every raid beforehand, and the only ones who can provide that information are the police itself.

The police know that information is leaked from the police headquarters to criminals, and certain police officers are financial advisers for criminal gangs. The media have been told about these on some occasions, and then some of these criminals have been convicted, but never the boss, because it is not known who the real owner of the restaurant is. A formal owner and ownership and the income, the boss gets via several hands. The formal owner is in prison one or two years, and get a good reward and shuts up.

Today, I do not know if I live tomorrow. I talked to the national police, and told them that this public prosecutor is a drug dealer, so after that, I was beaten up in my cell. That was a visit to the hospital at once.

I must be grateful that I got out of the cell alive. I have no illusions that I can get help from the police or come into my own in any way. I am unsure if I will survive, it is no good asking help from the police, because from them I cannot get it."

"In 1979, I had contact with a person who spoke such strange things that I did not quite believe what he said, and later wondered if he had invented it. He was sentenced for some tax crime and bombings to four years in prison. I testified at his trial, and I knew that he was innocent, because I had proof. and this was that the public prosecutor was the criminal. Because I then had the firm, I forgot all about it. He was released after half the time. At that time, I was boss of the Committee for Human Rights, and

I started to look into his case in the spring of 1982. Now, it was not only discovered that he was innocent, but also had a huge drug business.

Now, I had proof, but nobody dared come to the court to testify, because the bosses of the gang are the cream of society. Here are four different prosecutors. First, an ordinary one who has long experience in every district where there are many public prosecutors, and who has been very famous and gets promoted and is called the boss of the public prosecutors. That is a very high position. After that, come the county public prosecutors and then the chief public prosecutors.

When I was accused of that there bombing, I should have got a usual public prosecutor, because my case was too complicated and I did not live in their district. He did not dare take my case, because he was afraid that I would start talking in court about his and his daughter's drug business.

This prosecutor is not very happy. His villa disappeared after a huge bang when a big bomb exploded in the house. From him there was the exact proof to another public prosecutor like him and from his to the national police. In the autumn I know that this other prosecutor is on the murder list of the underworld and that he is going to kick the bucket before Christmas. The original plan was that he was to be shot from a park close by, when he comes out of his home. The alternative was to place a bomb under his car with some sort of time machine. But something went wrong, because he survived and is still alive today, but I do not know why.

There are three different organizations that dedicate themselves to terrorism. The criminal gang that has the police as its basis is called C, and yet another gang, which has the police as its basis, is called Demokratic ordning..."

(Unfortunately, the author does not have access to the rest of the letter.)

WAS TO LIQUIDATE THE KING

Let us now return to the accusations against Lars Tingström and his alleged pals.

The murder of Olof Palme was said to have been planned on Ingarö during the autumn of 1983. Lars Tingström and Hannu Hyttinen were said to have sworn a sacred oath that they would together take revenge on the judicial system, and driven by a sick hatred of society, they initiated one bombing after the other.

Now, the goal had been set even higher. The outrages were meant to be a series of revenge actions and were to occur by liquidating, among others, King Carl Gustaf XVI (!) and Prime Minister Olof Palme. In his book, *Sanningen om mordet på Olof Palme* (The Truth about the Murder of Olof Palme), Pelle Svensson added that even Laila Freivalds as the Minister of Justice was to have been added to the death list towards the end of 1983. What Svensson had missed, however, was that Freivalds did not become



Laila Freivalds

Minister of Justice until five years later (!).

Involved were even Christer Pettersson, whom Lars Tingström had got to know in prison, and his friend, Harri Miekkalina. According to lawyer Pelle Svensson, Christer Pettersson stuck to the agreement, but carried it out in the wrong order, and was later said not to be capable of carrying out the task due to his drug addiction.

“Maybe Christer Pettersson wanted to help me in my fight against the authorities and those who are responsible for law and order in Sweden”, Lars Tingström is claimed to have said, according to reporter at Aftonbladet, Lennart Håård (see page 240). “And that sort of thing can go wrong.”

Pelle Svensson had earlier explained to the police that he unfortunately could refer only to Tingström’s oral information, because he did not have any written documents from him. But suddenly, he had a letter with Tingström’s signature and contents that seemed to corroborate that the “Bomb man” at least himself imagined that he knew the truth about the murder. The Chief Public Prosecutor demanded to have the letter, made a copy, and sent it to the High Court of Justice.

“I consider that the evidence situation is now almost one hundred percent”, Svensson commented in *Aktuellt* on TV on March 19, 1997.

After the interview in Aftonbladet, Tingström was forbidden to receive visitors, this being demanded by the investigators. When he at the end of his life was taken to the Kärnjukhus hospital in Skövde, a TV team transmitted an interview in a debate programme by Siewert Öholm. Pelle Svensson participated once again, and instead of claiming that Tingström was innocent, he surprised everyone by declaring that his client really had had a motive for blowing up the villa of the prosecutor. The motive was said to be that Dencker had been in bed with Tingström’s former girl friend.

The information to the press might give the impression that Lars Tingström had drawn some kind of map showing where the weapon had been thrown. But that was not the case. The only thing that existed there was a newspaper article, where the “Bomb Man” was claimed to have underlined the viewpoint that the Klarabergsbro bridge could be a logical place from which to throw the gun. Furthermore, Pelle Svensson’s material consisted of correspondence between the “Bomb Man” and Christer Pettersson as well as Pelle Svensson’s own notes from talks with Tingström. The will itself consisted of ten blank sheets of paper with handwritten headings, all made by Pelle Svensson himself!



Tired and worn

Simultaneously, author Gunnar Wall revealed that Svensson had forged the correspondence between Tingström and Christer Pettersson, and added a photostat copy of Lars Tingström’s signature.

In spite of these appalling disclosures, the investigators did not consider that they influenced the credibility of Pelle Svensson.

And then at long last, on May 28, 1998, came the decision of the High Court of Justice: Today at 8.45 a.m., the High Court of Justice rejected the petition by the Chief Public Prosecutor for a new trial in the case against Christer Pettersson who, by the Svea Court of Appeal in 1989 was acquitted from the accusations of having committed the murder of Olof Palme. For formal reasons, the High Court of Justice reject without trial parts of the evidence that was cited by the Chief Public Prosecutor. The remainder is not sufficient for a new trial”.



Pelle Svensson

Christer Pettersson wept with happiness and exhaustion when he received the message in front of the inquisitive video camera of TV3. (The man with the camera was his so-called friend, Gert Fylking, who had been smart enough to arrange lighting from below, which resulted in a demonic effect of the sort you can make with a torch under your chin in the dark (see page 305).)

When the High Court of Justice did not provide the police with a new trial, even Pelle Svensson started crying, and told the press that he would end his career as a lawyer, because he was tired of the constant distrust and attacks. In his book that conveniently enough was published before the decision of the High Court of Justice, he wrote:

“The evidence I am now presenting, I have carried with me for ten years. Now that my professional secrecy has been annulled, I feel that this book and my future (provided that the High Court of Justice grants a new trial) testimony in the Palme case will be my last contribution on the tough and hard wrestling mat of jurisprudence”.

NAKED ON A BEAR SKIN

Many people think that Christer Pettersson has no grounds for complaint. From having been an anonymous alcoholic from Sollentuna, he is now known all over the world. However, he has paid a high price. He has for a very long time been anybody’s legal quarry, and the fact that he has been paid for interviews does not make the encroachments less serious. Concerning the financial aspect, he has long lived on a disability pension of about 6,000 Kronor a month. Apart from that, he has made at least one million Kronor, since he was apprehended and accused of the murder of Palme.

On May 2, 1990, the Justice of the Supreme Court granted him damages amounting to 300,000 Kronor. Pettersson had demanded two million Kronor, and his disappointed reaction was not long in coming:

“It feels like being punished all over again.”

Over and above the damages, he received at least 700,000 Kronor by being paid by the media, as well as about 200,000 Kronor from TV3 for the many occasions on which he has visited the sofa of Robert Aschberg. He has taken advantage of being renowned, and even made money when a men’s magazine paid him 75,000 Kronor

for posing in the nude on a bear skin à la Burt Reynolds. According to the newsletter, Etermmedia, he has since then received 250,000 Kronor for participating in the TV3 documentary, *Vem Mördade Olof Palme* (Who Murdered Olof Palme). At that time, Pettersson was once again acquitted, this time in a lie detector test on August 11, 1994. Here he was even “interrogated” in a kind of chaos by lawyers Leif Silbersky and Claes Borgström among others.

CONTINUED WITCH HUNT

However, the witch-hunt continued, and in 1999 he was offered 500,000 Kronor for “partly admitting to the murder” on Direct TV. Pettersson became confused, and asked civil investigator, Fritz G. Pettersson for help. This man insisted that Christer ought to contact the press to reveal the suspicious methods of TV3.

“When you confess, I shall arrange the money”, confirmed Robert Aschberg on February 13, 1999, in *Expressen*. “You give me something really good, and I will fix you up with the cash. It would be nice to have an end to this whole story.”

The result was a half-hearted admission on November 11 the same year. Christer Pettersson explained that he might have been suffering from blanks in his memory due to “somnambulistic behaviour”, that is to say, walking in his sleep.

“It is in fact possible that he does not remember anything”, Professor Lars Lidberg confirmed in *Aftonbladet* on November 11, 1999.

“He has damage to his brain that causes him to suffer pathological intoxication, which is a condition where the victim does not remember what has happened.”

This gets us back to where we came from concerning Christer Pettersson: acquitted, but still guilty. And the merry-go-round has continued



Fritz G Pettersson and Christer Pettersson



Aschberg offered 500,000 kronor

in the same way. On June 19, 1999, journalist and author, Jan Guillou (see page) told Aftonbladet:

“If the real policemen had been allowed to handle the case from the very beginning, the murderer had most probably been apprehended and sentenced. And this murderer had been named, Christer Pettersson. No theory has been better.”

But not everybody agreed with him.

“The Christer Pettersson case would have been more passable in a preliminary investigation, given the way the prosecutors treated him”, said former member of the Palme Group, Alf Andersson. “They would most probably have been convicted for slander and malfeasance.”

“I consider the treatment of Christer Pettersson to be the worst case of injustice in Sweden ever. It is a true disgrace!”

On Saturday, October 27, 2001, the time had come for yet another installment of the “Palme soap opera”, when the paper, Expressen, published a text by Gert Fylking, known from the TV, friend and colleague of Robert Aschberg (see page 18), where he wrote that Christer Pettersson in 1996 (that is to say, five years earlier) had admitted the murder. According to the text (written by Fylking himself and signed by Christer Pettersson), he had claimed, “Sure thing, I shot him, but they can never convict me for that. The gun is gone.”

The reporter in Dagens Nyheter described how the eyes of Gert Fylking had lit up with hardly retained satisfaction, when he had been met by a horde of journalists in the entrance of the police building after a police interrogation. “Christer Pettersson does not remember if he murdered Olof Palme or not. But yet he has admitted it to you?”, one reporter asked.

“Yes, funny, isn’t it?” answered Fylking.

“But why did Christer Pettersson not write the admission himself?”

“He was asked to, but did not want to. “

The following day, it became known that Pettersson had been paid 2,000 Kronor for signing the article in Expressen. However, Lisbet Palme reacted immediately and, according to her friend, Ulf Dahlsten (see page 665), she insisted on a new trial of the case, based on the “confession”. “It may not be relevant now, but I know who the murderer is”, she had claimed on October 25, 2001 in Dagens Nyheter. “Maybe there is the impression that since the murderer has not been convicted, he does not exist. But that is not the way things are – the murderer exists.”



Robert Aschberg

FOUR-INCH FRACTURE IN HIS CRANIUM

Over a period of several years, Christer Pettersson had been expressing his fear

that the police were going to kill him. On September 29, 2004, his life came to an abrupt and violent end.

Two weeks before this, he had been apprehended on Turebergs torg in Sollentuna for “drunk and disorderly conduct”. However, according to his friends, “Chrille” was completely calm when some police officers turned up demanding that he go with them.

Pettersson let himself be taken to the squad car, but there one of the police officers seized him so hard by the arm that it was audible. Pettersson cried out with pain, and one witness claimed that the grip had been unnecessarily violent.

After this, Christer Pettersson was taken directly to the orthopaedic emergency room at the Karolinska Hospital, where he was treated for the fracture. Later on, he was sent on to the Centre for Addicts at the Sankt Göran Hospital, where his exhalation test showed 2.25 per mille.

The following morning, the percentage of alcohol had fallen to 0.6 per mille, and after a talk with a doctor, he was discharged. What happened after that is not quite clear. According to some witnesses, he was manhandled by the police, according to others, he was only a few yards from the entrance when he had an epileptic seizure, which made him fall over backwards. He was then, once more, taken to the Karolinska Hospital where the doctors noted a four-inch fracture of the skull. Extreme violence is needed to cause this type of injury.

The doctors now diagnosed “trauma to the skull with cerebral haemorrhage”. They contacted the neurosurgeons at the Karolinska Hospital, and he was immediately taken there by ambulance. By this time he was unconscious.

It was ascertained that an operation was needed to empty the skull of superfluous liquid. After the operation, Christer Pettersson was put in a respirator, but never regained consciousness. He died at 12.55 due to cerebral haemorrhage and organ failure. He was 57 years old.

His body had hardly had a chance to become cold when a most distasteful witch hunt started. Not even in death was he left in peace.

Almost all daily and evening papers published articles supporting the theory that he was the assassin of Olof Palme. He had recently claimed that he wanted to have a talk with Mårten Palme, but he never got around to that, and now all sorts of rumours were rampant of how he had intended to admit his guilt.

“I am convinced that Christer held the gun that killed Olof Palme,” claimed “his close friend”, Gert Fylking, on Swedish Radio.



Gert Fylking

BURIED AFTER FOUR MONTHS

But the circus did stop there. After 70 days, Christer Pettersson’s body was still in cold storage at the forensic centre, in spite of the fact that all examinations had been

carried out and all documents issued. In the Swedish papers, Aftonbladet and Expressen in December of 2004, vicar Sven-Eric Svensson claimed,

“You would expect that an interment takes place as soon as possible. In Stockholm, a waiting period of three to four weeks is quite normal, in the country side a couple of weeks. In the case of Christer Pettersson, almost ten weeks have passed. Usually I do not use words like indignity or horrible, but I do that now. It is extremely unusual that nobody is interested in deceased persons, and we have no routines for that. I have been a vicar for 30 years, and have never experienced anything like it.”

Because there were no assets in the estate, the funeral did not take place until the social service centre stepped in, and the funeral of the alleged murderer of the Prime Minister was not held until January 20, 2005 – that is to say, almost four months after his demise.

In spite of the fact that Christer Pettersson’s arm had been broken in connection with his apprehension, the prosecutor saw no reason to assume any fault on the part of the police. According to both the police and the prosecutor, no crime was suspected in connection with the death of Christer Pettersson. Leader of the preliminary investigation,

Agneta Blidberg, was however somewhat pessimistic concerning the further examination of the case after the death of Christer Pettersson, but she explained that the investigation was to continue at least until February, 2011, when the assassination of the Prime Minister will most probably fall under the statute of limitations.

The then-Prime Minister Göran Persson commented on the death with the following words:

“A tragic life has now ended”.

A better wording might be:

“The perfect solution to the murder of the century”.

But let us not judge beforehand but continue digging and see what we find.

If Palme's intervention becomes known, it will most probably bring down the government. Everybody is afraid that I will tell the whole truth.

Martin Ardbo, director, Bofors

THE BOFORS CONNECTION

In connection with the murder of Palme, very little attention has been paid to the global weapons cartels which, during the 1980's, were involved in arms deals amounting to many hundred thousand million dollars a year. This was maintained by the Iran-Iraq war (1980-88), the Afghanistan war (1979-89), and the superpower makeshift wars in Angola, Namibia, Mozambique, El Salvador, and Nicaragua. South Africa was a centre for a lot of this illegal weapons trade and, in Africa, a profitable black market existed with ivory, diamonds, and rhinoceros horn (see page ?), and serving the same purpose as the illegal narcotics trade in Central America and Afghanistan. Arms one way and drugs, diamonds, and ivory the other.

The murder of the Swedish Prime Minister is no isolated case with connections to this shady business. A large number of public figures have been assassinated in the same violent and strange way (see page ?) – among others, Israeli intelligence officer Amiram Nir (see page ?), Canadian weapons manufacturer, Gerald Bull (see page ?), American presidential adviser, William Forrester, general René Audran, responsible for French weapons export, West German industrialist, Ernst Zimmermann, and banker Alfred Herrhausen, Swedish journalist Cats Falck (see page ?), War Materials Inspector Carl Fredrik Algernon (see page ?), Belgian Minister André Cools (see page ?), president of Mozambique, Samora Machel, and German state governor Uwe Barschel (see page ?). At the time of their deaths, each of these people possessed sensitive information concerning weapons activities on both sides in the Cold War.

From an international viewpoint, the Swedish weapons industry is unique. No other country the size of Sweden has such a wide spectrum of products, and apart from USA, France, and Great Britain, only Sweden produces such advanced munitions as, for example, the JAS fighter aircraft. And this does not really tally with Swedish neutrality politics, but implies gigantic sums of money, among others to the Swedish public treasury.

At the time of the murder of Olof Palme, Svenska Vapen AB (Swedish Weapons Ltd.) could be described as follows:

Bofors: Ordnance materiel, weapons and ammunitions, anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles, gunpowder, explosives and detonators, fire-directing and communication equipment as well as aiming devices. **Ericson Radio Systems:** Equipment and radio countermeasure systems for aircraft, radio, and relay link equipment, tactical control systems, direction-finding devices, radar, infrared and identification equipment, laser instruments, computers, and communication systems. **FFV:** Small-bore and armour-piercing weapons, munitions, mines, torpedoes, gunpowder, as well as maintenance of aircraft, helicopters, engines, motors, and ground-based electronics equipment. **Hägglund & Söner:** Tanks and cross-country vehicles. **Karlskronavarvet:** Robot-carrying vessels, patrol boats, mine-laying and mine-clearance vessels, submarines and naval maintenance. **Kockums:** Submarines. **Philips Elektronikindustrier:** Tactical control systems and signal equipment, fire-directing systems, radar, homing missiles, radio countermeasures, presentation equipment, and electronics for proximity fuses. **SaabScania:** Aircraft, aircraft-carried robots, and robots for naval targets, fire-directing systems, aiming devices, homing devices, and simulators. **SATT Electronics:** Telecommunications countermeasure equipment, radio intelligence systems, communication systems, and fire-directing systems. **Volvo Flygmotor:** Engines and motors for aircraft and robots.

BACKGROUND

Belligerent powers need weapons, and these are manufactured by companies such as Swedish Bofors. However, according to law, Sweden is not allowed to sell weapons to countries at war. The War Materials Inspector, KMI, supervised that this law was adhered to, and the governments always appointed high ranking officers to this post.

In 1981, Rear Admiral Carl Fredrik Algernon was appointed KMI. Carl Algernon had had a distinguished career. Between 1974 and 1978, he was Head of Section at the Defence Staff, responsible for the intelligence and security departments, and before his appointment as KMI, he was promoted to Chief of the Military Office of the Minister of Defence. His basic training had taken place at Näsby Park Naval College, where he came to know Claes Ulrik Winberg, who was later given the task of saving the depressed Bofors concern. Martin Ardbo attended the class below them. And this trio was to become the key people in the Bofors Connection.

In order to better understand the following, some background information might be useful. This compilation is based, among other things, on the books, "Hemligstämplat"



Carl F Algernon

(Classified), “Bofors svindlande affärer” (The Prodigious Business of Bofors), “Die Akte Bofors” (The Bofors Documents), “A personal documentary about Bofors”, and “Vapensmugglarna” (The Arms smugglers).

Nobody knows for sure when the Swedish participation in international arms smuggling started. It is, however, now clear that Bofors was the centre of this activity. The key people within the Bofors Nobel concern had been tempted early on by gigantic profits, and had co-operated in opening illegal smuggling runs to countries at war – for instance, via Singapore, Dubai, Nigeria, and European countries, such as West and East Germany, Italy, Austria, and Yugoslavia. This was a well-established weapons trade system which had been operating for decades.



“Big Alex”

During the years 1981-1985, Bofors had close co-operation with, among others, the East German Counter Intelligence service, Stasi. One of the most powerful men in East Germany, Stasi Colonel Alexander “Big Alex” Schalck-Golodkowski, was an integrated participant in this weapons cartel, and apparently the real brains behind the illegal transactions.

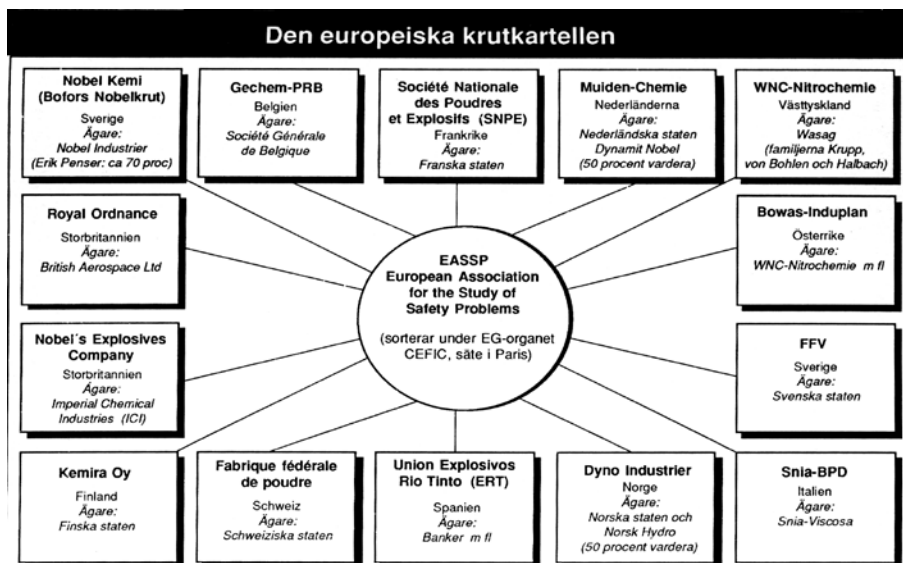
It all started as early as 1970, when, in an attempt to improve the bad economy of East Germany, Schalck-Golodkowski had in secret contacted large companies in the West to initiate co-operation in illegal weapons deals. Big Alex Schalck-Golodkowski had since 1967 been Vice Minister of Foreign Trade and head of a unit called Department of Commercial Co-ordination (CoCo). With great care and patience, he had built up a network of 150 fake companies in both the East and the West.

Afterwards, these companies were utilized to organize confusing manoeuvres and fraudulent businesses, under the cover of the Berlin Wall, which, to the uninitiated, were practically impossible to detect. Close to the core of Schalck’s empire was the company Imes Import-Export GmbH with its head offices in the International Trade Centre on Friedrichstraße in East Berlin. When the weapons deals were at their peak, this company was responsible for more than 50 percent of the East German income of hard currency from the West.

Schalck-Golodkowski even worked intimately with the Americans, and delivered East German arms to Contras in Nicaragua with the Syrian intelligence agent, Monzer alKassar, as go-between. This network had its tentacles all the way to South Africa, which in 1979, due to the UN weapons embargo, became one of the major customers in the weapons black market. At this time, East Germany had more than one thousand specialists in Angola and Mozambique, where contacts were made with agents



K-E Schmitz



*Diagram of the European weapons cartel (from the book *The Weapons Smugglers*)*

such as Craig Williamson (see page ?) and Anthony White (see page ?), who were later pointed out in connection with the murder of Palme.

To assist them in their smuggling operations, Bofors used a front, named Karl-Erik Schmitz. This "Bobbo" Schmitz had started his gigantic gunpowder dealings in South Africa where his family business was located. Of the annual consumption of 4,700 tons ordered by Iran from Schmitz, 3,000 tons were supplied by South African Armscor, the remainder he obtained from Bofors.

This key figure in the European branch of Irangate had contacts with both South Africa and the smuggling network of Oliver North. One of the companies utilized by him was Belgian PRB, on the board of which was Social Democrat politician, André Cools (see page ?), who was later murdered.

Some time at the beginning of the 1980's, Bofors introduced Karl-Erik Schmitz to people of Gechem SA in Brussels. Gechem was the largest manufacturer of gunpowder in Belgium, and known within industry as PRB. It is therefore important to realize that the Bofors Connection and the Iran-Contras business occurred at the same time, and had many common denominators.

Other members of the explosives cartel were Muiden Chemie BV in Holland, Dynamit Nobel in Austria, Imperial Chemicals Industries of the United Kingdom via its branch Nobel Explosives Ltd, Dynamit Nobel in West Germany, and SNPE in France.

Another front company was Finnish Servico which was used as a link between East Germany and Bofors. Servico had been founded by the Finnish communist party

that, via a secret institution, owned shares in the company. And, as usual, morals and ethics were set aside when the almighty dollar came into the picture.

RED AND GREEN COUNTRIES

During the years 1979-85, the Bofors concern had effectively systematized the weapons smuggling. Usually the transports were carried out on the railways of West Germany to East Germany, where part of the material stayed. The remainder continued on to forbidden countries. There were so-called red and green countries. If the law forbade export to a red country, you simply exported to a green or legal country, where the cargo was then redirected to the red country.

1980 saw the start of the Iran-Iraq war, which became central to the Swedish participation. In November of that year, Kurt Waldheim appointed Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme as head of a UN commission, the Palme Mediating Commission, with the specific mandate to force through a weapons embargo between the two powers at war. This became a difficult moral dilemma for the Premier, who was soon to be involved in the largest Swedish arms deal ever, the Indian order worth 8.4 thousand million Swedish Kronor.

In September, Mats Lundberg of Nobel Industries visited Iran for the planning of exports. The work on the armament factory in the city of Isfahan was resumed full scale, and according to the Head of Public Relations at Bofors, negotiations with the Iranians were now initiated concerning the weapons contracts which had been interrupted in 1978.

According to information to Dagens Nyheter, Bofors first declared themselves willing to pay back an advance payment, about 100 million Swedish Kronor, but Iran refused, and instead demanded war material from Sweden. This was the start of the so-called Bofors Connection, and according to the customs authorities, this was when Bofors branch, Nobel Kemi, started smuggling gunpowder to Iran.

In 1983, Olof Palme started talks concerning the later so notorious weapons order by Indian Premier Indira Gandhi of a complete field artillery system, the Field Howitzer 77. Bofors was simultaneously working on several different continents, and in June of that year, Nobel Kemi carried out its first known smuggling operation of explosives to Iran.

Parallel with these deliveries, Bofors Marketing Director Mats Lundberg was given the task of developing and manufacturing special gunpowder for the East German army. In connection with a visit paid by Mats Lundberg and gunpowder expert Lars- Eric Björn in East Berlin, the agents of Stasi Colonel Schalck-Golodkowski obtained highly classified information concerning the production capacity of Bofors, and thereby even the entire defence of Sweden.

“Via these contacts information was spread as to our total capacity”, was the

comment made by worried former KMI, Jörgen Holgersson:

“What proof do we have that the people in question are not subjected to such pressure that they spill the beans. What scares me is that the border between old-fashioned spying and this is so dim. I think it very remarkable that a Swedish defence industry starts co-operating with Stasi.”

FAKE END-USER CERTIFICATES

The smuggling routes often necessitated that fake end-user certificates were used. On April 20, 1984, something weird happened in the West German border town of Passau, and this may illustrate how a cargo could zigzag in order to evade the international arms rules.

On this day, astonished customs people watched three fully-loaded goods wagons, which had just been sent across the border to Austria, come rolling back into the country without a locomotive. The wagons were loaded with 40,000 kilos of explosives from Swedish Bofors. On board were new customs documents with Syria as the new final destination, but the goods were the same.



Ingvar Bratt

Some months later, German customs authorities drew public attention to the incident.

“Then we realized that we had put our fingers into a real hornets’ nest”, said Customs Officer Torbjörn Sebell.

As early as in May, Svenska Freds (the Swedish Peace and Arbitration Association) had received secret documents from Bofors engineer, Ingvar Bratt, who, for reasons of conscience, had decided to reveal his employer. See his book, “Mot rädslan” (Against Fear). These documents hinted that the company had been smuggling Robot 70 to Dubai and Bahrain. After this, Bofors was reported to the police for gross smuggling.

About this time, journalist Cats Falck (see page ?) had obtained sensitive information about the weapons trade, and according to the book, “Offrets Uppdrag” (The Task of the Victim), she handed over very important documents concerning this to KMI Carl Fredrik Algernon who, on September 29, 1984, contacted the head of counter espionage within Säpo, Christer Ekberg.

But in spite of his having shared his suspicions and for reasons unknown, Algernon approved an export order of 155,000 kilos of special gunpowder for the East German army, and on June 4, the first railway wagon passed through customs at Trelleborg. These shipments continued all summer and autumn, but the customs officers were alert, and so a customs barrier was established at Trelleborg.

Shortly afterwards ,customs officials raided Bofors in Karlskoga, and at the same time, Italian customs stopped a shipment of 50,000 kilos of gunpowder from Nobel Kemi to Iran. Now, Bofors Director Claes-Ulrik Winberg was accused, and KMI Carl Fredrik Algernon was charged with turning a blind eye. In 1984, Winberg was forced to resign, and became Deputy Managing Director in SAF (the Swedish Employers' Confederation), a position which, however, he left due to increasing suspicions.

In January, 1985, Karl-Erik Schmitz received an order for explosives from Iran via Pakistan. Bofors/Nobel Explosives applied for and got permission to export explosives worth 41 million dollars to Pakistan. In actual fact, the destination was Iran. Arbuthnot Latham Bank in London, owned by Erik Penser (see page ?) then transferred payment from Iran to Bofors.

About this time, a French arms smuggling route to South Africa was exposed, and a Swede, Tom Rosenberg, was arrested in Stockholm for his role as consultant to the gang. On behalf of the cartel, he had hired a Danish vessel, and this disclosure is said to have caused the murder of Weapons Export General René Audran later that month, who was an weapons engineer and head of the International Department of the French Ministry of Defence. According to dependable sources, he knew about the weapons dispatches to Iran by the Luchaire Company, and may have tried to stop them.

On March 10, Prosecutor Stig Age initiated an investigation into Bofors concerning arms smuggling to Bahrein and Dubai in the Persian Gulf. National CID soon found further evidence of illegal sales of robots, this time via Singapore, and the first signs of a scandal at Bofors were published in Dagens Nyheter on June 5, 1985.

In an interview, former Iranian President Abulhassan Banisadr later claimed that Palme was murdered because he had information that Iran purchased arms and paid with narcotics (see Similar Arrangements page ?).

Some days later, Palme discussed a huge future order with V.P. Singh, Indian Minister of Finance, and when he asked about Bofors, Palme answered;

“Apparently, Bofors have been cheated (?)”

On June 13, the time had come for the next plot, when the Swedish government prohibited Bofors export to Pakistan and Yugoslavia, because it was suspected the real recipient was Iran. At the same time, Bofors' application to export 720 RBH70 missiles was refused, and all future export of explosives and RBH70 to Pakistan was stopped.

Even export to Indonesia was forbidden, and this, in its turn, forced Bofors to cancel an order from Iran worth more than 158 million dollars.

In November 1985, Palme and the government intervened, and stopped an attempt to smuggle gunpowder to Pakistan. Rumours would also have it that Palme in person had stopped a delivery of 18 Swedish cannons shipped to Iran via Indonesia. Reactions were very strong, and very dangerous.

THE INDIA ORDER

Several weapons manufacturers abroad had competed with Bofors for this gigantic order. In connection with the murder of Indian Premier Indira Gandhi on October 31, 1984, negotiations had been interrupted and some of the competitors had dropped out so that, at the end of 1985, only two remained: Bofors and GIAT. The trip by Olof Palme to meet Rajiv Gandhi,

Indira Gandhi's son and successor, took place when it was more or less decided that this order would go to French GIAT, because the Bofors price was much higher, and the Swedes had not succeeded in solving the export credit issue. But Palme stepped in and reduced the Bofors quotation by as much as three thousand million Swedish Kronor, and this was conclusive. Earlier on, the government had been much more restrictive in its support to the Swedish war industry and arms export.

But when Bofors gave notice of termination to 700 employees, this situation changed radically, and with the aid of the Social Democrats, the weapons manufacturer obtained the same credit conditions as other Swedish exports to developing countries – like important infrastructure projects, such as roads, schools and hospitals, for example.

Before a decision was arrived at, Rajiv Gandhi and Olof Palme had very close contact, for instance at the 40th anniversary of the UN in New York, and the meeting of the Palme Commission in New Delhi. It is well documented that on these occasions, Palme and Gandhi discussed the Bofors business as imminent, and also both price and payment conditions. Furthermore, Palme agreed with the Indian government that no go-betweens be used.

But, according to former employee at Säpo, Ulf Lingärde, Palme wanted to go further than that. He is said to have insisted that 650 kilos of weapons uranium (!) be included in the deal, waste from the Swedish nuclear power stations. The profits from that deal were to go the liberation movement, ANC. But spies within the top of this

South African organization



The Bofors gun that India wished to buy



Olof Palme met Rajiv Gandhi in New Delhi

registered what was going on, and this caused havoc in South Africa, which was suffocating due to international sanctions (see page ?).

In April 1993, Ulf Lingärde handed over a strictly confidential memo to the Palmekommission where he accounted for a conversation (between Palme and Rajiv Gandhi) which he claimed to know about. According to him, the conversation went something like this:

“Hi there, I hear that your purchase of French guns is decided now.”

“Yes, it is all clear, and will be made public shortly.”

“I am calling you, because I have a better proposition.”

“Really?”

“You don’t know yet, but I am going to resign within the near future, you know, age and exhaustion, and so on and so forth. And I have a few things that need tidying up. To start with, we need this order for internal political reasons. Of course, you will have the same conditions in the practical area. And secondly, I need a considerable extra financial contribution for a particular purpose. And, thirdly, and that one is up to you. I need to terminate the Swedish nuclear weapons programme once and for all.

You know what I am getting at?”

“Hmm... yes.”

“We have some material deposited at Forsmark which I want to get rid of. 650 kilos of weapons uranium to start with. And then, some bits and pieces of different qualities.

Our experts will inform you about that. But I want you to take the lot.”

“I must admit that this might suit us very well. But you have to live up to the conditions of the French: full credit guarantee, factory manufacture here with us, performance bond in case of war, and all that. And our own financial interests, of course.”

“It’s a deal.”

“OK, I shall send over a delegation to take stock of your material. But may I ask a personal question – you are not exactly renowned for lining your own pockets?”

“The money is to go to the ANC.”

“Are they going to have an army now?”

“No, the Russians will see to that, if necessary, but something else is needed. We are pumping in large amounts to legal and social aid for supporters of the ANC, and I am drowning in it.”

Ulf Lingärde was not the only one to mention the sale of Swedish nuclear waste. The delivery from Sweden to India had also been noticed by one of the secret agencies of NATO, called Sops (see page ?). It was of the utmost importance that these transactions remained secret, because many in the international elite were involved in different ways.

But within these circles, Palme was considered untrustworthy, and some even saw him as a traitor (see page ?). The way he acted was confusing, and nobody knew for sure whether he was working for the cartel, or if he was out to expose it. For example,

at the end of November 1985, Palme stopped two deliveries of howitzers from Sweden, one in the harbour of Malmö, and the other outside the coast of Africa – destination Dubai, but intended for Iran. The problems continued and, on December 17, the earlier arranged customs barrier proved effective. Now the customs at Trelleborg apprehended 26,000 kilos of gunpowder from Nobel Kemi, which should have ended up in Iran via East Germany. The shipment was confiscated, and the Iranians were furious.

Once again, Olof Palme interfered in the weapons deals. According to representatives for Nobel Industries, he personally promised that Bofors would be allowed to sell the recoilless (RCL) anti-tank Robot 70 to Pakistan. Bofors immediately contacted the Pakistani authorities, and started planning for air transport from Sweden.

THE PANIC SPREADS

However, panic had started to spread, and at the New Year 1985-86, Stasi Colonel Alexander Schalck-Golodkowski's agents and the representatives concerned held an emergency meeting. The secret co-operation with Bofors was about to be revealed, and the East Germans were anxious that it remain hushed up.

The worst aspect of a global disclosure would be that all arms deliveries, independent of origin, would be stopped, that Iran would lose the war against Saddam Hussein, who would then gain control over the vast oil fields, and that the door would open yet another inch for the Soviet Union. What could be seen as a victory for Palme might be a catastrophe for the United States and their allies. The connections to the USA were many, and Olof Palme may well have signed his own death sentence, when customs officers raided the Scandinavian Commodities office of Bofors' front, Karl-Erik Schmitz, in Malmö on September 29, 1985.

Shortly before his death, Palme had made an investigation of bribes and illegal arms sales, and this led to the raid in Malmö that exposed the international cartel. Confiscated documents showed that Schalck-Golodkowski's Imes warehouses close to the seaport of Rostock were an important halfway house on the illegal route for weapons and explosives to the Persian Gulf, South Africa, and Central America.

This operation sent shock waves throughout the entire organization, allied governments in both East and West, and also private financial groups. The fury was indescribable, and Palme was held personally responsible. Or, as Karl-Erik Schmitz expressed it in a press release:

“Everybody has kept their mouths shut until these customs officers clump in – like elephants in a china shop – and destroy it all.”

At the same time, Bofors was busy keeping everything going. In January, 1986, Iran had initiated an offensive at al-Faw, where the country was in desperate need of the Swedish cannons. Simultaneously, the source at Bofors for Svenska Freds found out that 18 howitzers destined for Singapore had been stopped. In January or February

1986, the same source discovered that it was time to resume deliveries to Nigeria, which had been interrupted for a long while.

On February 2, 1986, Marketing Director Mats Lundberg went again to East Berlin for secret talks, and once more on February 24, only four days before the murder of the Swedish Premier. According to the documentary, “Den stora krutbluffen” (The Great Gunpowder Sham), Lundberg claimed that everybody had very skillfully kept to an agreed version. Furthermore, lots of documents and letters concerning earlier business had been systematically destroyed. Before this, Bofors Director Anders Carlberg had met Olof Palme on February 20, after which the government granted Bofors permission to export 720 units of the RBH70 to Pakistan.

About the same time, Lundberg had under oath revealed the existence of the weapons cartel, the pricing systems, and also how the distribution of deliveries and profit sharing worked among the members.

Now, operations were intensified and two days later, Iranian Ambassador Saied Kalatarnia had a meeting with Olof Palme. The minutes of the meeting were classified but, most probably, the conversation included the weapons deliveries that had not been carried out.

Less than 48 hours later, Olof Palme’s life ended on Sveavägen in Stockholm, and on the very same day, Bofors sent the first RBH70 to Pakistan.

After the murder, there was nothing to prevent a more intimate co-operation. The Social Democrats actively aided Bofors with the largest order ever in the history of Swedish industry.

On March 14, India published the fact that Bofors had won the competition, and ten days later, the contract was signed. Is it possible that the Bofors deal – concluded only four weeks after his death and eight weeks after the meeting of two Prime Ministers in Stockholm – is irrelevant to the murder of Olof Palme?

In his book, “Hemligstämplat” (Classified), author Henrik Westander describes what happened later: “On April 1, 1986, Bofors Managing Director Martin Ardbo ran up the Indian flag in his garden in Karlskoga. That was a sign.

Bofors had got the contract for 410 howitzers for India worth 8.4 thousand million Swedish Kronor. Employment was saved. Karlskoga rejoiced. More than two thousand employees participated in the Bofors company party in the Nobel Hall. This party cost half a million Kronor. The owner, Erik Pensar, could afford that. In 1986, the increase in value of the Nobel share would make him 1,260 000 000 Kronor richer.”



Henrik Westander



Oliver North

It is interesting to note the links to the ongoing arms trade in the West. On June 18, the authorities in Panama arrested the vessel, Pia Vesta, and discovered Soviet tanks, AK 47s, and anti-tank weapons on board. This cargo had been loaded in the East German seaport of Rostock, and sold by the Imes company (see page ?). Destination: the Contras in Nicaragua.

A few months later, something happened that few of those involved believed possible. What was later to be called the Iran-Contras affair was disclosed accidentally, as one of Contras' supply planes was shot down over Nicaragua. The pilot, Blaine Sawyer, and second pilot, William Cooper, were killed instantly, but crew member, Eugene Hasenfus, was taken prisoner. On his person he had, among other things, the telephone number to the office of Oliver North at the White House.

The revealing interrogation with the unhappy prisoner was shown on American TV, and soon the scandal was a fact.

THE SCANDAL DETONATES

Tributes to the murdered Olof Palme continued during the first year of mourning. Lisbet Palme travelled worldwide to receive posthumous awards and attend solemn ceremonies, and she took on her new role with calm dignity. For instance, her murdered husband was awarded the Golden Dove peace prize posthumously.

Even India wished to express their compassion with the bereaved family, and presented them with the Nehru award of 800,000 Swedish Kronor. The family chose to give the money to the children of the black suburb of Soweto in South Africa. Lisbet Palme had herself just started a personal international career, when she was appointed new chairperson of the Swedish Unicef Children's Fund, and chose to participate in the ceremony in New Delhi, where she was received by Rajiv Gandhi as a beloved sister.

However, journalists continued their investigations, in spite of Bofors denying all accusations during the spring of 1987. Finally, the revelations became too aggravating, and on April 19, the scandal detonated. Dagens Nyheter claimed that Swedish customs authorities suspected Bofors/Nobel of having smuggled arms to such countries as Syria, Egypt, and Iran.



Martin Ardbo



Jan Eliasson



Ingvar Carlsson



Anita Gradin

Before this, Managing Director Martin Ardbo had resigned his post with immediate effect. Even the Indian Minister of Defence, Singh, resigned, and thus put Rajiv Gandhi in a very awkward situation. At the same time, the Swedish radio stated that the deal had included 50 million dollars in bribes to the Indian government and the Congress Party.

Simultaneously, the newspaper, *The Hindu*, maintained that the financial empire of the Hindujas family had received 80 million Swedish Kronor. Indian information even claimed that bribes had been paid to one of Rajiv Gandhi's best Swedish friends.

The search in Sweden for the truth continued, while the new Premier, Ingvar Carlsson, left for a visit to the White House in the States. Jan Eliasson of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had been working with Olof Palme in his task as mediator, and he maintained that motives existed worth looking into. The mediating task in the Iran-Iraq war was very sensitive, as the mediator was appointed to pass judgement in the conflict, and this might imply serious consequences for the territories and political leadership of both countries.

The conclusions reached by Palme might, in certain areas, become most embarrassing to any of them, if made public – primarily, questions about who had initiated the war, and also the use of nuclear and chemical weapons.

But claims that Palme had been murdered as a result of his being a mediator were denied one after the other by both official and unofficial sources within the administration.

In a long article by American journalist Richard Reeves in the *New York Times*, information was made public at the beginning of March, 1987, where he maintained that highly placed people, e.g., within the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, had tried to thwart the police investigation of the murder, the reason being suspicions that Iran or Iraq was behind the assassination, and that a solution might harm Swedish international relations.

Premier Ingvar Carlsson repudiated these as completely unfounded. Even the statement that an Iranian government delegation had visited Stockholm on February 4, 1986, to protest against unfulfilled weapons deliveries was denied by both Jan Eliasson and the Iranian Embassy in Stockholm.

In spite of this, on May 26, 1987, Special Prosecutor Stig L. Age decided to bring action against two people responsible for the gunpowder smuggling to Iran. One of those accused was Marketing Director Mats Lundberg of Nobel Kemi. On June 4, the National Swedish Accounting and Audit Bureau presented a report of which large parts were quickly classified



Sten Andersson



Olof Palme

by the government. However, the result was unambiguous: At least 250 million Swedish Kronor had been paid to different numbered accounts in Switzerland.

“We do not know who owns these accounts or who is behind the Swiss companies”, commented Minister of Foreign Trade, Anita Gradin, in *Proletären* no. 45-1987.

According to her, it was not particularly remarkable that Bofors had utilized go-betweens and paid out so-called commissions.

“This is how it is usually done. I remember when I was a little girl selling Christmas magazines, I was also given a commission on what I sold.”

This statement can astonish anyone, but it had no negative influence on Gradin’s career – on the contrary, she eventually ended up with an appointment with double pay as Europe Minister in Brussels.

“I can assure you that the government has no other interest and no higher wish than to have a solution to what happened”, thundered Minister of Foreign Affairs Sten Andersson on May 1. “The dirty linen of the weapons deals must be washed properly and in public!”

Words are words, and action is action. Soap bubbles have a tendency to burst and turn to nothing, and none have been seen since then. However, before this, KMI Carl Fredrik Algernon died under mysterious circumstances (see page ?). This happened only half an hour after an intense meeting with Anders Carlberg of Bofors. At the time of his death, Algernon had been summoned to an interrogation about the Bofors business in East Germany.

K-O FELDT AND INGVAR CARLSSON POINTED OUT

Speculations concerning who had known what about the weapons deals continued. In March 1987, a Swedish forwarding agent who had shipped arms from Bofors to Iran stated in *Dagens Nyheter* that Minister of Finance Kjell-Olof Feldt had been directly responsible for the illegal weapons deals with Iran during 1973 to 1975. And Feldt was not the only one to be accused. In Birgitta Zachrisson’s SVT documentary “Oss vapenbröder emellan” (Between brothers-in-arms), former Managing Director of Bofors, Martin Ardbo, made more disclosures.

“In 1985, a working group was formed in the greatest secrecy, the task of which being to deal with the sensitive question regarding weapons trade with Indonesia, which was being seriously criticized for its brutal treatment of the people of East Timor. And this group included no less a person than Ingvar Carlsson.”

The revelations were met with silence and denials. On August 19, 1987, an investigation was started headed by Chief Prosecutor Lars Ringberg. But when he did not succeed



Kjell-Olof Feldt

in collecting sufficient evidence against the top people of Bofors, he was forced to discontinue the preliminary examination. The following year, however, Chief Prosecutor Folke Ljungwall in Karlstad decided to indict Claes-Ulrik Winberg and four other Bofors Directors. Winberg was considered to be the man mostly responsible for the illegalities, but he persisted in claiming that he had only been part of the Swedish system, and that a silent agreement to the arms export had existed.

In November that year, Dagens Eko on the Swedish radio claimed that even more bribes were included. For instance, a letter box company registered in Panama, called Svenska Incorporated, had received 180,000 Kronor from Bofors. Furthermore, over 50,000,000 Kronor had been paid out to the company AE Services, owned via partners in Hong Kong by a company situated in Lichtenstein.

Over and above that, about 2,500,000 Kronor had changed owners, and been paid out under the cover of Lotus by the Swiss Bank Co-operation in Geneva. Finally, the Manufacturers Hannover Trust in Geneva had acted as intermediary for about 12,000,000 Kronor to unknown recipients. According to Dagens Nyheter, the sum total was 244,500,000 Kronor, which was later increased to more than 325,000,000 Kronor.

However, the Indian newspaper, Indian Express, claimed that part of the bribes paid out had gone back to Sweden, to employees at Bofors, a civil servant, and politician, and also that a person said to be on the boards of both Nobel and Volvo had been pointed out as a key person in the bribe transactions.

One name which kept turning up in connection with this tangle was Olof Palme. In Proletären no 39, 1987, reliable sources confirmed that even he had received a numbered account with quite a few million Kronor for having fixed the India order. This money, probably about 23 million Kronor, was said to have been paid out via an account in Switzerland, probably to the party, or to the Labour and Socialist International.

In connection with a raid on Filipstadsvägen in Karlskoga on November 4, Bofors Director Martin Ardbo confirmed that the assassinated Premier had been vital for the India order.

“Without his dedication and participation, this deal had never been accomplished. You might say that it was his personal effort that made it possible.”

At the raid, a calendar and a notebook with daily jottings were confiscated. “If Palme’s intervention becomes known, it will most probably bring down the government. Everybody is scared that I tell the whole truth. They want me to shut up by referring to their own safety, and other things”.

Ardbo refused to explain his notes, and at a police hearing remarked:

“The truth will die with me.”

Many people found it very hard to understand how Palme could take his stand against the war and the arms race, while at the same time participating as a weapons dealer.

“To the very last, Palme was quite an involved weapons dealer, there is no doubt

about that”, said politician Per Gahrton. “The reason was probably that he was an industrialist who believed in material growth and the development of industry, and he considered the weapons industry to be a kind of spearhead. And then, I guess that he wanted that in order to safeguard the Swedish neutrality policy, so there was some kind of logic in it. But I found it difficult to understand, and I reacted morally against it. On the other hand, you might say that most other state leaders are weapons dealers, but not peace negotiators. In any case, Palme played a double role.”

Only a few days after the murder, several Nordic politicians had nominated Palme as a candidate for Nobel’s own Peace Prize.

“But unfortunately, a deceased person cannot be accepted as recipient”, was the answer by the Nobel Institute.

“UNNECESSARILY PROVOKING”

At this time, many people were frustrated that nothing happened in the investigation. When Rajiv Gandhi came to Stockholm in January 1988 to negotiate the Six-Nation Initiative for Disarmament,

Prosecutor Lars Ringberg therefore applied to the government that he be permitted to contact somebody in Gandhi’s delegation. But Minister of Justice Anna-Greta Leijon phoned him to say that this proposal was very inappropriate, after which she added that Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson and the political department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were of the same opinion, that such a contact might be seen as unnecessarily provoking.



A-G Leijon

A commission appointed by the very same Ingvar Carlsson put forward its report some months later. The conclusion of this commission was that “it was not probable that any of Bofors’ Robot 70 existed in Iran”. On June 21, Prosecutor Folke Ljungwall wrote off the report to the police made by the Swedish Peace and Arbitration Association, and soon even the local court in Karlskoga acquitted Bofors of smuggling to East Germany and Iran. All earlier suspicions had now ceased to exist, since “the government was responsible”. And with this, a large number of suspects were off the hook, even if they had earlier confessed to smuggling gunpowder and weapons to prohibited countries.

But the fear of exposure was still great among those involved, and on May 31, 1989, former Director of Bofors, Claes-Ulrik Winberg, and his wife, Kristina, were killed in a traffic accident on main road 53 (see page ?). At the beginning of September, legal proceedings were to have started at which he might have revealed everything.



Claes-Ulrik Winberg

“Winberg was the Director within Bofors who might

have disclosed the involvement of politicians and high civil servants in the Bofors Connection,” sighed Henrik Westander, weapons export researcher at Svenska Freds. “But now, it is too late.”

“Yes, it is true that all the key people of the Bofors Connection are dead”, agreed Engineer Ingvar Bratt, who was the first to reveal the shady business of Bofors. “And worst of all, we will never know to what extent members of the government have been involved in these shady transactions.”

Claes-Ulrik Winberg is not the only one at Bofors who has met with misfortune. At least two trade union leaders have died under strange conditions. Engineer Björn Widgren was found dead in a hammock at his summer cottage in Grythyttan on May 27, 1985. He had a carbon monoxide poisoning and had, according to the police investigation, taken his own life. His car was backed up to the hammock, the plastic cover of which he was claimed to have wound around himself in such a way that the poisonous exhaust gas filled it and suffocated him.

At this time, new winds were blowing in Europe, and at the beginning of November, something happened that most people had believed impossible. The Berlin Wall was torn down. In this connection, the Stasi headquarters were occupied and the secret archives published to the world. The spider in the web, Colonel Alexander Schalck-Godtlofowski, escaped to the West and applied for asylum there. After a brief stay in West Berlin, he was flown to the CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia, where he ended up under the protection of the American intelligence service. Soon afterwards, Head of Stasi, Markus Wolf, fled to Moscow.

In the documentary, “Den stora krutbluffen” (The Great Gunpowder Sham), some previously classified Stasi documents were presented. The East Germans had appointed a special committee to go through the endless archives. Head of the committee, Volker Neumann, read a document that confirmed the proportions of the Swedish involvement in the smuggling business.

“Even in 1985, it was thought that East Germany would exist forever, and everything was documented in the firm belief that it would never be exposed”, were Neumann’s words.

Deliveries of explosives and gunpowder from the Swedish company, Bofors. During the years 1981-1985, explosives and gunpowder were delivered to East Germany. These were to be used in Iran for hand- and rifle-grenades. The shipments went from Sweden via West Germany to Dynamit Nobel in Austria which sent them on to OY Servico in Finland via West and East Germany. The profits for this amounted to 2,241,973.20 German Marks.”

Here are some figures of the illegal weapons trade of Bofors according to the same TV documentary. Until then, nobody had been able to fathom the extent of the smuggling business:

September 29, 1983: 65,000 kilos of explosives for hand-grenades
 October 4, 1983: 10,000 kilos of gunpowder for Kalashnikov sub-machine guns
 October 24, 1983: 10,000 kilos of gunpowder for Kalashnikov sub-machine guns
 December 4, 1983: 65,000 kilos of explosives for hand-grenades
 December 30, 1983: 40,000 kilos of gunpowder for Kalashnikov sub-machine guns
 July 12, 1984 : 50,000 kilos of explosives for hand-grenades
 September 7, 1984: 50,000 kilos of explosives for hand-grenades
 October 31, 1984: 50,000 kilos of gunpowder for Kalashnikov sub-machine guns
 December 6, 1984: 20,000 kilos of gunpowder for Kalashnikov sub-machine guns
 December 24, 1984: 20,000 kilos of gunpowder for Kalashnikov sub-machine guns.

“Discovering that the principal company within an industry systematically misleads and smuggles is very ugly”, said former Minister of Trade Mats Hellström. “I think the word disgust covers my feelings.”

SWEDEN REFUSES AID

It was not only in Sweden and East Germany that some people were looking for the truth. In 1990, a criminal investigation was initiated in India. The previous summer, the Indian opposition had left the Parliament in protest against the Bofors bribes, and at present, Bofors is used as a slang expression for the word bribe.

The Indian investigators asked their Swedish colleagues for help in getting access to the report by the Swedish Accounting and Audit Bureau concerning the arms business, but Sweden stubbornly refused. The Indian police received no help from Sweden with examinations, confiscations, or ransacking.

“Business secrecy carries greater weight than the need to comply with the wishes of the Indians”, commented Minister of Foreign Affairs Sten Andersson in an interrogation by the Standing Committee on the Constitution on April 2, 1990.

And one year later the same obstinate attitude was still prevalent.

“The rules concerning secrecy make it impossible for us to get at certain things”, said Chief Public Prosecutor Torsten Jonsson to the news agency TT on April 3, 1991.



Rajiv Gandhi

Now the drama took a new turn. At this time, Rajiv Gandhi was on his way back as the next Prime Minister of India. At the same time, he reacted violently against the military operations by USA against Iraq, and published an open letter where he deprecated the ruthless bombings. Rajiv Gandhi even insisted that India withdraw its permission that US Air Force planes refuel in India.

In an attempt to end the war, Gandhi started on a diplomatic mission to Moscow on February 22, 1991, where he met President Mikhail Gorbachev and Iranian President, Hashemi Rafsanjani. This was looked upon with great disapproval, and at an election meeting in Tamil Nadu on May 21, even he was murdered. He was about to shake hands with a woman who had an explosive charge taped round her waist. The entire place was a carnage with dead and mutilated people everywhere. The female kamikaze bomb was said to represent the LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam).

More people were to pay with their lives and the same year. French financier Glenn S. was murdered in Paris. According to Nyheterna on Swedish TV4, he was shot because he had acted to stop or delay the Bofors India business. Assassins on motorbikes shot him dead with six bullets.

One year later, on April 29, 1992, the Swedish government blankly refused an Indian request for certain documents. Thus, the Conservative government showed the same attitude as the Social Democrats the previous summer, when the Indians had received some 20 more-or-less valueless documents. That governments representing the two opposing blocks act identically should make anyone react. Or, as Torsten Leander, a harassed carpenter said in Aftonbladet on December 3, 1998 in connection with the so-called IB-case (see page ?):

“There is something fishy going on, when a conservative is not slinging mud at a Social Democrat. Then, they are all too mixed up in it, all of them.”

New revelations were on the way, and a proper rent was made in the wall of denials with the publishing in 1993 of Christoph Andersson's book, “Die Akte Bofors” (The Bofors Documents). In September two years later, Stasi Colonel Big Alex Schalck-Golodkowski was put on trial in Berlin, and on June 29 the following year, the Court of Appeal in Jönköping decided on a new trial against Mats Lundberg and Bofors.

At this time, Mats Lundberg was Head of Bofors in North America and had his home in Washington DC. However, the new trial was solely concerned with the gunpowder smuggling to East Germany. The period for prosecution of the Bofors business during 1981-84 with Iran had already expired. But Mats Lundberg was far from worried. He seemed to know that there were hand-picked people in all key positions. Or, as he said:

“Never change a winning team.”

This never-ending serial is going on, and on January 21, 1997, about one thousand classified documents were handed over to the Indian Ambassador in Switzerland from

four Swiss banks. Among other things, these documents disclosed who were hiding behind the numbered accounts to which Bofors had paid 326,000,000 Kronor. But the Swedish government did not lift a finger to gain access to the information. In connection with his retirement, Indian Ambassador to Sweden B.M. Oza broke the silence with his book, “Bofors, Ambassadörens bevis” (Bofors, the Ambassador’s Proof):

“The then Prime Minister of India, Rajiv Gandhi, took bribes from Bofors, at least 50,000,000 Kronor, which were transferred via the Italian go-between, Ottavio Quattrochi.”

In an interview with Dagens Nyheter journalist Bo G Andersson, B.M. Ozo continued:

“The Ingvar Carlsson government had no ambition to get to the bottom of the bribe accusations. When the National Swedish Accounting and Audit Bureau had finished its investigation, Minister Anita Gradin explained to me that Sweden did not intend to do more to disclose the truth about the Bofors bribes. As a matter of fact, the Swedish government worked to counteract the attempts to clarify matters.”

In spite of the scandals, Bofors has continued as if nothing has happened, and on January 7, 1998, news agency TT declared that it might be gunpowder from Karlskoga which propels the American space-craft. This explosive which has been developed in co-operation with FOA, the Research Institute of the Swedish National Defence, and is called ADN, is suitable for propulsion of all types of robots and rockets, such as, for example, the large NASA space ferries.

New markets – new millions.

THE PALME MURDER OF BELGIUM

Some people may find it difficult to believe the things presented in this book, so for their sake, it can be proved that similar things have happened in other countries in the West. The scandal that shook Belgium in the middle of the 1990’s showed nasty similarities to the network of the Elite as a fantastic story of shady arms deals and corruption in the highest strata of society. The ingredients of the soap opera of politics consisted of felonious politicians, paedophile tangles, and sudden deaths. Belgium has even had its own Palme murder.

André Cools, 63, former Minister of Finance, was Chairman of the French-speaking Socialist party and vice Prime Minister. Late at night on July 18, 1991, he left the apartment of his mistress, Marie-Hélène Joiret, in Liège, which is situated in the middle of one of the world’s most renowned industrial centres for weapons manufacture. Ms.



André Cools

Joirot was walking with him, when someone appeared behind them, and shot Cools in the neck, back, and head.

This was a professional assassination carried out by two men on a motorcycle. André Cools had just returned from Switzerland and had informed the Belgian press that he would shortly disclose shocking proof of corruption within the elite of the country and of the illegal affairs of the weapons industry.

At the same time, he was carrying out an intensive investigation concerning the murder of Gerald Bull, an exceptional engineer who had developed a number of long-distance cannons, including a super cannon with an almost 100-yard barrel, a calibre of approximately three feet, and a reach of about one thousand miles! This huge gun was intended to fire normal charges as well as nuclear and chemical charges.

However, the dream came to an abrupt ending on March 22, 1990, when Bull was shot with five bullets outside his apartment in Brussels. All his documents disappeared immediately after the murder that is still unsolved.

But let us return to the Cools case. A competent examining magistrate, Jean-Marc Connerotte succeeded in solving the murder step by step, and wanted to arrest the men behind the deed. But, after what has been named the War of the Judges in 1994, the Belgian Ministry of Justice – suddenly and for reasons unknown – decided to remove Connerotte from the case!

Now, others had to continue the investigation. A few years previously, the special André Cools group of Prosecutor Véronique Ancias had become interested in some shady business at top level. In December, 1988, the army had decided to purchase 46 new army helicopters for two thousand million Kronor. According to rumours, the Socialist party had helped the Italian weapons company, Agusta S.p.A., get this gilt-edged order in return for a contribution of 15,000,000 Belgian francs for the party coffers.

The order had gone to Agusta in tough competition with both German and French manufacturers, and on December 19, the contract had been signed by Minister of Defence Guy Coeme. Furthermore, in July the following year, radar equipment for the F-16 fighter planes in the country had been purchased from French Dassault Electronic, S.A.

The investigators succeeded in obtaining documents from bank accounts in Luxembourg, Switzerland, and Panama. Among these were payments from Dassault to the Belgian party for the equivalent of 1,500,000,000 Kronor, which confirmed the suspicions of bribery.

Prosecutor Véronique Ancia continued her



Gerald Bull's supercannon

investigations, and finally she was able to find a connection between the Italian weapons company and information that the murderers of André Cools might have been sent by the Italian Mafia. Anicia's life was threatened, but in spite of this, she produced the evidence and presented her material to the Court of Law on January 13, 1993. A gigantic bribery network was on the way to being revealed, and this would shake both Belgium and the defence alliance, NATO.

The Trial of the Century was about to begin. Heads were soon to roll, and in January, 1994, immunity was revoked for Vice Prime Minister, Guy Coeme, Prime Minister in the regional government of Walloonnia, Guy Spitaels, and Walloonian Minister of the Interior, Guy Mathot. The three "Guys" were all forced to leave their posts, and were indicted before a criminal Court of Law. In February the following year, Social Democrat secretary Luc Wallyn and party treasurer Etienne Mangé were arrested, the latter having admitted to receiving almost 12,000,000 in bribes from Agusta. The money was claimed to have been a present to the party. On February 28, Cabinet Minister Johan Delanghe was arrested, suspected of involvement.

On March 8, Commander-in-Chief of the Belgian Air Force was found dead in Hotel Mayfair in Brussels with a bottle of whisky and an empty medicine jar beside him. He had been present when the helicopter deal was settled, and on the table were some letters with information about the bribery.

14 days later, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Vice Prime Minister Frank Vandenbroucke resigned. The Belgian Prime Minister, Jean-Luc Dehaene, however, tried to reassure the Belgians by promising that everything was to be investigated in its entirety.

"It is time for Belgium to wash its hands."

Head of NATO Willy Claes had also been present when the deal was discussed. He had earlier been the celebrated Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Finance, and Chairman of the Social Democrat party of the European Union that includes the Swedish party. After the resignation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, even he was forced to resign, and later received a suspended sentence of three years' imprisonment.

Both Guy Spitaels and Guy Coeme were convicted for taking bribes from French Dassault, and the owner, Serge Dassault, was convicted for corruption. As for the former



Gerald Bull



Head of Nato Willy Claes

owner of Italian Agusta, Rafaelo Teti, he died very conveniently of a heart attack one week before the court proceedings started.

But the murder of André Cools has never been completely solved. According to an anonymous principal witness, further top politicians were involved. However, the ball had been set rolling, and eventually Carlo Todarello, Cosimo Solazzo, Domenico Castellino and Under Secretary of State Richard Taxquet were arrested.

In connection with these arrests, more facts about the murder were exposed. The men behind the plot turned out to have hired two professional Tunisian assassins, Abdel Majed Almi and Abdel Jen Benbrahim, for 750,000 francs. A Sicilian who had acted as go-between was later murdered himself.

The two Tunisians were members of an international smuggling organization which, among others, had supplied weapons to the Islamic group, GIA, in Algeria. This had taken place via the Bierst Airport, which had even been an intermediate landing point for many of the illegal arms shipments to Iran-Iraq. No less a person than the murdered André Cools had been on the board of the airport.

On September 8, Alain van der Biest was next. He was former Minister of Internal Affairs and Minister of Social Affairs, and had had close political contacts with Cools.

He was a habitual drunkard, and thus an easy target for Under Secretary of State Richard Taxquet, who on the sly had been the leader of the local Mafia, which had acquired a strong hold on the Ministry. A lot of information indicated that the gang around Richard Taxquet used the same henchmen as the notorious paedophile network to which we shall return.

Eventually, Richard Taxquet lost his job in government, when it was revealed that he was involved in a gigantic swindle concerning 125 million Kronor. Incredibly, after this he was allowed to resume his old job as a police officer!

There have been on-going discussions concerning the motive for the murder of André Cools, and there is still doubt as to whether the whole truth has surfaced. The case continued to cause disclosures which shook the political elite of Belgium, The judicial system which had protected the Mafia was on the verge of collapse.

One red thread is that the deal almost always went to the Mafia when the state was doing big business. This had dawned on André Cools, and he wanted to clean up the corruption. Another interesting link between the people arrested and several key people within the judicial system is that they all belonged to the same Masonic lodge (see page?), which was under the control of the Grand Orient Lodge in Paris.

At the same time, Minister of Defence Guy Mathot had been informed that Cools intended to reveal the connections of Minister of Social Affairs Alain van der Biest with organized crime. When the Mafia understood that it was about to lose grip, it was decided that the worst enemy must be removed:

André Cools had to die.

THE PAEDOPHILE SCANDAL

During the same time, a horrible drama was taking place in the run-down steel district of Belgium not far from there. Anybody who sees the following tragedies as a purely sociological phenomenon makes a grave mistake. Even here, we have the same complicated network of gross criminality, drugs running, murders, and international arms deals.

It all started on September 20, 1995, when 14-year old Alexandra Scalon was found murdered in the village of Marcienneau-Pont. A villager named Marc Dutroux was soon suspected, because he had formerly been convicted of kidnapping and raping young girls. There were even several tips that he had kept children locked up in his basement. Superintendent Georges Zicot was appointed to supervise the investigation, because he knew the suspect. However, the Superintendent soon concluded that his friend was completely innocent, and the suspicions were written off.

Earlier on, other little girls had disappeared in the area. Eight-year-olds Julie Lejeune and Melissa Russo had been kidnapped in June the same year, and the desperate parents had distributed more than 10,000 handbills in shops, railway stations, airports, and gas stations, while the police were idly watching, laconically stating:

“They are probably already dead.”

But the girls were alive until March the following year, when they starved to death! All this time, they had been held prisoners in Marc Dutroux’ chamber of horrors, only 50 miles from their homes.

Not until August 15, 1996 did this nightmare come to a conclusion in connection with a raid in Dutroux’ home in the suburb of Jumet. After the house had been thoroughly searched, a secret room was discovered in the basement. Here, two terrified girls were locked up, Laetitia Delhez and Sabine Dardenne. The conditions were indescribable, and it was publicly declared that their survival was a miracle.

The arrest of Marc “the Monster of Charlesroi” Dutroux and his partner, Jean-Michel Nihoul, initiated the unravelling of an international paedophile network with connections all the way to



The disappeared girls



Marc Dutroux



The horror chamber of the children

the top of society, even including people involved in the murder of André Cools. And Belgium was shaken yet again, when more and more grave details were revealed about respected citizens, many of whom were police officers – the very police officers who had been appointed to lead the investigations.

“We will have to start investigating the investigators”, admitted Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene.

Arrests continued and soon, more than 30 people were behind bars. And in the meantime, Marc Dutroux took the police to the place where he had buried another four young victims, among these An Marchal, 17, and Eefje Lambrecks, 19. As it turned out, he had even buried alive his former partner, Bernard Weinstein. The reason for this, he claimed, was that Weinstein had let two of the girls starve to death.

The man who exposed Marc Dutroux and his gang of paedophiles was Examining Magistrate Jean-Marc Connerotte, the same Connerotte who two years earlier had wanted to arrest the men later indicted for the murder of André Cools. Behind the scenes, many people were terrified of a revelation, and it was now time to remove Connerotte, using any means at all.

An organization for the parents of kidnapped children had invited the Examining Magistrate to celebrate that two girls had been saved by his fast action. The lawyers who defended the leaders of the paedophile network claimed that Connerotte was a lawbreaker, and using weird sections of the law, demanded that he be removed from the case. On October 9, they were supported by Chief Prosecutor Eliane Liekendael and the Supreme Court, that declared that it was beyond all doubt that Connerotte had really accepted a plate of spaghetti (?), and this was interpreted as accepting a bribe.

By this time, however, Jean-Marc Connerotte had become a national hero in Belgium, and 300,000 people signed an appeal that he be permitted to continue his investigation. But, on October 15, 1996, the Supreme Court published its decision:

“Examining Magistrate Jean-Marc Connerotte must withdraw!”

This provoked spontaneous demonstrations all over Belgium, culminating in a gigantic protest march in Brussels on October 20. The newspaper, *Het Volk*, wrote:

“Like a magnet, this has called forth all the hidden anger in the Belgian people, the fury caused by the rights of criminals being better protected than that of the victims”.

More than 150,000 Belgians participated in the funerals of the murdered children and the “heart of the EU” was in a pre-revolution state. The citizens of the country knew that their leaders were incompetent and corrupt, but nobody had suspected to



Jean-Marc Connerotte

what extent. And, as if this were not enough, it turned out that Chiefs of Police, Prosecutors and Examining Magistrates were driving around in stolen cars given them by organized crime.

Mass demonstrations became the order of the day, collective employees stopped trains and buses, dustmen blocked the streets, students occupied the judicial seat in Antwerp, and the fire brigade in Liège drowned the town hall, using their water cannons in a symbolic gesture.

The suspicions that the paedophiles had connections to high-ranking police officials grew, and concurrently, Belgian newspapers indicated that Dutroux's operation was used to blackmail top people and that many points of contact could be seen between the Cools investigation and the paedophile network, which now stretched to the Netherlands, France, and Germany.

In spite of all this, however, a special parliamentary investigating commission reached the conclusion that child murderer Marc Dutroux had acted entirely on his own, and had absolutely no protectors within the police force.

The Belgians sniffed in disdain at the report, which was considered a fumbling attempt at a cover-up. The family of André Cools appealed to King Albert that he intervene, and they also accused former Minister of Justice Melchior Wathelet of having systematically impeded the police investigation. The Cools family demanded that the diplomatic immunity be revoked for Wathelet, who had recently been appointed judge in the EU Court of Law.

The scandal continued to grow, as it turned out that Marc Dutroux' partner, Jean Michel Nihoul, had handled the network economy from impressive offices on Avenue de Louise in the best shopping district in Bruxelles. He had even handled a number of Dutroux' properties, including a villa in the Caribbean. As a front for the criminal activities, he used an ecological cult named Eco Vie. It later turned out that Nihoul was a right-wing extremist and connected to WACL (see



"The Charleroi monster" – a mass murderer



Participation at the funeral was enormous

page ?).

In Belgium, the questions accumulated – just as in Sweden – concerning the murder of Palme. Why had the police been so passive? Why had Marc Dutroux been released in April 1985, in spite of his being suspected of both robbery and rape? How could Dutroux go on kidnapping, raping, abusing and killing young girls, when he was still under probation? And why had he never been heard, concerning the murders of the children, when both he and his partner, Bernard Weinstein, had been arrested earlier for having kidnapped three adults? How could this unemployed Dutroux own eleven properties and get loans easily in the banks?

Why had Dutroux been set free in April 1992, after having served only three years of a 13-year prison sentence for robbery, kidnapping, and rape? And what had the role been of Superintendent Georges Zicot and other police officers in the paedophile scandal? In the spring of 2003, the 46-year-old mass murderer had not yet been indicted.

Why?

DROWNED IN THE BATHTUB

The Bofors Connection has continued to claim victims.

On July 11, 1985, Austrian Ambassador to Greece Herbert Army died of a heart attack. He had just been testifying at an investigation commission in Vienna, and had admitted that cannons sold to Greece by Austrian Voest Alpina had in fact been shipped on to Iran. Director General of this company, Heribert Apfalter, met the same fate on August 26, 1987. Apfalter died just a few days before he was to give his statement about deliveries of artillery to Iran. The identical cause of death was noted on February 8, 1989, when Austrian weapons dealer Alois Weichselbaumer died in Linz.

At the same time former Head of Stasi in the German city of Dresden, Horst Boehm, was driven to “take his own life” after starting to disclose parts of the arms smuggling network of Stasi Colonel Alexander Schalck-Golodkowski (see page ?). A certain Lakowski, Director General of IMOG in Rotterdam, Holland – that is to say – the shipping branch of Schalck-Golodkowski’s company Deutrans, suffered a sudden heart attack, after which company representative Uwe Harms died under strange circumstances in February 1990.

Another victim in the aftermath of the illegal arms deals is Cyrus Hashemi, an Iranian weapons dealer who played an important role in the Iran-Contras scandal, until his sudden demise on July 21, 1986. According to Scotland Yard, the cause of death was “acute leukemia in combination with cerebral haemorrhage”.

“Cyrus knew too much”, his brother, Jamshid, disclosed to the paper, London Observer. “He had become too big, took orders from nobody, and therefore had to be silenced.”

In November the same year, lawyers attempted to have Hashemi’s body exhumed for

a new autopsy, but his grave had been moved (!), and the body had disappeared. And yet, the British government refused to investigate.

Yet another death that has attracted attention is Uwe Barschel, who was former Christian-Democratic Prime Minister in the north German Federal State of Schleswig-Holstein, but had resigned in connection with a corruption scandal initiated by members within the German Social

Democratic party. (When the Stasi archives were opened in 1992-93, these people turned out to have been employed by the secret police). According to several reliable sources, even Barschel is said to have been involved in the illegal weapons deals.

He had himself felt threatened, and was almost killed in an accident on May 31, 1987, when his private plane smashed into a pole somebody had placed at the edge of the landing runway of Lübeck Blankensee airport.

After two months in hospital, Barschel told some friends that he intended to release a proper bomb to the investigating commission in Kiel on October 12. But the day before the hearing, Uwe Barschel was found dead in a room at the Beau Rivage Hotel in Geneva. Fully dressed and full of pills – in the bathtub!

In spite of this, the first investigation quickly determined that he had committed suicide. A great scandal was therefore created, when well known Forensic Pathologist, Hans Brandenberger, in May 1994 produced tissue samples which showed that Uwe Barschel had been drugged before he died. This proved that he had been murdered.

Up till then, one single Prosecutor in Lübeck, Heinrich Wille, had refused to accept the official version, and succeeded in convincing the Court of Lübeck to reopen the case officially. One week later, the investigation was extended to cover even the airplane accident, and this, in its turn, caused the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung to start writing about possible connections between weapons cartels and the deceased Barschel.

“A former high-ranking officer has made revelations to the West German intelligence service concerning deals with arms and technology, which have been carried out through East German Colonel Schalck-Golodkowski (see page ?) and



Uwe Barschel was found drowned in the bathtub



Uwe Barschel

West German companies.”

Several people had mentioned these connections. The last thing known about Uwe Barschel’s final trip to Geneva was that he wanted to meet a certain Herr Rohloff. Reports later found in the Foreign Section of Stasi referred to one Ottokar Herrmann with code name, Rohloff. Herrmann was head of the company INTRAC and former partner of Alexander Schalck-Golodkowski.

Powerful forces were actively trying to suppress all this, and Minister of Justice Klaus Klinger later revealed that at least 200 pages of Stasi documents concerning the Barschel case had been destroyed by West German agents.

But the list of deaths continued to grow, and on October 29, 1987, one Stefan Ruedell took his own life. Ruedell was pointed out as having spied on the Social Democrat leaders in Schleswig- Holstein, and his death might therefore be connected with that of Barschel. Only about one week later, even Under Secretary in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Hans-Joachim Knack, died of a heart attack. At that time, Knack had been summoned to testify in the Barschel case.

On December 26, 1994, Bildzeitung revealed that CIA agents had been around the hotel when Barschel was murdered, and on December 30, the same newspaper wrote that yet another member of the Barschel family had died under strange circumstances.

Bernd Barschel, Professor of philology at the Schiller University in Jena had had access to the Stasi archives in March 1990, and there discovered documents throwing light on the death of his cousin, Uwe Barschel. In October, he planned to make this information public.

But before that, he had died – of a heart attack.



Schalck-Golodkowski

*Every government has used it when necessary,
it is nothing special. Assassination is a
tool of government. That's all.*

Samuel Halpern, CIA

STRANGE DEATHS

The gigantic weapons deals were noticed – relatively early on – in connection with the murder of Olof Palme. In March 1987, one of USA's most esteemed political journalists, Richard Reeves, published a theory that Iran might be behind the murder of Olof Palme, and former President of the country, A. Baniadr, confirmed in November 1987 that he had information from reliable sources stating that Iran was the brains behind the murder.

A justice at the Svea Court of Appeal and a lawyer at the Swedish Ministry of Justice had also quietly worked on this theory, and asked the police to investigate it. Justice at the Court of Appeal Brita Sundberg-Weitman and Head of Division Gunvor Bergström suggested that Iranian death squads might even be behind the deaths of TV journalist Cats Falck, Professor Hilding Eek and War Materials Inspector Carl Algernon.

In Aftonbladet on May 13, 1988, Brita Sundberg-Weitman said, "But through a Prosecutor I have been told that this theory is considered much too fantastic. I knew both Cats Falck and Professor Hilding Eek personally. I know that Cats Falck was investigating the export of war materials from Sweden when she disappeared in November 1984.



Many inexplicable deaths



A. Bani-Sadr

Let us have a closer look at some suspicious deaths. Tragically, this list can be made quite long. This book is proof of that. The exact number of deaths is impossible

to establish, because those behind these incidents always try to be inconspicuous.

“The most usual and most effective is that someone just dies”, explained former KGB-officer Oleg Kalugin on TV3. “Without scandal, without attention. He just dies of a heart infarction or lung problems.”

So-called accidents and suicides are other favourites.

“It also happens that you use gas to induce something that looks like a heart infarction”, said former head of CIA in Stockholm, Paul Garbler. “There are very many ways.”

CATS FALCK

Wednesday May 29, 1985, military firemen from KA1 discovered a white Renault 18 feet down in the mud in the Hammarby Canal in Central Stockholm. It had been localized based on a tip from a drug addict, who claimed to have seen a car drive into the canal six months earlier.

In the front seats of the car were two people with fastened seat belts. They were identified as 31-year old Cats Falck and 32-year old Lena Gräns.

After an investigation of the place, the case was written off as an accident, and the police claimed that what had happened was the following: After their visit to the restaurant Örn's Hörn, the two girls left for home with Lena Gräns at the wheel. It had been raining a lot, and the first early winter ice was on the streets that night.

For some reason Lena chose the back way to Cats' home and, at high speed, they drove down a short steep hill, when the car skidded on the Hammarby quay, the wheels hit a railway rail, and the car bounced over the edge of the wharf. The shocked girls had no time to loosen their seat belts, before the icy water paralysed them, and the catastrophe was a fact. But was this really what happened?

The drama had begun on Sunday, November 18, 1984. Cats had helped her friend Lena clean her old flat and paint the new one. At about 6.30 p.m. the girls went to restaurant Örn's Hörn on Södermalm where they shared a bottle of light wine. Lena Gräns' brother worked at the restaurant and the girls said to him that they might go on to Café Opera. Three hours later they left in Lena's white Renault, and after that they disappeared completely.

The disappearance of the two girls attracted a lot of attention, and the search for them has been compared to the police efforts after the murder of Palme. And the Police Chief Hans Holmér was not stingy with expenses.



Cats Falck



Lena Gräns

From the very beginning, investigations were concentrated around the Hammarby Canal where Cats and her mother lived. Divers from both the police and a local club searched along the entire wharf, but to no avail. A large team handled tips streaming in and seeresses all over the country were kept busy.

At this time, Cats Falck was relatively new as a journalist, and had worked for about one year at the news programme Rapport on Swedish TV. She was ambitious and wanted to distinguish herself at her workplace. On Wednesday before her disappearance, she told a colleague that “you won’t believe what I have got on tape”. According to information in Dagens Nyheter, Cats Falck is supposed to have said that she was working on something really big for which she expected to receive the Journalist Award.

Former Head of Rapport, Ingemar Odlander, denied that she had had an important task. Even author Lasse Strömstedt denied this, and he had been living with Cats Falck, until about one month before she went missing.

“We had great confidence in each other and spoke a lot about our jobs. She never asked me anything about Bofors or weapons.”

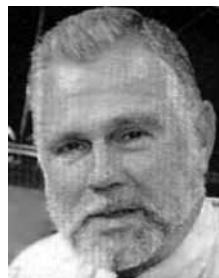
“She was working on a tax story”, remarked Ingemar Odlander. “The normal procedure when you are working on something important and sensitive is to keep your editors informed. We went through her work before she disappeared, and there was no sensitive stuff.”

“After the police had come to inform me that Catherina (Cats) had been found dead, we went to her flat”, her mother Ami Falck says. “Strangely enough all the lamps were lit and the radio was on. Lots of tapes were spread all over the floor as if somebody had been looking through them. And we normally never left the radio or lamps on when we were out, never! Furthermore, weird things happened at Cats’ workplace. The police thought it very strange that, after they had emptied her drawers at Sveriges Radio, they found new papers in them when they came back a second time.”

Furthermore, Cats had signed for a tape recorder and six tapes at her workplace.

When she and her friend disappeared, even the tape recorder disappeared and was not found until two months later. And then four of the six tapes were missing.

Already before she went missing, strange things had recurred. She had come home on Thursday the week before her disappearance, and said that somebody had been out to get her. Three threatening men and a woman had been standing outside her home, and Cats had felt so uncomfortable about this that she had asked the taxi driver to wait until she had gone through her door. Furthermore, there had repeatedly been people



Ingemar Odlander



Lasse Strömstedt

outside and listening through her letter slit.

“According to my shocked daughter the whole area was full of weird characters, which is very unusual, since this is a very quiet district”, says her mother. “The woman was the only one Cats described: about 30 years old, long black lank hair and wearing a military jacket. She was rather like the woman who was leaning over Cats’ and Lena’s table at Örn’s Hörn.”

The people at Örn’s Hörn later gave an identical description of three men and a woman. The police later looked for these people, but they were never found.

PLACED IN FREEZER?

The police authorities demanded an autopsy and on May 31, 1985, this post mortem was carried out in the presence of Detective Inspector Rune Bladh (who also participated in the post mortem of Olof Palme, see page ?) and Autopsy Assistant Gert Linderhagen.

According to the forensic examination, a clear light red liquid was found in the lungs of both Cats and Lena – in spite of the fact that, at that time, the most dirty water in the whole of Stockholm was to be found in the Hammarby canal. Cats’ mother made it the task of her life to solve the mystery. She was convinced that her daughter’s death was due to her discovery of sensitive information concerning the Bofors arms smuggling transactions via East Germany. This theory was shared by many members of the families of the two young women.

“I do not for a moment believe that my daughter died in an accident, and that her friend, Lena, killed at the same time was just a tragic coincidence”, she claimed in a personal interview with journalist Jan-Ove Sundberg in March 1991.

”There are two reasons why I do not believe in an accident: Lena’s stepfather is said to have told the press that Cats was practice driving on the quay, and that she therefore skidded off the edge. But Cats took her driver’s licence in Rome in 1976, and had her Swedish driver’s licence in 1982. And she did not like to drive Lena’s tatty car.”

“My theory is that both Cats and Lena were kidnapped and chloroformed, and then they were placed in a freezer(!) somewhere before they much later were taken to the Hammarby canal, put in the car and rolled over the side. This to make determination of the time and cause of death more difficult. The windscreen and left rear window were missing, possibly removed, to facilitate sinking of the car.”

Her mother was even critical concerning the police version of how the dead body of her daughter had been found. At a visit to the police HQ on Kungsholmen in March, 1991, Detective Inspector Eric Skoglund said the following: “A drug addict had phoned him to say that he had seen two cars on the Hammarby quay where he himself was sitting injecting drugs. He saw how two women were forced from one car to the other and how the latter was then pushed into the canal. “When journalist Jan-Ove Sundberg asked

why Skoglund had not brought in the drug addict for interrogation, the answer was:

“Because he died of an overdose before we had time to do that.”

“But how have you reached the theory that they were kidnapped and murdered?”

“Well, I cannot say that straight out, for we have suspicions that the embassy of another country is involved. Without a doubt, Cats Falck had some very delicate information, but I cannot tell you whether it concerned Bofors. After a comprehensive technical investigation, however, I wrote off the case as being an accident.”

In connection with the renewed actualisation of the case in September 2000, Skoglund changed his story. Now, instead he claimed that he had gone behind the backs of his superiors and asked divers from the military to examine the area. This took place after a tip from a seer in Norway.

EVIDENCE DISAPPEARED

Immediately after the disappearance of Cats, her mother handed in her work notes to the police. She had been keeping most of them at her home on 40 Barnängsgatan.

“I know that the Head of Investigations kept the work notes on a shelf in his office”, said justice of the Court of Appeal, Brita Sundberg-Weitman, who helped the mother with contacts with the police. “But when Dagens Nyheter went through the police file, these were missing!”

It is not only Cats Falck’s important notes that are missing in the investigation. Several vital technical reports have disappeared or have not even been written. Some examples: Police Investigator Skoglund’s “accident” theory is based on the fact that the rims on Lena Gräns’ white Renault were damaged. Erik Skoglund considered that it “had been terribly slippery”, that the car had skidded, hit the high rails of the cranes along the edge of the wharf, and bounced into the water.

However, there are neither photographs nor documented damage to the wheel rims. On the contrary, the pictures taken when the car was salvaged show that the rims are intact. Furthermore, documentation does not exist concerning the possible skid marks, collision damage, and the foreign paint fragments found on the body of the car.

SKL (the National Swedish Criminal Police Registry and Forensic Laboratories) in Linköping is claimed to have made an examination, but no report exists.

Concerning the collision damage, a work supervisor from Bilia in Alvik was called in for the technical investigation (did the police have no technicians of their own?), and after having spoken to this man, Erik Skoglund made a handwritten note, saying:

“The damage in the front/dents has occurred while the engine was still.”



Brita Sundberg-Weitman

Does this indicate that the car went over the edge of the quay with the engine stopped? Nobody knows, for no report from the Supervisor exists, either.

There are more oddities to be found in the preliminary examination by the police. For example, the vehicle was found at quay-berth no 310 – 550 yards from the route described by the police. Nobody who knows the conditions at the Hammarby canal thinks that the car can have been dragged that far by the currents or by a vessel.

The natural and simplest way to return home from the restaurant would have been to turn right on Folkungagatan towards Danvikstull, then into Tegelvikstagan and via Nackagatan to Barnängsgatan. According to the police, however, the women have turned left on Folkungagatan and gone via Renstiernas gata, Ringvägen and Östgötagatan down to the Hammarby harbour. The police have no explanation why they would have done that. Furthermore, the police claim that one of the women had “a severe fracture of the nasal bone, whereas the autopsy report claims that “there are no signs of bone fractures”.



The car was found 550 yards from the normal route

THE CONTAINER CONNECTION

Before Cats disappeared, she was working on the so-called Container Case. Cats had started investigating the ASEA company in 1983 and continued until she disappeared.

She had worked very intensely on a survey of this company, which she suspected was involved in smuggling of highly advanced technology and sales of war materiel. In the centre of this smuggling network were two Swedes, Sven-Olof Håkansson and Bertram Brinkeborn, as well as West German Rickard Müller, who had apparently been used as an agent. On February 15, 1984, Håkansson was arrested, suspected of gross smuggling, and on December 4, he was sentenced to four years in prison for tax evasion. He even admitted exchange-control offences to a value of 65 million Swedish Kronor, but was granted remission after having served his sentence.

The smuggling of computers was revealed before Cats and Lena disappeared, but might still have been part of the motive for removing them. In the notes left behind by Cats, the following sensation can be found: “Håkansson’s computer company made up the basis for an advanced education and information central for Soviet agents and

specialists in Sweden.” Did Cats stumble into a Russian spy centre in Sweden? If Cats was investigating the tax crimes of Håkansson on behalf of her editors, she might have found the connection to the former Communist states, and in that case would have been dangerous to the DDR.

In April 1997, a new angle was added to the investigation in connection with an anonymous letter from Germany to the Swedish security police. According to Dagens Nyheter on June 1, this letter stated that the former East German security services Stasi had sent an assassination squad of three people to Stockholm with the intent to shut Cats Falck up. The letter writer claimed that the reason for the murder was that Cats Falck had discovered sensitive weapons deals between Bofors and DDR. The letter further stated: “She had discovered that vessels from Sweden put in at the harbour of Rostock with containers... These containers were then shipped to the Imes arms warehouse in Kavelsdorf close to Rostock. Imes was under supervision by Stasi and was involved in weapons deals with the whole world.”

For several years at the beginning of the 1980’s, Bofors was smuggling gunpowder to the East German Imes company, which then re-sold the goods to Iran, among others. The letter gave the names of several people in high positions within Stasi and also the members of the alleged murder squad.

Two of the murderers were said to live in Birkholzaue, a small village with a dozen houses just outside Berlin. This village was said to be protected and supervised by video cameras. The letter encouraged the Swedish police to put an ad in the paper, *Zweite Hand*, to contact the writer of the letter.

But, for some strange reason, this was never done. According to Dagens Nyheter, the National CID did not even ask their German colleagues for help in checking the information.

“We have heard nothing from the Swedish police”, commented a surprised Manfred Kittlaus at the German Reichspolizei. “Instead it is the publicity in several important newspapers which drew the attention of the Berlin police to the letter to Säpo.”

“I do not want to be an angel of revenge”, said Cats’ brother. “But I was very surprised and confused. It seems so obvious to put in an ad when the information is so exact. I know that she was working on something concerning Bofors, and that she had been threatened over the phone”.

” We, the families of Cats and Lena, are convinced that their deaths were no accident; “It feels good that this information has become public”, comments a close female relative. “When Cats worked at TV in Karlstad the summer before she went missing, she told me that she had something very big going. It was about Bofors. And probably she was working on this beside her job as reporter at Rapport.”

Similar information that Stasi might be involved in the murder had reached the

police earlier. There had even been tips that Stasi could be behind the death of KMI Carl Algernon (see page) who was said to have handed some very revealing material to Cats Falck.

“For several years we have received letters and information concerning this question, but when we have investigated this further, no dramatic activities have resulted”, said head of the National CID Lars Nylén. “This new information is now being investigated by the intelligence department of the National CID and the The Palme Group” (!?).

The day after the revelation that Stasi might be involved, June 2, 1997, journalist and author, Jan Guillou, said to Aftonbladet:

“The hypothesis is that this TV reporter is supposed to have discovered illegal weapons deals between Bofors and former Eastern Europe, and that she therefore had to be removed to safeguard further shady deals. Journalists are sometimes murdered, that is true. But in order not to lose the pedagogic intention, you have to make it clear who did the murdering and why. That journalists are murdered to stop a story being published probably only happens in films and American thrillers.”

Maybe Jan Guillou regretted his words in connection with the fact that on September 23, 2003, the German Chief Public Prosecutor arrested a 53-year old man in Karlsruhe for being an accessory to the murders. This man is even suspected of having carried out, during the period 1976-1987, about a dozen murders of people abroad who were considered enemies of the East German state. According to Berliner Zeitung, the decisions about these liquidations were made by persons very close to the then leader of the state and head of the party, Erich Honecker.

According to Berliner Zeitung, a murder team consisting of three people from East Germany, among these the apprehended Jürgen G., had entered West Germany at the town of Hof in Bavaria via one of the secret Stasi crossings in the Iron Curtain. After that, they are said to have travelled to Sweden via Denmark.

When they arrived in the Swedish capital, they contacted Cats Falck and invited her and her girl friend to a restaurant. In connection with the meal, the two women were poisoned, placed in Lena Gräns' Renault and rolled over the edge of the quay into the Hammarby Canal.

“The members of the killer team were probably Stasi officers, but were acting as an independent unit”, commented German journalist at the Berliner Zeitung, Andreas Förster.



Jan Guillou



Erich Honecker

CARL FREDRIK ALGERNON

Similar information that Stasi might be involved in the murder had reached the police earlier. There had even been tips that Stasi could be behind the death of War Materials Inspector Carl Algernon, who was said to have handed some very revealing material to Cats Falck.

In order to find out the extent of the Swedish weapons deals, Olof Palme had appointed a certain Carl Fredrik Algernon, who was carrying out a one-man investigation, when he fell in front of an Underground train in Stockholm at 5.54 p.m. on January 15, 1987. Six days later, he should have appeared for an interrogation. His briefcase contained documents concerning the police examination of the Bofors connection.

After a report to the police made by the Swedish Peace and Arbitration Association, retired Prosecutor Stig L. Age had earlier been given the task, alone and half-time, to look into the Bofors Connection over the years, that is to say, one of the most extensive criminal cases in Swedish judicial history.

“When I met Algernon for the first time, I was somewhat surprised that he seemed to be extremely nervous”, remembered Prosecutor Age. “While I was handling the case, I almost had the feeling that he was avoiding me. Maybe he did not want us to come too close – I do not know.”

Some witnesses claimed that Algernon was pushed onto the rails, others that he had jumped of his own accord. But in both cases the reason should be the same: Algernon knew something dangerous, or else he had committed misconduct, and perhaps accepted payment for abstaining from checking certain information about the export of Swedish weapons. According to information, he sought contact with The Palme Group several times as he felt threatened, but Holmér never had time.

The circumstances around the death of KMI Carl Fredrik Algernon never had an unambiguous answer, so the case was recorded as an accident by Prosecutor at the Fiscal Court of Appeal, Torsten Wollf. But speculations have been rife ever since – was it an accident, or was Algernon murdered?

In order to get a clearer picture of what actually happened, here are some excerpts from different police hearings:

“THE LAST DAY OF CARL FREDRIK ALGERNON’S LIFE”

(told by his wife on January 15, 1987 to Detective Inspector Anders Hurtig)

Carl Fredrik Algernon usually arrived at work about 7.30 a.m. He took his car to town together with his wife Margaretha. He spent the morning of January 15 in his



C F Algernon

office working. He took a coffee break about 9.45 – 10.00 a.m. He was then on the sixth floor on Rosenbad together with two colleagues. About 10 he returned to his office.

Nobody knows when or where he went for lunch. At about 1.00 p.m. he returned to his office.

At 2.00 p.m. he put on his overcoat and went to the Ministry of Defence to participate in a meeting concerning the routines of industry when receiving visitors from abroad. He was a little late for the meeting, arriving about 2.15 p.m. He seemed to be in a good mood. The meeting finished at 3.35 p.m., and he returned from the meeting between 4.00 and 4.20 p.m. Between 4.20 and 4.30 p.m. he went through some statistics with a colleague. At 4.30 p.m.

Algernon spoke with a journalist from the paper, *Veckans Affärer*. This conversation took about 15 to 20 minutes with no interruptions. At 4.45 p.m., a secretary handed Algernon a registered letter from the Swedish Police Board.

At 4.45 p.m., Anders Carlberg from Bofors phoned and wanted to see Algernon. At 5.00 p.m., Carlberg came to Algernon's office, and the conversation concerned coercive measures that had been taken against Bofors for delivering war materiel to prohibited countries. Algernon seemed very tense before the meeting with Carlberg – he was chain-smoking, and his face was very red. This was most unusual, because he usually did not smoke. At 5.10 p.m., his secretary looked into his office, and noticed that Carlberg was visiting him. Now, Algernon seemed calm again, and acted as usual. At 5.15 p.m., Carlberg left Algernon.

Some time about 5.30 p.m., Algernon left his office and went to Vasagatan. He probably walked along Tysta Marigången, a route he often used. At 5.45 p.m., Algernon was on platform 3 in the T-central station for trains towards Mörby and Ropsten. According to one credible witness, he had let one train for Mörby pass. According to other witnesses, he had been standing close to the edge. He had seemed nervous walking to and fro. All witnesses agree that he fell in front of the train, and was then run over."

(end of interrogation)

According to the book, "Vapensmugglarna" (the Arms Smugglers), by Bo G. Andersson and Bjarne Stenquist, the following then happened: "The death created an atmosphere of shock at the War Materials Inspectorate and at the Trade Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Head of the Legal Department, who was also responsible for security, Jörgen Holgersson, was informed in his home about 9.00 p.m. He at once went to his office, and contacted the Abab security service company, which blocked off Algernon's office and set out guards. The very same night, people from the Stockholm police, the security police, and military intelligence initiated an investigation of the site.



Anders Carlberg

This death was taken most seriously, as it might be connected to the murder of Olof Palme. The following day Jörgen Holgersson informed Minister for Foreign Trade, Anita Gradin, about the situation, and the government held an emergency meeting.”

The important question is, why did Algernon fall? Was it suicide, or an accident, or an unintentional shove, which caused



Carl Algernon died a horrible death in the underground

Carl Fredrik Algernon to end his life at the T-central station? His body was terribly mangled and many witnesses were badly shocked.

Out of seven witnesses who all made observations indicating a conspiracy, five saw how Algernon was murdered. The incredible thing is that only one of these five witnesses was present at the reconstruction. It may also be added that one of the ambulance members who took care of the body was Kenneth Lavrell (see page), the very same Lavrell who, according to his own testimony, jumped into the ambulance containing the murdered Olof Palme.

And the briefcase? On the same day, a memo arrived from Detective Inspector Torbjörn Nilsson concerning the contents of Algernon’s handbag, which contained notes on small pieces of paper. These notes could in no way be interpreted as suicide notes. At once, the National CID seized these notes, because their content was considered sensitive to the Bofors investigation. According to information, Algernon had no intention of committing suicide. Instead, he had considered retirement, and in spite of this, the case was soon written off as an accident.

Here are some of the testimonies right from the police investigations. They might help throw some light on the mystery. Witnesses are only identified by initials – interrogations are somewhat abbreviated.

Witness 1: Interrogation carried out on January 17, 1987

Name of informant: J. R.

J. R. said that he was standing on the platform towards Ropsten. He was to go to

Östermalmstorg. Just as the train arrived, he saw an arm pushing hard into the stomach of a man who fell onto the tracks, and was run over by the train. J. R. looked at the man who had pushed the man down.

The perpetrator looked about him, and then left by a staircase to the platform for the Hässelby trains. From that platform, the man walked to the Sergels torg exit. From here he walked towards Drottninggatan. When he reached a door by Kulturhuset, the perpetrator met a man who handed him a black attaché case.

This encounter was brief, and the perpetrator continued along Drottninggatan towards Gamla stan. When he reached the crossing at Fredsgatan, the man got into a black or dark blue Mercedes 400 model. The first letter of the registration number was M. The car had a CD plate.

Description of perpetrator: 30-35 years, about six feet, muscular build, dark wavy short hair combed back, spectacles with tinted glass and metal bows. He had a dark moustache (walrus type) reaching down to the corners of his mouth. He was wearing agrey-black coat, grey-black trousers, low black shoes, (and) probably a white shirt. The man looked southern.

Description of the man who handed over the briefcase: 40-45 years, about 5'2'', stocky build, medium blond hair, half bald-headed. He was wearing a green loden coat and black trousers.

Witness 2: Interrogation carried out on January 20, 1987

Name of informant: R. H.

R. H. was at the scene when the incident occurred. He was sitting on a bench at track 3. He heard a kind of thump, and then people started screaming. Immediately after it had happened, 3-5 men came running and left the platform. R. H. was of the definite impression that these men were connected to the accident and that they, or one of them, had pushed the dead man onto the tracks.

Witness 3: Interrogation carried out on January 23, 1987

Name of informant: H.L.

At the time in question, H.L. was on platform 3 at T-centralen. Just before the incident, H.L. noticed a man who was walking fast from the south end of the platform on his way north. This man was about 6'', of normal build. He was wearing a beige coat reaching to about his knees, and he looked something like Leif Bork. He had no beard, possibly a moustache. He was carrying a type of briefcase.

The man who was later pushed down in front of an incoming train was standing about three feet from the edge of the platform. The passing man came very close to the man at the edge, and as he was just behind him, with a fast movement he pushed the man with his right hand. This push occurred exactly as the train entered the platform at normal speed.

The pushed man “flapped around” as you do when you lose your balance, and fell down over the tracks. The pushing man then disappeared up the escalators at the north end of the platform.

Witness 4: Interrogation carried out on January 26, 1987.

Name of informant: N. S.

On the day in question at about 5.50 p.m. N. S. was on the platform in T-centralen. He was waiting for the train to go to Karlaplan. While he was waiting, N. S. noticed a tall middle-aged man about six feet in front of him, to the left. The man was wearing a coat, probably beige, and had gloves, but was not wearing them. At this moment, N. S. noticed another person close by. When the train was coming in, this other person drew closer to the older man.

The older man was standing less than two feet from the edge of the platform. N. S. became interested in the other person, because it looked as if he might grab the bag the older man was carrying in his left hand. Therefore, N. S. looked carefully at the man and noticed that he was 25-30 years old, had blond half-length hair, a full moustache and was about 5'2" - 5'3" tall.

N. S. did not take his eyes off the younger man who looked like a typical criminal, and he did not give the impression that he was waiting for a train. You could see that he intended to commit a crime, and therefore N. S. did not take his eyes off him.

As the train approached, most people drew closer to the edge of the platform, and then the younger man pushed down the older man. He put both his hands in the small of the man's back and gave him a hard shove, this resulting in the man falling down onto the tracks in front of the incoming train. Everything happened very fast, but N. S. was of the impression that someone might have grabbed the older man and saved him, before he fell down on the tracks.

The older man was run over by the train, which braked violently and stopped after two or three carriages had passed. N. S. noticed that after the push the perpetrator turned off to the left and continued towards the stairs leading to Vasagatan. There was a great commotion on the platform, and lots of people came running to have a look at the accident. N. S. stayed there feeling both shocked and paralysed.

When the rescue party and the police had succeeded in getting the man out, he was placed on a stretcher. The place was cordoned off with some sort of bands. Then N. S. caught sight of the pushing man. He was standing immediately beside the staircase leading to Vasagatan.

The man seemed to be talking to another man. This man looked foreign. He was taller than the “pusher” and had dark, well-kept hair, which was big and combed back. It looked very nice. The man was very good-looking. N. S. remembered that there was something special about the face of the “pusher”, possibly a scar or a burn on one cheek. N. S. felt a little insecure about his own safety.

Witness 5: Interrogation carried out on January 28, 1987.

Name of informant: H. B.

H. B. said that he took the escalator from Sergels Torg, the northern entrance from the platform. On the platform where train 13 passes, among others, he noticed two men standing at a pillar about 10-15 yards from the escalator. The two men were watching the northern exit. One was Swedish and the other Arab, and they were having "some sort of strategic discussion". From the northern entrance two Arabs turned up and met the two at the pillar. They seemed very "frustrated, stressed", "they were intent on doing something". H. B. caught someone saying "now he is standing over there on the southern platform" and "he has come down".

Then they split up in pairs. They were gesticulating as if "you do this and you do that". Somebody mentioned "Akalla", and someone an address in town, but no street name. It seemed like "see you there".

Description: Swedish, about 35 years old, about 6-foot tall, stocky build, coarse shape of face, a somewhat sagging posture, muscular, possibly a beard or moustache, a muffler partly covered his chin. The man was wearing a brown jacket and black trousers, boots like jodhpurs, dark.

Description: Arab 1, who was standing with the Swede: he had short, curly, dark hair, about 5'7", wearing leather jacket with textile sleeves, grey/black. Trousers in the same pattern, grey. All three Arabs were good-looking, were well-groomed, and spoke good Swedish. They were slender and looked in good condition.

(end of interrogations)

In spite of these testimonies and others, the death was written off as an accident. Is it not more plausible to think that Algernon was pushed onto the tracks? Did he know too much about the murder of Palme? Earlier on, Algernon had been head of important departments within the secret police, and was not the only one with insight into the international arms deals of Bofors. Information has it that the former KMI knew that Bofors smuggled an anti-aircraft cannon to Oman in 1983.

"A note concerning this cannon was found in Algernon's briefcase the very same day he died in the Central station of Stockholm", explained Bofors Prosecutor Folke Ljungwall. "It seems to show that he had known about the smuggling beforehand."

This means that one major question remains:

Was Carl Fredrik Algernon murdered for what he knew about the Bofors Connection? And why did it take the police almost a whole year to look through his briefcase to find out about the document that has now been published?

Algernon's family and close friends all deny



What did his briefcase contain?

that he might have committed suicide. The flow of rumours has also continued, and among other things, it has been revealed that an important video tape has disappeared.

According to the information from the police, they subjected the death to very careful investigation, and they also carried out a reconstruction which was filmed on video tape. Superintendent Lennart Silverbark was allowed to borrow this tape in order to copy it.

"I used it for teaching at the police college", he stated in Aftonbladet on August 14, 1997.

Shortly afterwards, Silverbark's flat was burgled. The only thing taken by the thieves was the tape concerning the death of Algernon!

"It was very strange", he continued. "Only a small sum of money disappeared, and then it struck me that they were really after the tape."

The son of the deceased, Göran Algernon, has also had strange experiences. An unknown man has phoned him to say: "It is all Palme's fault!"

The widow, Margaretha Algernon had also received similar phone calls, among others the day after her husband died. An unknown man with a foreign accent had repeated:

"It was Palme's fault that it happened."

In the middle of September 1987, she had even been contacted by the mother of Cats Falck (see page ?) who told her that when Cats disappeared, she had been about to terminate an investigation about weapons and computer deals.

CLAES-ULRIK & KRISTINA WINBERG

On May 31, 1989 at 5.02 p.m., former Head of SAF (the Swedish Employers' Confederation) and top Director of Bofors, Claes-Ulrik Winberg, and his wife, Kristina, were killed in a traffic accident on motorway 53 at Rytterne between Västerås and Eskilstuna.

In the summer of 1987, he had been indicted together with three other former top people within Bofors for the smuggling and bribes from Bofors to countries in Southeast Asia (see page), and on September 4, 1989, the court trial was to have started where he could have been the primary participant.

The road at the site of the accident was wide and even – visibility was perfect for a long stretch. Winberg had been torn out of his seat belt, thrown through the windscreen, and landed 20 yards into a group of trees in the forest. The official explanation was that Winberg's car had



Car accident or a double murder?

started to skid by some road repair with new, wet asphalt and had collided with an approaching van. The vehicles were soon removed from the place, and directly afterwards the Västerås police stated: The Winbergs have been taken to Uppsala for the post mortem. It will take between four and five months (?) before we get the result.

“The wreck of the car has been covered and will not be unveiled until all investigations are finished”, was the comment from the Volvo plant at Tunbytorp. “More investigations are going on besides that of the police, and we are not at liberty to say.”



Claes-Ulrik Winberg

As Claes-Ulrik Winberg’s testimony at the approaching court case might be regarded as so important, it seems strange that the Bofors investigation did not demand a further police examination of the traffic accident.

“Now all the key people in the Bofors Connection are dead”, sighed Engineer Ingvar Bratt who was the first to point to the shady business of Bofors. “The worst thing is, however, that we will never know to which extent members of the government were involved in the smuggling transactions.”

“Winberg was the one Head within Bofors who could have revealed the involvement of politicians and high-ranking civil servants in the Bofors Connection”, agreed Henrik Westander, weapons export researcher at the Swedish Peace and Arbitration Association. “But now it is too late.”



Henrik Westander

HILDING EEK

Many people who have known anything about the Bofors Connection have died in accidents, committed suicide, or been murdered. The major questions concerning the smuggling transactions have not been answered, because most of the key people are not with us any more. One of these was

Hilding Eek, 73, Professor and Vice Chairman of SIPRI. Hilding Eek had been investigating the Swedish weapons deals for a long time, when he disappeared from his summer cottage in Sörmland on August 19, 1983, the day after his return from USA. An intensive search was carried out in the area but to no avail. Not until three months later, on November 20, was he found dead in an open glade in the area that had earlier been searched so thoroughly.

He was lying with his head in a brook – without shoes and



Hilding Eek

his upper body naked.

In spite of his having been lying out of doors for about 90 days, the body was almost completely intact, and this is hard to explain, because he disappeared in the warm late summer. In normal cases, a dead body is subjected to both beasts of prey and insects.

“In this case, just as with Cats Falck, documents have disappeared”, claimed Justice of the Court of Appeal Brita Sundberg-Westman in Aftonbladet on May 13, 1988.

“I know that Cats Falck was investigating export of war materiel from Sweden, when she went missing in November 1984. Four of her tapes and her notes have never been found afterwards. Why?”

THE MURDER AT STEG

It all began on November 23, 1986, when a macabre discovery was made in the forest north of Hudiksvall, about one and a half miles north of the small community of Steg. The remains of a burned body were found on a small desolate road just west of the E4 motorway. The victim had been executed with a shot in the back of the head, after which the murderer had poured petrol over the body, set fire to it, and turned it into a heap of ashes. It was impossible to identify the body.

Chief Constable Erik Nilsson and his men were assisted by the national CID in their efforts to solve the murder.

“Everything in this case is really weird”, he said in the local paper on November 25, 1986.

For a long time, it looked as if the case would never be solved. The only thing they had to go on were some pieces of bone, old dentures, a spectacle bow, and a charred ear-piece which the victim for some reason had been wearing when he was burned. Certain sources claimed that there might be a connection between the murder and the Action Group, Arla Gryning (see page), suspected as accomplices in the murder of Palme.

“A man named Tore Utriainen was a member in one of these Magnum Clubs, and there was also a guy named Raimo Rääsinen. They were a very tough gang, and Rääsinen was a kind of boss in the Finnish colony in Östersund”.

On the day of the murder, Raimo Rääsinen had asked his “friend”, Eino Hiltonen for help targeting a new weapon. Hiltonen lived close to a military training area outside Östersund, and Hiltonen was happy to comply. In that way Rääsinen succeeded in luring him to a shooting range some miles from his cottage outside Bringåsen.

While Eino Hiltonen wearing an ear-piece was targeting the rifle, Raimo Rääsinen sneaked up behind him and put a small-bore gun to his head. Seconds later, Hiltonen fell to the ground shot through the head. But in spite of the the bullet having passed straight through his head and exited close to the base of the nose, Hiltonen was still alive. Therefore, Raimo Rääsinen had to kill him with a plank lying in the small shooting shelter.

Now, the body was bundled into a plastic sack, and put in the boot of Hiltonen's own car, after which the murderer drove directly to Sundsvall. In the car was even the victim's dog, a Finnish spitz. Before the murder, Rääsinen had succeeded in acquiring a driver's licence in Eino Hiltonen's name, but with a photo of himself, and he now withdrew 80,000 Kronor using the fake driver's licence.

For some reason, he then continued south towards Hudiksvall, and just north of the small village of Steg, he drove into a small dirt road to get rid of the body. After having dumped the body on the ground, he put the spare tyre on top of the chest, and drenched everything with petrol.

A lit match turned the heap into an inferno, and the burning tyre ensured that the remains were impossible to identify. Burning car tyres are a very well-tested method by the death squads in South Africa, among others.

After this bizarre cremation, Rääsinen continued to Hudiksvall where he parked the car at the railway station and took the train home to Östersund, believing that it would be completely impossible to trace him. But he was to be proved wrong.

Due to the rim which was still on top of the body, the investigators could find out that the car of the murderer/victim was an old Datsun. A search was initiated, and soon an abandoned blue Datsun was found in central Hudiksvall. Inside were blood stains and dog's hairs. Using the vehicle register, they identified the victim as Eino Hiltonen.

Before this, however, a breakthrough happened in the investigation. Other investigators were also close to the solution. The only thing on the victim that had been completely intact was his feet. Hiltonen had earlier applied for disability pension, and therefore had an X-ray examination of his entire body at the Social Insurance Board in Nynäshamn. The X-ray pictures showed that there was a unique outgrowth on Hiltonen's feet, identical with that on the victim.

But that was not all. At about this time, the Östersunds Tidningen got interested, because it was Eino Hiltonen. A lot had been written about the case, and therefore a photo was requested from the Register of Drivers' Licences. But the picture that was published on January 20, 1987 was, believe it or not, from the fake driver's licence, and in fact a picture of the murderer himself!!

So, because of some fantastic coincidences, it was possible to arrest 42-year-old Raimo Rääsinen in Brunflo. Rääsinen was formerly known to the police for bootlegging, among other things.

At the subsequent trial it was found that both men had known each other for some time and shared their interest in weapons. Rääsinen had taken care of Hiltonen's tax returns, and he had thus discovered his economic status. The motive for the murder was said to have been money.

Rääsinen received a life sentence for the murder. But was this



The photo

case only about greed and money – or was there a connection to much more serious things? If it is true that both Raimo Rääsinen and Eino Hilttonen were members of the Magnum Club, Alternative Aktionsgrupp, Arla Gryning (see page) which is claimed to have acted as backup in the murder of Palme, might there have been another reason for silencing Eino Hilttonen?

SVANTE ODÉN

On the evening of July 30, Professor Svante Odén, 62, from Uppsala left the harbour in Grisslehamn in his fishing boat. The weather was calm and warm. Odén was working on an advanced research project which predicted a revolution within searching technology for both conventional submarines and mini-vessels. According to information, both American and Russian military authorities had shown great interest in this.



Professor Svante Odén

Two days later his boat was found adrift north of Grundkallens lighthouse in Ålands hav. The disappearance of Professor Odén caused a feverish activity within the police and the coast guard. Sea rescue vessel M/S Wallenberg was ordered to salvage the boat and tow it to land. However, in connection with the operation, M/S Wallenberg “happened to run into the fishing-boat so that it sank”. When it was later salvaged, the important research equipment was missing!

The subsequent police examination was so sensitive that the investigating authorities decided to classify it.

The disappeared professor worked at the agricultural university Ultuna in Uppsala and was one of the leading experts in the country within several different areas, for example, final storage of Swedish burnt-out nuclear fuel. Together with Professor Bengt von Hofsten, he had also developed a new method for determining fingerprints, the so-called Ninhydrin method.

STABBED HIMSELF 15 TIMES

At 7.51 p.m. on Thursday February 26, 1981, two local Police Constables were summoned to Strandvägen in Norrtälje due to a death. The yellow wooden villa at 22 Strandvägen is situated at a large bay, and here they met Constables Tommy Klaar, B. Johansson, and Stefan Birking from the country traffic group LTG in Solna. When they arrived, they saw a dead person about 50 years of age lying by a shed.

The man was 6'3" tall and lying on his back with his legs bent backwards. The clothes on his upper body were open, and his chest partly exposed. Blood had been

running from about a dozen stab wounds in the left part of the chest, and the snow around the body was red. Judging by the size of the wounds, they might have been caused by stabs with a sheath knife. To the left of the man, a sheath was thrust into the snow, but the knife was not found, until the deceased was to be transported to the morgue. It was lying under the body.

It turned out that the man in the snow was Police Inspector Gustaf Trysberg, called Gösta. This Gösta Trysberg was Duty Chief at the notorious Norrmalm police precinct in central Stockholm (see page ?). He had worked as a police officer for many years, and was known as a friendly, considerate and very conscientious man.



Gustaf Trysberg

“He was a man of firm principle and honour”, claims his colleague, Gösta Söderström.

But what does this have to do with the murder of Olof Palme? Apparently nothing. But the fact is that the successor of Trysberg at the Norrmalm police station was no less than Bo Asplund, the police officer who had toasted to the death of Palme in champagne (see page ?) and who, ten days before the assassination, had screamed his anger and his hate of the Premier (see page ?).

The last six months of his life, Trysberg had been very concerned indeed, because of the extent of right-wing extremism at Norrmalm police station, and he had tried to achieve a change. This resulted in his being ostracized, so he felt both worried and depressed. He was afraid of his house being bugged and of being persecuted.

According to his wife, he had insisted that they talk to each other in whispers the last months he was alive. Two days before his death, his service gun had been confiscated for no plausible reason.

At about 6.30 p.m. on February 26, he had gone to the letter box to fetch the mail, but never come back. His wife who had recently broken her foot, called out into the dark to find out what had happened, but never got any answer. After a while, she became very worried and phoned her sister, who jumped into a cab. When she arrived, she and he taxi driver found her deceased brother-in-law in the snow.

Superintendent Gösta Söderström, friend and colleague of Gösta Trysberg, says that immediately after the death, a bizarre rumour was spread at the police station that he had killed himself by chopping an axe into his head – repeatedly.

According to a Doctor Forsberg who verified the death, this could strangely enough not have been caused by the wounds on the body. A more detailed examination carried out at the morgue in Norrtälje showed that the wounds were very superficial, and



Gösta Söderström

TENS RÄTTLAKARSTATION

STOCKHOLM

Adress: Box 1352

171 26 SOLNA

D:nr F 639/81

JR/AE

Med stöd av vad sålunda framkommit får jag härmed
avgiva följande

U T L Ä T A N D E:

- att den döda kroppen efter Gustav Ragnar Trysberg företett
dels 15 stycken sårskador i hjärttrakten som alla fort-
satte i form av en kanal uppifrån nedåt, bakåt och mot
kroppens medellinje,
dels mellan revben in i hjärtat och vänster lunga, och
dels genom bukväggen in i bukhålan och magsäcken,
dels blodutådring i hjärtsäcken och vänster lungsäck,
dels hjärtförstoring,
dels bleka, blodfattiga organ,
dels krosskador på höger sida av pannan samt på näsryggen;
att Trysberg avlidit till följd av hjärt- och lungskadorna
med blodutådring i hjärtsäcken och vänster lungsäck;
att dessa orsakats av spetsigt och skarpt föremål närmast
kniv; samt
att intet motsäger antagandet att Trysberg själv berövat
sig livet; samt
att krosskadorna i pannan och på näsryggen orsakats av
trubbigt våld, med all sannolikhet efter knivskadorna,
vilket härmed intygas.

Solna 1981 03 17



Johan Rajs

bitr överläkare

The autopsy report of Gösta Trysberg – suicide!

that no other damage could be found, except for a small wound above the right eye.

And the peculiarities continue. When, on March 3, Assistant Legal Pathologist Jovan Rajs at the Government Institute for Forensic Medicine wrote the certificate of death, he came to a completely different conclusion than Doctor Forsberg. Now, the cause of death was “haemorrhage in the pericardium and left pleura due to multiple stab wounds in the region of the heart”.

This Doctor Jovan Rajs participated in the autopsy of Olof Palme (see page) and was also involved in some of the most notorious criminal cases in Sweden, such as the explosion in the villa of Prosecutor Sigurd Dencker in Nacka (see page ?), and the butchering of Catrin da Costa.

The autopsy report further stated that the stab wounds were not at all as superficial as had earlier been ascertained, but that they had been directly lethal. And on the right side of the forehead was a wound almost two inches long. The nose is broken and covered with wounds. Furthermore, all the stab wounds, now fifteen, are located within a triangular area. Eight of these stabs continue through the abdominal wall into the abdominal cavity, and two have then penetrated the heart. Pathologist Jovan Rajs terminated the examination with the text (see page ?):

“Based on what has thus been found, I hereby testify that... nothing contradicts the assumption that Trysberg has taken his own life, and that the contusions on the forehead and nose have been caused by blunt force, most probably after the stab wounds”.

It should be added here that Rajs did not write his report until March 17, twelve days after the initial examination at the Institute for Forensic Medicine. In ordinary cases, the murder of a police colleague alerts the entire corps to do their utmost to solve the case. But here it is written off as – suicide!

Two days after the autopsy, Detective Inspector Lennart Lundin wrote a memo in connection with the case. For some reason, the employees at the Fonus undertakers’ had been interrogated. They had transported Trysberg to the morgue in Norrtälje and then on to the Institute for Forensic Medicine in Solna. The reason for the hearing was questions concerning the damage to the face of the deceased. However, the employees claimed that they had no recollection of any of the wounds just ascertained by the Pathologist.

Some members of the Trysberg family are convinced that Trysberg was murdered. So the fact remains even today – who is able to stab himself with a knife fifteen times? According to a medical expert, this is completely impossible. And furthermore – why was the police first present at the site in Norrtälje from the country traffic group in Solna? Were there signs of struggle in the snow? How could Doctor Forsberg claim that the stab



Jovan Rajs



The weapon

wounds were superficial and had nothing to do with the death, when Jovan Rajs at the subsequent autopsy clearly showed that eight of the wounds were very deep, and two went into the heart? If the stab wounds were not lethal, then what killed Trysberg? Was he hit with a baton in the face? And if so, by whom? Were the stab wounds there just to cover up the real cause of death? Were the deep stab wounds first inflicted after death, in the morgue, or at the Forensic Institute? And the weirdest thing of all – how could it all be written off as a suicide? This is a scandal that is still going on today.

“The period for prosecution for murder is 25 years, so there is still the possibility of trying to solve this case”, says Gösta Söderström.

SUICIDE WITHOUT FINGERPRINTS

Let us finish by looking at yet another so-called suicide with connections to the Palme murder. On February 27, 1995, Svenska Dagbladet describes the case: According to a 48-year-old witness, the revolver which killed Olof Palme was thrown into the Alby lake south of Stockholm by a Yugoslavian hoodlum and bodyguard called Danilo. A 48-year-old informant claimed that this happened in his presence about two months after the murder.

However, Danilo could never be heard about his involvement. In May 1992, he was found dead in a chair in the basement of a restaurant on Kungsholmen in Stockholm.

A bullet had penetrated his right temple at an angle from below, and on the floor was a revolver with one single cartridge in it. Earlier in the evening, Danilo had visited the restaurant together with a man and a woman. After a few hours, they left, but the 40-year-old bodyguard returned at 2.30 a.m. and asked to use the phone. About fifteen minutes later, the owner found him dead in the office. According to the police investigation: suicide. According to the friends of the deceased: murder.

At the technical investigation, the conclusion was reached that the 40-year-old man had inflicted the wound on himself, this in spite of the fact that the forensic technicians had found signs that another two people had been present in the room at the time of the shot – and that the revolver with which he was claimed to have shot himself was totally free from fingerprints. Nobody even cared to examine to whom the revolver belonged.

A rumour in the underworld had it that Danilo for some time had played Russian roulette with an acquaintance. Was it this macabre hobby that ended his life – or is this yet another mystery body in the wake of the Palme murder?

Three men who appear in the Palme investigation have been murdered. At the same time, several informants and interrogated persons have committed suicide, died from overdoses, lost their lives in traffic accidents, or passed away in other ways. According to Aftonbladet on January 16, 1995, several hundred people (!) have died who handed in tips or have been investigated.

Two people who have been directly suspected of the Palme murder or for being accomplices have also died. The number of dead increases each month among the more than 100,000 names included in the investigation. Two people the police wanted to hear have been murdered.

One is a 24-year-old man who used to visit the gambling joint, Oxen. Large amounts of ammunition were found, among other things for .357 calibre revolvers, at a raid in the home of this young man and his brother. The investigators planned an interrogation with this man about a month after the apprehension of Christer Pettersson.

Just before 11.00 p.m. on February 15, 1989, a neighbour heard shots from one of the flats at 70 Regeringsgatan. Two men, the 24-year-old and a two-years-older acquaintance had been shot and had their throats slit. Furthermore, a woman had been shot, violently mauled with an iron pipe, and left for dead. This woman showed weak signs of life and was hurried to Sabbatsberg hospital.

"We think it might be a narcotics show-down", said Detective Superintendent Göte Brandt to the press. "There are signs that the flat has been ransacked. It was very messy and threadbare".

According to Head of Investigations Hans Ölvbro, yet another person in the circle of people in the Oxen gambling joint has been murdered. The owner of Oxen, 64-year old Sigge Cedergren then dies of cancer in November 1988. Another person who knew a lot about the people around Oxen died of an overdose one year after the murder of Palme.

"To begin with, we collected all information about suicides, and there we have found nothing that we can truly claim to be anything but normal", explained Hans Ölvbro in Aftonbladet on February 26, 1995. "Then there are also people who have been pointed out or have handed in tips to the investigation who have died. It often takes quite some time before we get in touch with those who contact us".

"How many people do you think may be concerned?" asked the reporter.

"Many. But most of the ones who give us tips are about to retire."

"Have you never become suspicious about any of these



Hans Ölvbro



Tor Erling Staff



Odd Engström

deaths?”

“There are cases we have investigated properly, about ten, both who have handed in tips and who have been pointed out. The problem with these is, of course, that you cannot make complete checks with them, since you cannot speak to them.”

“Have any of the witnesses been murdered?”

“Yes, within the criminal circles. Maybe about five, but we have found no irregularities there either”.

Here is a list of further cases which serious investigators have felt dubious about. Please note that the author has no definite knowledge concerning these, but chooses to include them anyway:

* Monday January 16, 1995, Aftonbladet wrote about a 32-year old Norwegian drug addict who had stumbled over an interesting tape recording about the Palme murder. On the tape some drug dealers are talking:

“I know who murdered Palme”, said one.

The Norwegian handed in the tape to Norwegian top lawyer Tor Erling Staff, and when the The Palme Group found out about the tape, Chief Public Prosecutor Anders Helin handed in a request that the Swedish police be allowed to study the contents, but the lawyer refused – the young man been found dead with a syringe of poison in his neck.

* On February 7, 1986, Head of the Legal Department of the Preliminary Cabinet Meeting, Jan Forsström was found dead in his bachelor’s flat in Kista. It was said that some irritation and controversies existed between him and Olof Palme, because Forsström had informed Palme that he had embarked upon economic illegalities in connection with the notorious Harvard business. Jan Forsström was lying dead in his bed. The only information given was that he had died of a cardiac infarction.

Apart from the people mentioned here, researchers into the Palme drama talk about many others who are thought to have lost their lives because they knew too much.

One of these people is former Minister of Justice, Ove Rainer, who died on January 28, 1987. He apparently knew about Palme’s unlawful Bofors money abroad.

Another is Doctor Nils Bejerot, Social Democrat Hans Haste (see page ?) and Member of Parliament Odd Engström.



Nils Bejerot

INGVAR HEIMER

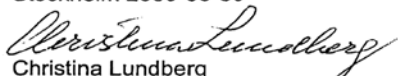
Lastly, the tragic death of a friend – private investigator Ingvar Heimer, 57, one of the most energetic private investigators in the circle of people which was formerly led by Fritz G. Pettersson in Enskede who has also died some years ago. Ingvar Heimer was found lifeless in the Underground station of Vårberg in southern Stockholm on

Med stöd av våd som har framkommit i de tillgängliga handlingarna, vid obduktionen och vid den mikroskopiska undersökningen avger jag följande

UTLÅTANDE

- att den döda kroppen efter Gunnar Ingvar Heimer, 420409-4397 har företett tecken till trubbigt våld mot huvudet med bl.a. brott i skalltaget, hjärnskador och blödningar i anslutning till hjärnhinnorna samt hjärnsvullnad;
- att vid obduktionen och/eller den mikroskopiska undersökningen har dessutom påvisats
- dels blodproppsvandring till den högra lungan med färsk infarkt i hela den högra underloben,
 - dels låggradig generell åderförfalkning,
 - dels hjärtförstoring med rund hjärtform och låggradig kranskärlsförfalkning, samt måttlig diffus bindvävs- och fettvävsinlagring i hjärtmuskulaturen,
 - dels låggradig bindvävsinlagring i levern och tämligen uttalad leverförfettnings,
 - dels tecken till blodbrist med bleka inre organ,
 - dels tecken till cirkulatorisk svikt med vätskefyllda lungor och blodstockning i de inre organen,
 - dels en liten godartad härd i sköldkörteln;
- att fynden och omständigheterna är helt förenliga med att döden har orsakats av skallskadorna;
- att fynden är helt förenliga med att de har uppkommit på det sätt och vid den tid som har beskrivits i utredningshandlingarna;
- att fynden och omständigheterna är helt förenliga med att döden har orsakats av en olyckshändelse;
- vilket härmed intygas.

Stockholm 2000-08-30


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After six months the medico-legal report was published:..Accident

January 27, 2000.

In her report, ambulance driver Monika Karlsson wrote:

“The man was lying prone on the platform with a bag under his head. A whole crowd had gathered around him. I asked the people closest what had happened, but got no contact, and instead concentrated on getting the man to the hospital as quickly as possible. There was no suspicion that the man had been knocked down by somebody else, so no report was made to the police”.

The ambulance first took Ingvar Heimer to Huddinge hospital, where the first assessment indicated that he was not all that badly injured, in spite of the fact the semi-conscious Heimer had marks which might have originated from contact with a hard object, both in the back of the head, in both temples, and in the forehead, for some reason, nobody thought it might be a case of assault.

After he had been X-rayed, his condition deteriorated, and the next day a decision was made to take him to Karolinska hospital – a rather strange measure, because Huddinge hospital is both bigger and has better equipment. At a subsequent operation, serious thromboses were noted in the lung arteries, and Ingvar Heimer died in the intensive ward on February 9, 2000.

“After having looked into the investigation notes, I unfortunately have to say that these are not at all in concordance with the Constitution Act Chapter 1 para. 9, concerning the actions of authorities”, claimed Gösta Söderström (see page ?) indignantly. “Was this really an accident, or was it a murder or gross assault resulting in a fatality due to violent trauma to the head with a hard object?”

“According to the police authorities and the forensic authorities, there is no connection whatsoever between the increasing and serious criticism by the deceased of the deficient investigation of the murder of Olof Palme, which, of course, is something that I myself cannot exclude.”



Fritz G Pettersson



Ingvar Heimer

*Even if you are a minority of
one, the truth is still the truth.*

Mahatma Gandhi

PEOPLE WHO KNEW

In spite of the fact that this has been officially denied, there was a serious threat against Olof Palme (see page 383). It can be proved that Säpo was warned at least twice just before the murder. Once by a mercenary who had received the offer to murder Palme – and once by a 47-year-old right-wing extremist, who handed in a letter of warning to the government eight days before the murder. But these threats were kept from Olof Palme who was instead left without bodyguards.

A former military intelligence man has informed about preparations for a coup d'état, something that is confirmed by Public Relations Officer for the Social Democrats, Leif Gustafsson. And, as if this was not enough, a former employee within the national CID has gone public in the TV programme, *Striptease*, to reveal that he had been offered one million Kronor for shooting the Prime Minister.

This offer came from a close associate of Head of CID, Tommy Lindström (see page 529)!

ANDERS LARSSON

Advertising Designer Anders Larsson, 47, never tried to hide his extreme political viewpoints. He had worked at the fascist organization The Baltic Committee in the Estonian Building on Wallingatan in Stockholm, but had been fired after he had contacted the press with revelations about his employer. Among other places, this was the building that had been searched by the police in connection with thefts of high velocity weapons (see page 482).

Before this, Anders Larsson had been a secretary in Demokratisk Allians during the period 1974 to 1978, and been an elected member of the international board of WACL (see page 379) together with the well-known neo-Nazi, Arvo Horm, and Police Superintendent Åke Ek (see page 380). This trio had participated in the WACL conference in 1978 at which were also present Italian fascist leader Giorgio Almirane, the

Dutchman de Beukelaar who led a group of collaborators with the Nazis from the war and the American racial biologist, Roger Pearson (see page 489). Anders Larsson thus had extensive contacts not only within national and exile Baltic circles, but also with, for instance, Luis Antunes, representative in Sweden of the Unita guerilla supported by South Africa and also member of the board of WACL. At the time of the murder of Palme, Anders Larsson worked at the National Estonian Council.

Acquaintances of Larsson have said that about a month before the murder he had been very excited, because “the most important thing in his life” was soon to take place. According to Aftonbladet on May 24, 1987, he claimed that:

“Palme must be removed at any price!”

After that he had softened this a little by:

“Preferably by getting a job in the UN.”

At this time several indications hint that he might have known about what was going to happen. Twelve days before the assassination, Larsson followed Olof Palme when he was attending a memorial service for Alva Myrdal in Storkyrkan church. He then commented on the poor personal protection. On this occasion, Larsson was with another right-wing extremist, a prison officer at the Kronobergshäktet in Stockholm.

As he himself claimed, Larsson also participated in a meeting on February 18, only ten days before Olof Palme was murdered. This was mentioned in the Kanalen radio programme, according to which even the following people participated: Captain Hans von Hofsten (see page 389), who had been going around the country warning about the threat from the east, Michael Ericsson of the EAP, Jean Duvalier, CIA agent Charles Morgan from the ITT company, as well as several other right-wing extremists and police officers.

The decision by the meeting was short and sweet – at any price to prevent the coming trip to the Soviet Union by Palme. One of the goals of this journey was to normalize the relations between Sweden and the Soviet Union, and this might result in a lessening of the submarine hysteria that had occurred during the first half of the 1980s (see page 385). On the Sheraton stationery Anders Larsson had written:

“Olof Palme will soon be burning in hell!”

Eight days before the murder, Anders Larsson unexpectedly delivered a warning letter to Sten Andersson at the Foreign Office and to Olof Palme at Rosenbad. In the envelope was a cutting from an



Arvo Horm



Anders Larsson

anniversary book from Ystads Allehanda with the heading “Doctor Olof Palme dead”. This heading concerned a remote relative of Olof Palme who was killed in the war in Finland in 1918. Anders Larsson had painted over some of the text, so what was left was only “Olof Palme dead”.

OLOF PALME
Personligt
Registrerat ej
Till myndigheter

The warning letter

Larsson claimed that he had received information that a CIA unit working through WACL had decided to kill Palme. This information had been given by an acquaintance, religious researcher and author, Bo Ragnar Ståhl, who via his second-hand bookshop, Lyktan, located only a stone’s throw from the police headquarters, and also the HQ of Säpo on Kungsholmen, had a wide circle of contacts within right-wing extreme and patriotic circles. Among other things, he was a member of the management of the right-wing Ny-svenska Rörelsen.



Bo Ragnar Ståhl

In the Striptease TV programme, Anders Larsson explained: “Some time in early February 1986, Bo Ståhl says: I have heard from Säpo that they are going to shoot Palme in connection with his trip to Moscow or before that. And I had the impression that he wanted me to warn somehow or inform. If you have that kind of information, you have to do something. But then I thought that Palme would have to have double bodyguards. And I mean that I had done my share, at least towards Bo Ståhl and my own conscience.”

“It is also important to remember that I had had contact with Olof Palme during the autumn. Actions where Palme reacted in a very positive way, as I saw it, with a signed answering letter on three occasions, oral phone contact, and a meeting in Gamla Stan. So there was nothing strange about my wanting to warn him.”

But Anders Larsson’s warning letter was ignored at Rosenbad and was not entered in any journal by the Säpo. Not even the Palme investigators cared to act based on his information which pointed to Säpo, and the warning letter was not registered until August 15, 1987! Instead Larsson was apprehended during the spring of 1986, and interrogated for 48 hours under suspicion of participation in the murder of Olof Palme, and for possible collaboration with the earlier apprehended “33-year-old” Victor Gunnarsson (see page 267).

Today, Anders Larsson, Bo Ragnar Ståhl, and Arvo Horm are all dead. Bo Ståhl died in the autumn of 1989, still convinced that the murder was an insider job where the threads connected with Säpo. Former teetotaler Larsson who had been absolutely terrified from time to time, is said to have died of alcohol abuse in the autumn of 1991, and aged Arvo Horm died outside Ornö in the Stockholm archipelago at the beginning of May, 1996.

IVAN (JOVAN) VON BIRCHAN

So right-wing extremist Anders Larsson participated in a planning meeting before the murder of the Prime Minister with, for instance, CIA agent Charles Morgan. He is not the only one who tipped off the Säpo about this strange American. In January, 1986, Russian-Yugoslavian former mercenary Ivan von Birchan came to the Office of Social Welfare Department Commissioner Inger Båvner in the city hall of Stockholm to warn that Palme was going to be murdered. Von Birchan said that a certain Charles Morgan who had been in the American special troops and worked for the CIA, had been in Stockholm and offered him two million Kronor for murdering Palme.

Ivan von Birchan, who was born in Yugoslavia in 1952 and lived in Sweden since 1976, told about his unusual background. For about 840 years, his family has consisted of professional soldiers, and his maternal grandfather had been a general in the army of the Russian czar. After his military training, von Birchan moved to Egypt in 1973 on behalf of the Yugoslavian intelligence service. The same year, he came to Libya where he became a military instructor and captain in Khadaffi's air force, after which he enrolled as a mercenary in Rova, Rhodesia. In the paper, *Proletären* no 22, 1988, he told the following:

"I met Charles Morgan for the first time at the Safari Club close to Salisbury in December, 1973. He was then a colonel in the Green Berets and flew helicopters for the troops of Ian Smit. In Rhodesia he was the man responsible for weapons and parts that came from the USA. According to his own story, he had earlier operated in both Vietnam and Cambodia. He was notorious for "throwing out baboons from the helicopter at high altitude", Ivan von Birchan recollected, and did not hide that both he himself and Morgan were then on the payroll of the CIA.

At the time of the murder, Ivan von Birchan worked as a porter at Sheraton Hotel in Stockholm where he on several occasions met Charles Morgan who now called himself "Mr. Brown". Morgan who was about 40 years old, and officially worked for the large American group of companies, ITT. (An interesting detail: The board of ITT branch in Germany after World War II was practically identical with the people within the German intelligence service. ITT was also one of the American companies that participated in smuggling arms to Iran).

"In November 1985 Charles Morgan invited me to lunch at Hotel Continental. During the meal, we started talking about arms, and Charlie then asked which weapon I would use to eliminate a politician. I recommended a .44 Magnum or a .357 Magnum with hydrodynamic explosive force."

At the beginning or middle of January 1986, Ivan again met Charles, and they decided to go and have a meal at the



Ivan von Birchan

Hamlet restaurant. And once more they got to talking about weapons.”

“Suddenly, the talk became more serious, and Charlie asked if I was interested in eliminating somebody”, von Birchán said. “He had himself been contacted about the liquidation, but had chosen to turn the offer down. The person had then said something about contacting somebody else, an Israeli paratrooper. The payment for the job was two million dollars. I thought that he was joking but, at the beginning of January 1986, he was at me again with the same offer. When I continued to turn it away as a joke, Morgan fetched a briefcase in which was a yellow C4 envelope with broken wax seals, the stamp TOP SECRET, an eagle and the text “The Palme Case”. From this he took a file with photos of Olof Palme and other members of the government, medical text, and a map of central Stockholm where places Palme used to frequent were numbered. Among these were Rosenbad, Gamla Stan, and Hotel Sheraton.”



“Charles Morgan”

“You don’t have to worry about anything. You will even get a revolver”, Morgan ensured him and promised that “Palme will be without bodyguards”. Ivan would later be told about the time, place, and money.

“Not until then did I realize that this was serious, and that planning of an assassination of Palme was going on”, explained von Birchán, who was shaken and instead decided to warn the Prime Minister.

(Charles Morgan has later been identified as exiled Cuban, Felipe Vidal Santiago, directly involved in the J.F.K. assassination as the man standing waving just in front of the so-called Umbrella Man, his friend, the mercenary Roy Hargraves, whose task it was to mark the exact point for the different shooters to start firing (See page).

After that Ivan von Birchán tried to contact Säpo no less than three times. The first talk was on January 8 with Head of Department Alf Karlsson (see page 724) at the Säpo terrorist squad almost two months before the murder. Alf Karlsson ignored the warning and Ivan von Birchán was brushed aside as an unreliable witness.

This has been confirmed by a journalist named Karl K., who as early as March 6, 1986, had contacted the Palme Group with information about Charles Morgan and Ivan von Birchán. In this connection, the girl friend of the journalist had said that she had been on a train from Helsingborg to Stockholm, and then encountered an American of about 40 years. This man had told her that he had been a mercenary in Vietnam and Latin America, that he was going to book



Henry Kissinger

into Hotel Sheraton in Stockholm, and that he used to meet people from Germany, Denmark, and Norway – who were to murder Olof Palme.

According to the report by the Granskningskommission on von Birchán, the reason for the murder was that Sinderion, a secret American organization, with members like Henry Kissinger (see page 793) and Caspar Weinberger, did not want to risk that Olof Palme was elected Secretary General of the UN. Furthermore, Charles Morgan should have said that the French President Mitterand and the leader of the Italian communist party were also going to be murdered. The role of Olof Palme as mediator in the Iran-Iraq war was another factor since the USA was making vast amounts of money on the fighting and considered pacifist Olof Palme to be an important threat.

CENNETH NEILBERG

On April 27, 1994, a formerly anonymous source appeared for the first time on the Striptease TV programme. His name was Cenneth Neilberg.

In the autumn of 1985, Cenneth Neilberg from Örebro received the offer to shoot a person in Stockholm. He was considered suitable with a background of 20 prison sentences for assault and battery, illegal threats, illegal possession of weapons, being an accessory to robbery, fencing, and illegal coercion. According to his own words, he had also carried out “two tough operations”. Here is his own story:

“I had an acquaintance in the south of Sweden who was called Mille, and I had known him for years. In the autumn of 1985 he asked me if I was interested in making some money by eliminating a person. One half million before and one half million after everything was over. At that stage I was not told who was going to be snuffed out. My only worry was to shoot the person. Everything else would be taken care of by others.”

“I met Mille about 10 to 15 times, and of course, became very curious. But I did not answer yes or no, but was mostly inquisitive. The more I talked, the more I understood that this was no ordinary Swede. My last contact with Mille was at the turn of the month January/February 1986. Then I said that I wanted some time to consider. I also told him that I thought the risk was too big – it was after all a human being that was to be eliminated. But then, he answered once more that I did not have to worry about a thing. Everything was prepared. People close to the person were involved in the planning.” (!)

“And then this incident with Palme occurred. Some days later, I met Mille and asked him, “Was it this job I should have done?” “Well, you might say that”, he expressed himself in a refined way. Then, I became very curious, and again asked about the circle around this, who had fixed it, and all that. And I got the impression – well, he said so straight out – that two police officers and three men probably from abroad had carried this out. And then I got the impression that “forget all this”, it was nothing I should be messing about in. He himself had got the task from somebody else. And like I said,

he had worked many years within Säpo, and the CID as an agent. So I don't know what conclusion you should draw from this. But I understood that this was serious."

"Afterwards a tragic accident happened to Mille in May, 1992. So I took the chance, Because I didn't dare while he was alive. If there is any sort of game or some connection with this, then... If you can pull it out into the open, I think you should do it."

The Palme investigators have known Neilberg's story since 1993, but chosen not to examine it. According to Chief Investigator Hans Ölvbro, the fact that Neilberg has not been heard is due to his demand that his name must not be included in the investigation, and that he was not to be checked by police that were not directly concerned. This is rather understandable, because one central point in Neilberg's version is that at least two police officers were involved.

After Neilberg had appeared on TV, Hans Ölvbro openly declared that he did not consider him credible.

On April 28, 1994, he made the following comment in Göteborgs-Posten:

"I might be wrong, but the fact that he appears on TV does not improve his credibility."

Instead of examining this, the investigators have done their best to make Neilberg appear as a mythomaniac and liar who is difficult to get hold of. However, that is not so. For a time Cenneth Neilberg was one of the most important agents of former Head of CID, Tommy Lindström, and among other things aided him in buying back stolen works of art (see page 531). According to Thord Pettersson at the internal investigation of the Stockholm police force, Neilberg had been completely invaluable and credible concerning the repurchasing business of the CID and also on five or six other occasions. The CID had even paid him more than 700,000 Kronor when he was their informer. In the programme about the so-called Police Connection on TV3, Tommy Lindström appeared and brushed Neilberg's information aside.

"Both Neilberg and Mille have worked as my informers, but they did not get to know each other until 1990."

"That is not at all true", answered Neilberg. "I can prove that we knew each other long before that."

Neilberg's lawyer, Bertil Aronsson, said that he had been contacted only once by proxy by the Palme investigators who asked if they could meet Neilberg. He at once answered that it was OK. And after that, they were never heard from again. It had not been difficult to find Neilberg – some of the time he had spent behind bars.

"On April 27, 1993, we visited Cenneth Neilberg at a lawyer's office in Central Sweden", continued Thord Pettersson. "Then we had tape recorders with us, and then



Cenneth Neilberg

he told us about a tip concerning how Olof Palme was murdered. After that, we have had this typed out and handed it to the Palme Group. But since then, nothing has happened, and nobody had contacted us.”

The question arises once more: Why not? One explanation might be that Neilberg’s information points to Säpo and the CID, and after 1988, CID is in charge of the Palme investigation.

The man who asked Cenneth Neilberg if he would carry out the murder was an exile Czech, named Milan Heidenreich, even called “source M”. He lived in Sävedalen close to Gothenburg, and was for many years an agent for Säpo, something that the security police has later demanded be classified. At the beginning of the 1980s, he started working as an agent for the CID whom he tipped about drug deals and art thefts. Milan had two contact men at the CID, but he also personally knew the boss, Tommy Lindström.


One strange detail is that the two police officers who were his contacts were also the people who together with Tommy Lindström interrogated Lisbet Palme (probably Detective Inspectors Lars Thonander and Gunnar Hierner .

We shall soon see that some of the people in the tangle around the murder of Palme had strange contacts upwards in the pyramids of power. Milan was one of these. On January 16, 1995, he appeared in a masked picture in Aftonbladet together with no less than the President of Czechoslovakia, Vaclav Havel, who he claimed was a good friend of his. And what might interested investigators not be able to do with the fact that, on March 12, hardly two weeks after the murder of Palme, Tommy Lindström paid out 115,000 Kronor to Milan (see page 531)?

But just after an investigation had started concerning his possible involvement, Milan very conveniently died on May 1, 1992. He had been to Germany and was on his way home, when the accident happened close to Varalöv not far from Ängelholm. His Mercedes with foreign number plates for some unknown reason ended up in the middle of the motorway. The car was a total wreck, and there were tracks of its having skidded and turned over 230 yards to the north. Milan had been thrown out through the roof hatch, and was lying dead in the middle of the motorway when the ambulance arrived there – silent forever.



President Havel (!) and Milan



Vår Ålskade
**Milan
Heidenreich**
född i Tjeckoslovakien
• 31/1 1938

har genom olyckshändelse hastigt förlorat oss, fader, sysskon, örnig släkt och många vänner i outsläpplig sorg och saknad.

Sävedalen 1 maj 1992

JARMILA
JANA, KAROLINA
NATALIE, EVA
MED FAMILJER

*I minnet Du lever
Du finns alltid kvar
I minnet vi ser Dig
Presen som Du var*

Begravningsakten har ägt rum i stillnet.

Silenced?

ALF ENERSTRÖM

Not only Cenneth Neilberg has informed about Milan Heidenreich. Even Doctor Alf Enerström claims that he was contacted by Milan only one month before the murder of Palme. Enerström was a former Social Democrat politician and leader of a group called the Social Democrat Opposition.

“He knew about my strong antipathy against Olof Palme and wanted me to head a group to get rid of him”, Enerström said to Aftonbladet.

After the election in 1985, an extremely aggressive feeling of disappointment spread in certain circles that Olof Palme remained in government. A high-ranking lawyer wrote “Sweden is lost!” in a pamphlet called *Lösning för Socialdemokrater* (Solution for Social Democrats).

“Yes, he was a psychopath, I guess he walked around with angst or something”, said Alf Enerström in the TV programme, *Dokument Inifrån* in 1999. “It was power that made him calm. Palme was considered to be a tyrant in many ways by people within the Social Democrats, the Social Democratic establishment, people he moved this way and that, forwards and backwards, ruling as if he were a real dictator. He was not popular within the party.”

Few Swedes have voiced their loathing of Olof Palme in public like Alf Enerström and his wife, Gio Petré. According to the report by the Granskningskommission in 1999, for example, he called Palme the Anti-Christ, and said:

“The one who knocked off Palme would surely get a decoration in heaven. Killing Palme is not only to do God a favor, but also to do the country a favor.”

Enerström’s wife, Gio Petré, is mostly known as the actress who flowered in the 1950s, after which she entered a strange career “building extra-parliamentary opinions to the right” (The Film and TV encyclopedia of BBB).

Large sums of money are a continually recurring item around the eccentric Enerström. Even Lisbet Palme has in police interrogations mentioned Enerström’s campaign as particularly threatening and disturbing. His many advertisements and pamphlets were paid for by sponsors both private and from trade and commerce, in Sweden as well as abroad. This hate campaign is said to have resulted in more than ten million Kronor. It was carried out from their farm in Värmland.

Former Justice Sten Arning sent the following document to the Palme Group:

“On a domestic flight between Karlstad and Stockholm, an older colleague of mine, N., happened to sit beside Alf Enerström, who was very talkative, and complained a lot about things within the public administration. He even said that he was going to Italy to meet sympathizers. Towards the



Alf Enerström

end of the flight, Enerström gave my colleague a pamphlet he took out of a briefcase that was filled with wads of money in the best gangster style. N. found this type of money transport somewhat strange. This happened a couple of months before the murder of Olof Palme.”

Later on N. got to thinking that this strange money transport might have had something to do with the murder. He spoke with a friend and retired County Prosecutor who promised to contact the chief investigators. In 1987, an apparently completely disinterested detective phoned and asked some questions. After that, nothing was heard. Some time during the spring of 1993, a female detective phoned him, and N. told her what he had seen. The reaction of the detective was:

“Well, and what is that supposed to mean?”

N. answered that it was not up to him to draw any conclusions. He just wanted to report what he had seen and heard. Since then, he has heard nothing from the investigators. “I made many air trips in Europe and to the States to fetch large sums of money”, Enerström defended himself in Expressen on February 19, 1994. “But it is a lie that I should have spent this money on anything shady.”

Enerström said that he, after the election in 1982 until 1985 had been continually contacted by high-ranking people within society. First “Poles, but then Swedes who wanted help to get Palme out of the way”. It was a group of teachers and police officers, soldiers and priests who wanted him to support their activities with money.”

“There was also a group of military people with very well-known leaders who wanted me to head something that was to become a coup d’etat. They claimed to have 500 soldiers at their disposal, but lacked financial possibilities. 250 men were to take over Rosenbad, the rest was to occupy the Radio Building. Not one single soldier, officer of the army or of the police would take a stand behind the traitor, Palme.”

“I realized that they were just after my money, and did not want me as their leader. So I said that I with the aid of democracy tried to agitate to get rid of Palme. But these people thought that I was an idiot, if I believed that it was possible to save Sweden through democratic methods. Their aim was terror against society, and get Olof Palme out of the way.”

Even Alf Enerström contacted the earlier mentioned Police Superintendent Alf Karlsson



Olof Palme won the election – again



Alf Enerström apprehended

at Säpo to tell about these strange visits. Nothing happened, instead Enerström received a so-called “releasing letter” from Säpo immediately after the murder. Only a few lines to this effect:

“Enerström is not of any interest to the Palme investigation.”

Much later, in Aftonbladet on November 29, 2003, former girl friend of Alf Enerström, Gio Petré, said that he had changed completely after the murder of Palme and had suffered from persecution mania. When in July 2001 they were fighting for the rights to a manor, Enerström was accused of attacking Petré’s lawyer with a knife, and on November 28, 2003, he shot a female police officer in connection with the police trying to evict him from his flat in Stockholm. He was apprehended, suspected of attempted murder.

“BERTIL”

Witness Jörgen B. or “Bertil” participated in a secret meeting at the crime squad on the fifth floor in the police building in Norrköping six weeks before the murder. According to the report of the Granskningskommission in 1999, similar meetings had occurred at several places in Sweden. Present at the meeting in Norrköping were five or six police officers, but people came and went during the meeting. The man convening the meeting was a Detective Superintendent who had earlier worked for the secret organisation, IB (see page 498).

For many years, Bertil had worked with secret military investigations, and he chose to appear anonymously on the Striptease TV programme, where he told the following:

“We met on January 16, 1986, at the office of my friend (a detective) where I encountered some colleagues who thought they had had enough of Palme. He was undemocratic, and so on. And then they started to talk about military questions. I was asked how many men I considered you should have under arms in order to hold a town of the size of Norrköping (!). I told them. Then they said that something was going to happen in connection with Palme’s trip to Moscow later that year. I got the impression that they were planning either for preparedness for a coup d’etat (see helicopters, page 144), about something drastic that was going to happen which would jeopardize the safety of the country, or that they planned to do something themselves to get rid of Palme in connection with his trip.

In the course of the conversation, Bertil got the impression that in both Norrköping and at other police stations people agreed to the plan and had similar discussions. He felt shocked and left to sit on the stairs. Was it really possible to sit in a police station



The witness Bertil

and conspire against the state? In a country like Sweden?

Initially, Bertil thought about contacting Säpo, but because their premises were in direct contact with the police station, he concluded that even they might be involved in the case. Instead, he wrote a memo, and hid it. After that he decided to inform an old acquaintance, Social Democrat City Commissioner Henry Eriksson, which he did four days later.

“I told him that there had been a meeting between the police and soldiers to the effect that something was going to happen to Olof Palme in connection with his trip to Moscow. I asked him to pass this on as soon as possible to the board of the party, to Sten Andersson, Olof Palme, or the people with whom he had close contact. He promised to do that.”

In *Striptease* on TV, Henry Eriksson confirmed that he had met Bertil, but that he had not taken his information seriously, and had therefore not passed it on.”

One year after the murder, Bertil personally looked up the head of Säpo in Norrköping, Kenneth Nyqvist, and handed over his memo concerning the meeting at the Police Building. Kenneth Nyqvist sent on the document to Säpo in Stockholm, where it was probably received by the then operative boss, P. G. Näss. Since then, it has disappeared.

“I have done what I have done, and if Säpo cannot find it there, that is their business and not mine”, Kenneth Nyqvist defended himself in *Striptease*. “And concerning the accusations of Bertil... well, I don’t know, I don’t want to discuss him, for he has handled sensitive things, so that ... I don’t know... Maybe he should keep quiet, since he has handled sensitive cases earlier.”

Further than that, nobody felt like continuing from there. Except the people at *Striptease*:

“Do you have the possibility to go to Säpo and have a look at their registers and journals?” asked reporter Lars Borgnäs in a subsequent questioning.

“No”, answered Ölvebro.

“There is a limit for the Palme investigators?”

“Yes, I cannot just go in there and say that I want to check your register. I have no authority to do that.”

“But if a document that might be



Security police Nyqvist



Police HQ where meeting was held

directly connected to your case disappears within

the authority Säpo which is part of the police board, can you not go in and have a look yourselves?"

"No, primarily, we don't know how they keep their files and how they are entered in their diaries."

"Are you allowed to go in there?"

"No, I don't think so."

"That is where the limit is?"

"But we have excellent cooperation with Säpo today, and if they tell us that they have done what they have been able to do to look for this, and if they cannot find it, so..."

"You say 'today'. Have you talked with PG Näss, the head of operations?"

"Not about this very letter."

"About cases that have disappeared?"

"No not... no, that we have not done."

In the report by the Granskningskommission in 1999 Bertil's information was reviewed as follows:

"It is difficult to get hold of what he had really wanted to say" and "nothing, not even his own information, in its entirety points at any conspiracy meeting taking place at the Norrköping police headquarters before the murder."

"I am one hundred percent sure that the meeting has some connection to the murder of Palme", Bertil said in TV programme, Document Inifrån in 1999. "However, how I cannot say definitely. They had the idea that Palme was a traitor who was going to sell Sweden, and I can see the possibility that Palme was murdered for patriotic reasons. I have felt very bad, since I think that I have not done enough", Bertil explained in the Polisspåret programme on TV3. "There is a great chance that Palme would have survived, if I had been more stubborn. Then he would have had more protection."

It is not enough that Bertil has had to live with feelings of guilt, he has even had a hard time in other ways. In connection with his going public the first time, investigator Hans Ölvebro gave him a good talking to.

"It is correct that I phoned him", Ölvebro said on the same programme. "I told him to think twice before he uttered so serious accusations on TV and said things that he has not shared with us."

All along, the Palme Group has shown very little interest in this kind of information. Like the Granskningskommission, the subsequent commissions have written as follows in 1999:

"This case seems to have been treated thoroughly". Furthermore, they added:

"It is obvious that the conditions examined concern the security services, including IB. On this background, there are reasons to be cautious about the information delivered, since the informant can have had an interest in hiding facts from the investigators of

the Palme investigation and the open police force.”

Also the Marjasin Commission came to the conclusion that, even if Bertil’s information could not be questioned, there was still nothing real to go on, because Bertil had not overheard anyone saying the exact words that Palme was going to be murdered. What was discussed at the meeting was instead “an imaginary military conspiracy or a coup d’etat aimed at making Palme resign.”

In spite of this wording, the Secretary of the Commission was not worried, because Bertil seemed to “be influenced by his role as informer for Säpo and the military intelligence service SSI (1977-82, 1987-90) with elements of pronounced suspicion”. And if you are “suspicious and have tendencies towards conspiracy, it is easy for you to interpret a political discussion about Palme as something completely different and more serious than what it actually was meant to be”.

This was confirmed by a certain Detective Inspector Hans L. who had furthermore noticed that Bertil had undergone a so-called change of personality after the murder. Since then, the impression by Hans L. of Bertil has carried a lot of weight in the attitude of the authorities towards him. So who was this Detective Inspector? The very same man who arranged the meeting in Norrköping.

But not only Bertil has informed the Palme Group of this meeting. Leif Gustafsson, close associate of Palme and Public Relations Officer at the Social Democrat party office in Stockholm, had an anonymous phone call during the autumn of 1985 from a trustworthy and “locally important Social Democrat” (who later turned out to be the above-mentioned Henry Eriksson (see page 374)).

“He informed me about a meeting in Norrköping”, Leif Gustafsson said on the Striptease TV programme. “The participants had been police and military officers, and the aim had been to plan the murder of the Prime Minister. I noted the information on a piece of paper that I placed under my writing pad. But I never contacted Palme himself, since he as a rule always turned down all warnings.”

“After he had been murdered and about two weeks of work with the funeral where I was not even sure that he was really dead (?), I remembered the piece of paper with the information about the meeting. But when I looked under my writing pad, it was completely gone! I have no idea where it had gone.”

Leif Gustafsson was heard by the police after which the tip was put aside.



Leif Gustafsson

THE IGNORED MURDER THREAT

It thus seems that no great effort was made to increase security around the Prime Minister in spite of several people trying to warn about what was about to happen.

Head of section at the anti-terrorist department of Säpo, Alf Karlsson, was the man who had received and ignored several of these murder threats (see page 724). He was also the man in charge of the bodyguards during the night of the murder.

Many people critical of the Palme investigation have questioned the actions and loyalties of Alf Karlsson in the case.

He was, for example, the man who as early as in August 1985 started a Säpo campaign against the Kurdish organization PKK, which was accused of threatening Palme. Alf Karlsson was the man compiling the documentation, later used by the government as cause to declare PKK terrorists, and thus put nine innocent Kurds under district confinement. This image of threat was then kept alive in the mass media until the Prime Minister was assassinated.

Alf Karlsson has never been subjected to investigation by the police or any other authority, which would seem both logical and necessary within the framework of an unbiased murder investigation.

On the other hand, immediately after the murder, he took a leave of absence and retired from his job on December 31, 1986. Together with Head of Security Anders Waldman and former Head of Säpo, Per Gunnar Vinge, he now started the security company, Vinge Integrated Protection AB (VIP) with Vinge himself as Managing Director. Vinge was an avid opponent to Palme, after he had been forced to resign over a dispute with the Prime Minister.

Later, he had worked as Director and expert in security and vulnerability questions at the Federation of Swedish Industries. The accusations against Vinge had come to Minister of Justice Lennart Geijer from the Social Democrat Provincial Governor, Lassinanti, and a high-ranking police officer, Wuopio, in Luleå. Vinge was succeeded by Hans Holmér (see page 163).

The company was registered on February 13, 1987, with its office in an inconspicuous block of flats at 13 Franstorpsvägen in Sundbyberg. At the Patent and Registration Office in Sundsvall the following description of the company could be found:

“The activities of the company shall include risk analysis, security investigations, and training in security matters, and also carrying out activities within these fields”.

According to information, Baseball Gang members, Leif Tell and Thomas Piltz (see page 417), have been employed by this company. Even former Head of Security at Skandia, Per Häggström (see page 531) got a high position here. The activities were claimed to concern lock and alarm systems



Alf Karlsson



Per Gunnar Vinge

within the security branch, but sources from the press claim that they worked within the “bugging and protection branch” and were also the general agent for bugging systems and parts to the Swedish defence authorities within the area of high-technology, everything imported from the USA and Israel. The identity of the customers was secret. Later on, VIP moved its offices to 35 St Eriksplan in Stockholm.

FARMER MÅRTENSSON

Just before the murder, strange things also happened near Sjöbo and Simrishamn in the south of Sweden. In the evening of February 25, that is to say, three days prior to the murder of Palme, a farmer and his wife, Erik and Elsa, were visited by their neighbour, Mårtensson.

“He was under the influence of something”, Erik said later. “But not booze. But he was excited and enthusiastic in an almost spiritual way. Now he banged his fists on the table and repeated:

“Now that bloody Palme is going to be shot. Before Saturday he will be dead, shot with bullets and gunpowder that can penetrate a bullet-proof vest, if necessary!”

A couple of days later, industrial worker Arne Larsson from Ystad came to buy eggs from Erik, and was then told about the strange visit by Mårtensson. And after that, the tragic murder occurred.

Erik was aghast and told a neighbour about what had happened. How in God’s name could Mårtensson have known this beforehand? The neighbour, a high-ranking soldier, immediately reported this to the police in Simrishamn who, in their turn, reported the information to the investigators in Stockholm.

About ten days later, Mårtensson turned up at Erik and Elsa’s home again. This time, he arrived in a completely new car.

“What the hell were you talking about the other day?” Erik asked. “How could you know about the murder of Palme before it happened?”

“I have not been here. I have said nothing about that Palme was to be shot”, Mårtensson defended himself, after which he has never turned up at the farm again.

Säpo interrogated Erik and Else twice. Once even Chief Investigator Hans Holmér phoned them. And later, nothing happened. Erik sticks to the story which is also corroborated by Arne Larsson. However, Mårtensson denied it all.

An interesting comment: According to the paper, *Arbetet*, the daughter of Mårtensson has been a friend of the “33-year-old”, Victor Gunnarsson, who was apprehended after the assassination, but was later released (see page 267). And murdered.



Victor Gunnarsson

SOCIETAS AVANTUS GARDIAE

At about four in the afternoon of February 28, 1986, only a few hours before the murder, signals were given concerning a future outrage (see pages 27 and 44). The cultural association, Societas Avantus Gardiae, then transmitted a sketch on the local radio that was introduced with the words: “A Swedish statesman is murdered, but it is not Gustaf III”.

The following was then heard:

“Gentlemen, gentlemen! How often have we been here? How many times have we been gathered here, preparing ourselves, and refining our arguments? Do you know what I hope – for the last time? There is an actor on the throne pretending to be powerful, a liar who has made a system of suppression. He must disappear! That is how simple it is!”

Eight hours later, Olof Palme was dead.



Palme was hated by many

The association, Societas Avantus Gardiae (which has also been called Suecia Avantus Gardie), was founded in 1975, and according to the statutes, the aim was to organize cultural events and speeches, and also to support avant garde culture. The local radio transmissions that started at the beginning of the 1980s were thus only part of the activities. The closed activity was meetings with talks about military bugging methods, Nordic Æsir poetry, showing of German war films, Æsir picnics, and evenings with films, or their own sound and light-shows, which often had cryptic headings and titles.

Among the people who figured in this cultural association were right-wing extremist police officer and arms dealer, C. G. Östling (see page 424), and Karlis ”the Master” Lobe, who came to Sweden from Latvia in 1950, where he had served as colonel and regimental commander in Hitler’s Latvian SS legion. After that, the Soviet union demanded that Lobe be extradited. He was accused of being accessory to the murder of thousands of Latvian Jews, something that he himself denied. In 1972, Lobe brought action against the paper, Ny Dag, after it had published a letter to the editor in which he was accused of being a mass murderer.

THE WORLD ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE

In March, 1987, an inmate in a Californian prison wrote a letter to Senator Alan Cranston, a veteran leftist in American politics. In this letter, the intern claimed that the murder of Palme had been planned by the organization, World Anti-Communist League (WACL), and carried out by “local Swedes”. Via the American Foreign Office,

this information reached the Swedish Embassy in Washington, which handed it on to the investigators. Not until July did the investigators see the letter, with no explanation given why it had taken so long.

WACL is a group that keeps turning up in connection with the murder of Palme. This was no ordinary extremist organization. It originated in South Korea and in Tai-Pei on Taiwan, where it was founded in 1967. With American money and support from Taiwan, it quickly grew to become a world organization with its main centre in the USA, where the now retired Major General John K. Singlaub became its international leader in 1981. Singlaub (see page 791) had a past within the CIA, and has later turned up in several suspicious connections.

WACL is an umbrella organization with open doors to most of the most brutal regimes and political movements of our time. The organization soon became notorious for its connections to death squads, terrorist organizations, war criminals, kidnappers, and professional assassins.

A long list of wanted war criminals from World War II from Eastern Europe were represented through their own umbrella organization, Anti- Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN). Some of the main characters of ABN were Bulgarian Ivan 'Docheff, sentenced to death in his absence, White Russian John Kosiak, wanted for war crimes and delegate at the WACL world congress, and also Croat Stejpan Hefer, founder of the modern Ustasha and accused of mass murder.

At the meetings, you might even see the Italian "King of Terror" Stefano delle Chiaie (see page 456) and Miro Baresic, the Croat who murdered the Yugoslavian Ambassador, Vladimir Rolovic in Stockholm in 1971, and who the following year hijacked an SAS plane, and forced it to go to the Spain. Both of the latter have turned up later on as suspects in the Palme investigation.

Through WACL and a large number of branch organizations that had been built up, the intelligence service of the USA had an active and willing tool at its disposal. Within American foreign politics, WACL was utilized partly when it came to filtering support to reactionary forces that the US Congress did not want to approve openly, partly when it came to building up and equipping sheer murder organizations. Among other things, the Reagan Administration (see page 787) used WACL and its different sub-organizations to transfer weapons and money to the Contras during 1984-1985.

The special link of WACL in the White House and the National Security Council of the USA was Colonel Oliver North (see page 801), the same Oliver North who even took care of the arms deals with Iran and the smuggling of drugs



Miro Baresic



John K Singlaub

from South America in cooperation with the Contras guerilla.

In this way, even the death squads in El Salvador and Guatemala were supported. Many single American capitalists, businessmen, and bankers donated money to WACL. In the words of Major General John Singlaub, the war and fighting against communism had been privatized, and was carried out in all possible ways in Latin America, Asia, and Western Europe.

CONNECTIONS TO THE PALME MURDER

At the congress of this organization in Paraguay, a Swedish delegation participated, consisting of influential bankers and industrialists with extreme right-wing sympathies. There were even connections to the Swedish police force.

Åke J. Ek, who in 1996 was Vice Chairman of the Baltic Committee, was noted as early as 1987, when it became known that he had participated in WACL conferences since the 1970s, together with, among others, Anders Larsson, the man who warned that Palme's life was in danger (see page 363). The contacts of Åke J. Ek ought to have been of interest to the Palme investigators. He had a background as a soldier, was a university lecturer, Doctor of Laws, and the main teacher in psychology at the Police Academy until the middle of the 1980s. Furthermore, Ek was the head of a secret organization of war and UN veterans. He was just as secretive about the Sweden-South Africa organization in which he was chairman during the 1980s.

Another link to the police was Police Inspector Åke Lindsten, who turned up in the press when he attended the WACL congress in West Germany as a Swedish delegate. Åke Lindsten was then a police officer at the notorious Norrmalm district (see page 416) in Stockholm, and was active within Sveriges Nationella Förbund, one of the oldest Nazi sects that became part of WACL in 1979.

The Swedish section of WACL included a whole row of reactionary organizations, such as the Estonian Anticommunist Council, The Nordic War, and UN Veterans' Association, the Swedish Angola Group, and the foundation Contra, to mention just a few. Chairman of the section and contact man was conservative member of the Riksdag, Doctor of Philosophy Birger Hagård.

"All claims about a connection between WACL and the murder of Olof Palme are completely horrible and preposterous", he said in *Motala Tidning* on March 18, 1987. "The description of WACL is grotesque."



Anders Larsson



Åke J Ek



Birger Hagård

*Do not blame those who do evil. Instead blame those who
look the other way and thus permit that evil happens.*

Albert Einstei

THREATS AND SLANDER

When Olof Palme died, Mikhail Gorbachev had been in power for one year in the Soviet Union. Glasnost and Perestroika were the concepts of the day in international politics, détente, and mutual security – the key words in Europe. The previous year, the Palme Mediating Commission had finished its Common Security report, the proposal of which was that the superpowers change their security doctrine.

Instead of an expensive and constantly escalating balance of terror, the powers ought to secure peace and freedom through co-operation or collective systems aiming at guaranteeing the legitimate security needs of both parties. The Palme Mediating Commission was an independent international expert commission for disarmament and security issues headed by Olof Palme. Among the members were Egon Bahr from West Germany, Gro Harlem Brundtland from Norway, David Owen from Great Britain, and Cyrus Vance from the USA.

“Soviet was increasing their nuclear forces which were aimed at Europe”, explained former American Vice Secretary of State, Richard Burt, in Dokument Inifrån on Swedish TV in 1999. “And we were trying to maintain the balance using cruise and other missiles, and also create a basis for a good disarmament agreement. In that light, Olof Palme was a source of irritation, and a person who did not believe in the American foreign policy. He disapproved of our strategy, and criticized it. To a certain extent, he was a troublemaker.”

“A new Cold War had been initiated and the arms race escalated, not only concerning Star wars, but in all areas”, former member of the Palme commission, Georgij Arbatov, added. “This was a conscious move by the Americans and to my mind, they intended to make the Soviet Union invest more than we could afford, and thus break us economically and scare us to death. However, they scared the man in the street in the west. Palme realized that the Cold War had ended in a blind



Georgij Arbatov

alley, and his main idea implied a new concept of security, that is to say, mutual security. This thought was simple, but the details were presented in our report. You cannot reach security at the expense of the other side, only security together.”

“Palme was seen as naïve, and he seemed to let himself be manipulated by Arbatov”, answered Edward Luttwak, adviser in political issues concerning security in Washington. “Palme used to say: ‘You have to talk to them and try to reach agreement.’”

The Reagan administration answered,

“No, we don’t. We only need to pull the carpet out from under them, and then the Soviet Union will collapse. If we talk to them, the Soviets may survive.”

In this way, there was a frontal collision between the Palme Mediating Commission and Reagan’s USA.

Only a few years earlier, the situation had been different. In September 1981, the Russian submarine U-137 had run aground in the Karlskrona archipelago. Faulty navigation said the Russians, and apologized. But from then on, the submarine threat became part of Swedish everyday life. One year later, the Swedish navy was still chasing what was suspected to be Russian submarines in Hårsfjärden south of Stockholm, and at the same time, reports concerning submarine infringements were pouring in, and dissatisfaction was rife among navy personnel.

“There was, of course, a lot of talk in the mess rooms, where we cursed the fact that we did not have the resources to deal with our tasks”, remembered Cay Holmberg, Commodore at Berga Naval Academy. “Apparently, it was difficult for the Supreme Commander to make the government believe all this.”

Before the election in 1982 a few half-hearted operations had been initiated to prevent the Social Democrats’ return to government. But the Swedish people had had enough labour disputes and government crises under the Conservatives and longed the old secure order of things again. Olof Palme was back in the game.

So when the Social Democrats were back in government in 1982, their ambition was to reinstate the active foreign policy and the role of “bridge builder”.

However, now the situation of Sweden was different, due to the negative influence of the submarine infringements on relations with the Soviet Union, the effect being a highly controversial Social Democrat foreign policy, and also that the critics sensed a divergence between the national interests of Sweden and the foreign policy ambitions of the government. The most obvious



Did Palme intentionally shut his eyes?

expressions of this was the series of so-called political affairs.

On April 26, 1983, the Submarine Commission presented its report where it was stated that the Soviet Union was guilty of the infringements. Chairman of the Submarine Commission, former Minister of Defence Sten Andersson put forward a sensational report. At least six submarines, of which three of an unknown mini- type, had been around the Swedish defence installations in Hårsfjärden during the autumn.



The submarine chase in Hårsfjärden – real or show?

One had probably gone all the way into Stockholms Ström in connection with a naval visit from USA. In spite of a total defence action, the intruders got away, so the coastal defence was granted another 250 million Kronor for chasing the submarines. After this, Palme handed in a sharp protest to the Russians, and top level contacts were put on ice.

Based on an American initiative, member of the Commission, Carl Bildt (see page 402), went to USA two days later to meet people from the military intelligence services of USA. Bildt's journey was too much for the Social Democrats, and the Premier reacted with anger. Sweden was supposed to have no alliances, but even before the ink had dried on the Commission report, Conservative Bildt sneaked off to Big Brother in the West to "spill the beans". Carl Bildt had barely reached Swedish soil again before Palme accused him of not having shown the responsibility for the country that could be expected from a member of the Advisory Council on Foreign Affairs.

"But is the credibility of Sweden's neutrality so fragile that it can be destroyed by a Conservative member of Parliament having lunch with the wrong people in Washington?", asked a TV reporter.

"This is more than a lunch, it is contact with spies", answered Palme.

Simultaneously, the government condemned Bildt's contacts with the Pentagon, and at this point, Bildt lost his cool and contacted the press to defend himself. According to Bildt, the vengefulness of Palme was almost mediaeval, and the attacks seemed to be a dirty attempt to frighten him to silence.



"The spy" Carl Bildt

This incident was to poison the relation between the two for the rest of Palme's life.

The rebuke to Bildt must have reinforced the impression within the intelligence services of the West that Palme was no longer friendly, but instead had turned into an unreliable Socialist. He was suspected of having been under orders from Moscow. On December 5, 1983, Svenska Dagbladet attacked him violently, accusing him of secret negotiations with the superpower in the East, which were said to have been carried out via UN Ambassador Anders Ferm (see page 402). Palme was very upset, and countered the accusations by reading Ferm's report on his talk with Russian Georgij Arbatov on TV.

The drama continued, and on February 9, 1984, the detection coil system at Kungsholmen at the entrance of Karlskrona showed an indication which was interpreted as a passing submarine. Therefore, the Swedish coastal defence started a 63-day submarine chase, which was the largest in the peaceful history of Sweden as far as intensity and use of explosives are concerned. According to the later report by the Supreme Commander, more than 600 indications of sub-surface activity were registered, and of these only ten were judged to be unequivocal. Neither nets, mines, depth charges nor the gigantic personnel effort could catch the intruders red-handed.

The submarine threat was taken very seriously, and on October 1, 1984, the Supreme Commander requested one thousand million Kronor to reinforce the submarine defence. It was not completely safe to criticize what was going on. On February 4 the following year, Leader of Centre Party Thorbjörn Fälldin demanded that Minister of Foreign Affairs Lennart Bodström step down because of his expressed doubts about the presence of Russian submarines in Swedish waters.

HATRED WAS THRIVING

These occurrences added to the distrust within the confirmed enemies of Olof Palme in Sweden. People here reacted to the feeble Swedish resistance, and were of the impression that the submarines had more or less free admittance to Swedish territorial waters. According to certain information, Sweden had even succeeded in closing in a mini-submarine in Hårsfjärden, but had let it free after secret negotiations with Soviet. Olof Palme was once again accused by the opposition of playing a double game, that is to say, protesting in public but secretly smoothing things over with Moscow. He was no longer seen as nationally reliable by the intelligence services, the military, and the navy – on the contrary, he was considered a pro-communist traitor.

"In our corridor at the secret service department there were often malicious pictures on our notice board", says a man who formerly worked at the Defence Staff. "Palme was not considered to be a true Swede, he was an unreliable hook-



One libellous picture

nose, and people often made comparisons between him and the spy, Stig Wennerström.”

Even among the Säpo and other police, negative emotions were thriving. Melker Berntler, former Säpo Superintendent, handed in a list of names of his colleagues who wanted Olof Palme dead to his former boss Hans Holmér. In the newspaper, *Arbetet*, he revealed that the reactionary forces within the police were very powerful, and that the entire Säpo was the seat of the very worst of all.

“There was a general hatred of Palme, not only within Säpo. They could never utter Palme’s name, but always said, “bloody Palme”. At one time, I was in our cafeteria with another five or six people. A minister in Canada had recently been murdered, and then one of the guys said, “I sure wish somebody would shoot that bloody Palme as well”. I waited for a reaction for a while, but none came.”

Then I said, “Do you really think it is appropriate to speak like that when we are employed by an institution that is supposed to protect democracy in our country?”

Even people higher up in the political hierarchy were informed about the dissatisfaction.

“In 1986-87, I received a rather detailed description of a group of people – some of them with names and rather important positions within Säpo – who had themselves decided to act apart from the leadership of Säpo to get information about, primarily, Olof Palme”, said Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sten Andersson, in *Dokument Inifrån* in 1999. “To them he was in some way Evil personified and should therefore be under surveillance. Of course, there was no reason whatsoever for doing that.”

“Was this group rooted in the leadership of Säpo?” asked reporter Lars Borgnäs. “According to my information, no, but – well, I have no reason to think anything, but to believe the information I was given. However, if a leadership within Säpo were to get the insane idea that such a group were to act, it would, of course, be carried out in such a way that the leadership itself could not be detected, I imagine.”

“This collecting of information, was that carried out by people outside Säpo?” “According to my information, yes. These groups have a network outside their organization, and these networks often consist of people with the same political opinion as themselves, and thus, even the same attitude towards the Social Democrats.”

“What were they going to do with the information?”

“I don’t know, you can only speculate. There is no doubt that there were people and groupings in our country that wanted Olof Palme out of the way. And there is a possibility that one or two existed within this organization also.”

“Do you see a possible connection between these people within Säpo and those who...”

“No, I don’t. But there were people who would rather that Palme disappeared, that is very clear. Even using violent means. This is extremely difficult to get at. I gave a lot of thought to that when I was given these names: Am I now to act in a special way? But how do you do that? It is not all that easy to get at an organization like that. They

are, of course, going to deny everything, and the leadership know nothing about them, and those who might be involved – they deny it.”

Striptease met Sten Andersson’s source who confirmed the information, and added that one of the named men in the group worked in the technical department with access to all the equipment possessed by Säpo. He also had contacts with intelligence networks outside Säpo.

The world of finance was no different, and the hatred was thriving.

“They talked about Olof Palme as a completely despicable person who harmed the interests of Sweden”, remembered his friend, Harry Schein.

The fear that he was selling out Sweden, and that Sweden would become a Communist satellite state was great. The opposition accused the government of consisting of traitors, and the negative atmosphere increased continually. In 1985, things came to a head when Palme had to fire his Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lennart Bodström, for alleged treason.

During the winter of 1985-86, a hard internal opposition occurred against the political distribution consequences of a budget proposition which was considered unjust and badly presented. Palme seemed completely taken aback, when he was told that the so-called Dala-revolution and the Nässjö revolt among his own people were considered to be the result of his own absented-minded way of following the budget work.

Another sensitive question during these months concerned advertising on TV. According to some of his party pals, Palme had early on made a firm decision to let in advertising in the state-owned two-channel TV in order to stop the industry idea of a free and advertising-financed channel. He even struck out at the large international financial interests. Two days before the murder, Greek TV made what was to be the last interview with Palme, and in this programme he claimed,

“Sweden will never become a member of the Common Market.” (today, the EU)

SLANDER CAMPAIGNS

In his book, “Resan till mars” (Voyage to Mars), Thage G. Peterson writes: “There were some malevolent people somewhere, continuously spreading lies and venom in order to hurt him”.

Among the most loud-mouthed haters of Palme was the organization EAP – the European Workers’ Party. For an extensive period of years, both European and Swedish EAP ran an intensive campaign against “socialism” and Olof Palme, and on several occasions, EAP has been investigated by the Palme Group.

Outwardly, during the 1970’s, EAP considered Olof Palme to be the tool of the American elite family, Rockefeller, and Sweden to be “training ground for international fascism”. But during the 1980’s – in the eyes of EAP – Palme landed in the lap of the

Soviet Union. He was described as one of the primary agents of influence of the Soviet Union in the West, and during his last years, violently critical pamphlets and malicious pictures were being spread more and more. After that, EAP has for many years worked both on political issues and very thorough research to reveal the enormous powers which rule behind the scenes of the world.

The campaigns against the Premier included even that his wife, Lisbet, had left him with their children, that Palme was sleeping around, that he was involved in shady business, and that he was suffering from disgraceful diseases. Rumours even had it that he had acquired fortunes through his mediating role in the Iran-Iraqi war, and had a secret account in Switzerland. One person in the Conservative Party claimed that the common belief in his lucrative perquisites during the last years had been so strong that the National Bank had been checked to verify whether the Swedish Prime Minister had changed major sums in foreign currencies.

The rumour-mongers even claimed that he had been treated for a mental disease at Beckomberga Hospital. However, the truth might have been that he used to visit his old mother who was hospitalized for senile dementia. But these visits became the basis for a slander campaign that haunted him until his death.

But let us return to the submarines. In March 1985, the aged leader of the Soviet Union, Konstantin Tjernenko died, and was succeeded by Mikhail Gorbachev. Olof Palme and Prince Bertil attended the funeral, but no official dialogue with the new Soviet leader was possible on this occasion. Contacts at top level were frozen.

On several occasions during the 1980's, Olof Palme had requested information from the Soviet leaders as to their knowledge concerning the submarines. His friend and member of the Palme Commission, Georgij Arbatov, personally contacted his leaders who convinced him that there were no Russian submarines in Swedish waters. However, the Conservatives insisted on military rearmament which was opposed by Palme who wanted to continue an open dialogue between the superpowers in order to check the arms race in the tense world situation.

Meanwhile, Palme concluded his electoral campaign, the Social Democrats won the election, and Palme remained in power. In his primary speech on October 1, 1985, he said,

“Our neutrality policy is firmly based in our people. It is supported by strong defence, by our standards. We have acquired respect for our determination to defend the territorial integrity of our country with all means at our disposal.

This statement caused very strong reactions and, on October 23, 1985 in the radio programme, Dagens Eko, Commodore Hans von Hofsten attacked.

“What is so frustrating to us in the field is the fact that the



Hans von Hofsten

Premier of the country utters a downright lie in the Riksdag, something that both he and we at the front know is a lie.”

On November 10, twelve naval officers supported von Hofsten in Svenska Dagbladet. They claimed to trust the government, but not Palme and, in a TV interview on the following day, Palme was asked:

“Is it not alarming that so many naval officers distrust you?”

“It is more important that I can trust the officers of the country.”

“And you can do that?”

“Yes, but they have behaved injudiciously and irrelevantly”, Palme answered with a shrewd smile.

This was very much resented by the navy and, in the debate programme, Magasinet, on SVT on November 19, von Hofsten added,

“I am completely convinced that the Swedish people do not at all understand the seriousness of this and the extent of these submarine infringements. Unfortunately, I do not think I exaggerate when I claim that we are subjected to this kind of infringements all through the year, of which many are as serious as the one in Hårsfjärden.”

“Do you feel that your colleagues in the navy are behind you?”, asked reporter Annika Hagström.

“I dare say that I have a massive support from my colleagues of all grades.”

But the Premier was not worried by the protests. Quite unexpectedly, he instead invited Ambassador Boris Pankin to Rosenbad, where he asked him to inform the Soviet government that he was prepared to make an official journey to Moscow any time they wanted.

“This was such a big step forward in our bilateral relations that I was really pleased”, Pankin later explained. “I thought this development would help our new government in its efforts to democratize our country.”

On December 15, 1985, only ten weeks before the murder, Olof Palme announced this trip in a speech at the Utrikespolitiska Institutet (the Institute of International Affairs) in Stockholm. His adversaries were horrified, and to an observant bystander it was not difficult to hear weapons being cocked around the future victim.

“In Moscow I am going to say that we in Sweden want good relations with this country. I am going to underline that these relations must be built on a basis of mutual respect for the fundamental principle of international law and respect for the integrity of our territory.”



Boris Pankin

At the New Year 1985-86, serious preparations were started for Palme's official visit that was to take place in April and, in the middle of January, Pierre Schori went

to Moscow. The subject of the visit to the Soviet Union was security policy, neutrality, and border infringements.

Furthermore, a main issue on the agenda was to be Palme's proposition concerning a nuclear-free zone in the North. Many people considered this to be very damaging and risky for the Swedish security policy, and might even lead to Denmark and Norway being forced out of NATO, and this could "cause a deterioration of the security-political situation in northern Europe" (see page 502). Reactions were violent, and worry was spreading.



Thorwald Arvidsson

Head of the Swedish International Development Agency, SIDA, Carl Tham later explained, "In this excited environment, Palme's journey to the Soviet Union, which actually was a natural expression of Sweden's contact with the rest of the world, was changed into something incredibly dramatic. It was as if he was going there on a question of peace or war."

"The most extreme people thought that Palme was going to hand over some form of secret material during his visit", said Thorwald Arvidsson, former chairman of the Folkkampanjen för NATO. "Those who did not go that far, myself included, thought that it might be yet another step towards closer relations to the then Soviet Union."

"Is it exaggerated to talk about Palme being hated?", asked reporter at Dokument Inifrån, Lars Borgnäs.

"No, that is to say the least of it, you must remember that Olof Palme was an extremely controversial person during his lifetime, even if he has almost become a saint after his death."

About one month earlier, another circumstance had occurred which increased suspicions against Palme. The intention was that if Sweden were attacked, the home guard and police were to receive the initial blow, and then become fighting units within the continued defence. But on November 28, 1985, to the date three months before the murder, a proposed bill was introduced that – after an occupation was a fact – the police was to take responsibility for law and order, and thus refrain from actual resistance and return to a civilian status.

This bill was withdrawn after Palme's death, but it created violent reactions among members of both the police and home guard.

"If a foreign power attacked Sweden, the police is not even allowed to help its own people, but has to work for the new bureaucracy. This is complete madness", exclaimed Alf Enerström, avid critic of Palme. "We have about 30 to 40,000 policemen in the country, and then a foreign power turns up, assaulting women and property, and the police is not supposed to interfere?"

"That was sheer lunacy", agreed former head of the home guard, Lennart Nilsson

in Dokument Inifrån on SVT in 1999. “There was talk that an occupational power would take over the police, which would then join the enemy. And this was nothing the police looked forward to.”

“Does this mean that, according to a proposed bill, the police might risk becoming traitors in a critical situation?”, asked Lars Borgnäs.

“You might say that, but it never got that far.”

“It was never ratified, but I don’t know where it came from, I really don’t”, was Lennart Nilsson’s cryptic answer.

“It came from the government and Palme.”

“Yes, it would have had to”, answered Lennart Nilsson – after a long unpleasant silence. “I have no idea why Palme came forward with such a proposal. And now we cannot ask him, can we?”, Nilsson added with a smirk.

For a bystander it is easy to get the impression that Lennart Nilsson is one of the people who knows much more about the murder than he is willing to admit.

As is now known, this journey was never carried out by Palme, but by Ingvar Carlsson, who was invited to the White House in Moscow on May 5, 1987. According to Boris Yeltsin’s advisers, Carlsson showed no interest in obtaining the truth about the submarines.

There are certain questions you have to ask yourself:

Which political actions were never carried through due to the shots on Sveavägen?

Which political interests were benefited by Palme not going to Moscow?

Who could have been interested in preventing the meeting?

There have not been any impressive results from twenty years of research, because the proof of the alleged submarine infringements has later been shown to be minks, or shoals of herrings! But about the turn of the millennium, some revelations occurred which might throw some light on these incidents. At this time, the Eko on Swedish radio and Striptease on Swedish television presented facts which pointed to quite different realities: In secret and in violation of existing laws, the Swedish navy had been training defence against submarines in Swedish territorial waters together with forces from NATO!

Caspar Weinberger, US Secretary of Defense 1981-1987, unexpectedly appeared in a Striptease interview where he made astonishing revelations.

“It was an obvious part of NATO actions as a defence alliance to ensure that there existed a defence against Soviet submarine attacks in the entire area.”

Weinberger hinted at simulated attacks where NATO sent in one of its own submarines to ascertain the defence reactions, because a successful Soviet attack would have been a direct threat to different NATO sectors in the rest of Europe.



Lennart Nilsson

“The defence was tested to check whether there were weak points that might be exploited by the Soviets, and these tests were probably after the Soviet infringement.”

“Did sending NATO submarines into Swedish waters not imply a political risk?”, asked the reporter.

“The Swedish government was always asked beforehand. I don’t think an infringement occurred of which the Swedish government was not aware (!). As far as I know, there was a secret understanding that different tests were to be carried out to check that the Swedish coastal defence was effective.”

This revelation put the Swedish neutrality policy in a very unfavourable light, and violent reactions took place with many people, but not the Swedish government.

“There is no proof whatsoever that NATO has been in our waters”, commented former Premier, Ingvar Carlsson.

THE HARVARD SCANDAL

Let us go back to the 1980’s, the time of the Cold War, and the attacks on Palme were to continue to the very end – to terminate in one final crescendo: The so-called Harvard Scandal.

On April 1, 1984, Olof Palme, his secretary, Ann-Marie Willsson, and Head of Department, Hans Dahlgren, went to Harvard University in Boston. Palme had been invited to give a lecture at the John F. Kennedy School at Harvard, the topic of which was Employment and Welfare. Present at a dinner in connection with this visit was Emma Rothschild, alleged mistress of Palme and daughter of one of the richest men in the world, London banker, Victor Rothschild, who had worked as adviser to Margaret Thatcher before he was revealed as a KGB agent.

The lecture was very well received, and a remuneration of 5,000 dollars was offered by the institution to Olof Palme, who as a matter of routine declined. However, both before and after the visit to Boston, Palme had discussed the possibility of his son, Joakim, studying at the Kennedy School, and about one month after the lecture, this amount was transferred from the Jerry Wurff Memorial Foundation to the Harvard Scholarship Fund, which later paid out a corresponding amount to Joakim, who was admitted the same autumn and spent the term studying American foreign policy and socio- logical research.

Up until now everything was quiet. Until July 25, 1985, when an unsuspecting Palme was invited to the radio night programme, Nattinatti. Everything was going fine, until an anonymous listener phoned – this



Palme in the radio studio

listener later turned out to be journalist, Jan Guillou, who attacked directly and accused Palme of tax evasion. Guillou had had a grudge against the Prime Minister ever since he and his colleague, Peter Bratt, had been imprisoned in connection with the so-called IB-case (see page 482). Now at long last, Jan Guillou had a chance of getting his own back, and within a few minutes, the Harvard Scandal was a fact.

Was Joakim's scholarship, in fact, the remuneration of Olof Palme that had just made a small detour before landing in the lap of the Palme family? The Swedish top politician was in a fix, because a taxable fee had been changed into a tax-free scholarship. According to the press, Joakim had even received an extra scholarship of 2,500 dollars to cover his journey and stay. The written proof was extensive and devastating for Palme, who turned to the most competent defence attorneys in the country.

The descriptions of the last months of Palme's life give you the impression that the play will soon be over. Usually, Palme loved challenges and had a fabulous capacity to get his adversaries into a verbal duel and win. However, now was different. He was not challenged – he was suffering. The opinion about him was that he was getting absentminded, burned-out, and on the way to becoming a problem to his own party.

“Obviously, Olof felt hurt by the allegations”, said Minister of Finance Kjell-Olof Feldt. “As early as just after the election in 1985, he had shown clear signs of what might be described as a depression. He was often absentminded and was not really involved in things, and this was very unlike him. The Harvard Scandal was the final straw, and he felt persecuted by the mass media –which always occurs in a situation like this.”

Feldt once came to his office concerning a budget question, and Palme took out a flute and pretended to play. On another occasion, Feldt wanted to share his views concerning a very sensitive and central question for the party, but Palme showed nothing but disinterest. and got up with the words:

“Do as you please, I don't understand it anyway.”

Slowly, Palme began to appear politically worn out, and he had no great future to look forward to. A colleague of Palme suggested that he devote his time to writing articles and making lectures – quite an ignominious ending of a political career like Palme's.

In confidence, Palme had told a close friend that the job as Chairman of the World Bank seemed enticing. But this job was not accessible to a non-American. The same applied to the position as Secretary General in the UN, because the superpowers disliked strong personalities like Olof Palme in a position like that. At the time of the murder, Palme had mentioned to a small circle of friends, that he might resign as leader of the Party, and instead apply for the job as High Commissioner for Refugees at the United



Joakim Palme

Nations. Was he afraid that a scandal might crush these dreams? Or did he have other plans? The authors of the book, "Uppdrag Olof Palme," interviewed many of his closest friends and colleagues, some of whom wanted to remain anonymous:

"His plans for the future as he expressed them during the previous years were so private that I will not touch on them."

Another said,

"Olof and I had very private conversations about this. I would not talk about them then, and I will not talk about them now. I might some time in the future."

What was it that was so sensitive and secret that these people did not under any circumstances want to talk about it, even after his death?

Journalist Jan Guillou attacked once more. In the last *Rekord Magasinet* of the season 1985 on Swedish TV, programme host, Jan Guillou, showed follow-ups of previous programmes. Suddenly, a five-second sequence turned up: a silent man behind a desk while a voice-over explained,

"A Swede makes a lecture at an American university. Instead of the usual remuneration of 5,000 dollars, he receives the perk that his son attend this school for one term."

That was all. No names, no details. The host of the programme apologized, claiming that it had been a technical miss. But now, it was spread all over the country, and Palme's situation became increasingly difficult.

THE FILE WAS ERASED

At the same time, the assessment board decided that the remuneration should be taxed, as there were strong connections between the lecture and the scholarship. Palme then decided to appeal, and on February 26, he had finished a six-page statement which was sent by taxi to the County Fiscal Court on Krukmakargatan in the Söder district in Stockholm. The recipient of this was Head of the Court, Justice Åke Lundborg. The documents were delivered in two copies, the time of arrival of which was stamped, registered, and fed into the computer on the same day.

Two days later was the last day for submitting written complaints, so many of the fiscal staff were working overtime. But now, something very weird happened. At 6.23 p.m. - only five hours before the murder, an unknown perpetrator erased the Harvard file from the locked computer archives of the County Fiscal Court! At the same time, the written petition of Palme was stolen. There were only ten employees who had the key and code words for the terminal where the erasion had been carried out.

Chaos broke out, and everything was immediately reported to DAFA, the government service company that supplies data to the government offices. Here it was confirmed that the computer in question, number 23, had been closed off at 4.00 p.m. on February 28, but had been reopened between 6.23 and 6.30 p.m.

Strangely enough, neither the Palme investigators nor the internal investigator at the County Court saw any connection between this bizarre occurrence and the murder, in spite of the fact, that they were so close in time. Therefore, the internal investigator let the matter rest after having heard only five of the 270 people employed at the County Fiscal Court. However, on March 25, the Fiscal Court made a formal report to the police about the occurrence.

“We did not actually lose the contents of the documents. We have copies as well as one of the two originals handed in”, Åke Lundborg later explained.

But why then was the diary not restored which had been erased in the computer? It might easily have been done using the documentation kept in Lundborg’s safe. On February 28, 1996, Hans Ölvebro commented on this:

“This has been investigated as far as it possible, and today, we do not see any connection between this and the murder. Some people like to collect material about top brass. This combined with lacking skill at computers may easily result in a file disappearing. This might have been what happened.”

Posthumously, Palme was cleared in the taxation case. The verdict of acquittal was passed on February 6, 1987.

What were the forces behind these slander campaigns and strange happenings? Computer consultant, Ulf Lingårde, who had earlier worked for Säpo, appeared in the paper, *Arbetet* on March 24, 1987. He wanted to introduce a new terminology, and rechristen disinformation in the mass media to a PP operation, that is to say, Psychology and Propaganda warfare.

“The PP operation, aimed at presenting the Harvard scholarships of Palme in the most appropriate way, is very interesting. The aim was most probably to spread information that was undoubtedly difficult to assess, but which had great value in creating public opinion.”

“The cost was eight months of operational work in the field, among others including a party leader (?), and was hardly a low-budget product. Evaluation: doubtful attainment of goal, risk hard to assess, and at a very high cost... Somebody tried to improve the operation on February 28, when the well-known erasing of the tax tape was carried out by an unknown perpetrator. The observant reader will naturally have guessed that all information in the case was printed out on paper in several places, and might very easily have been reconstructed through other authorities.”

What, then, was the intention?

The answer is probably to lead astray, to create a compromising atmosphere, a suspicion that there is something rotten here. Evaluation here is considerably improved: Excellent. The goal could have been reached very effectively (the murder came between), the risk was limited, and the cost insignificant.

IB-AGENT AND INFORMER TO THE SECRET POLICE

Considering this information, it might be a good idea to have a closer look at the man who revealed the Harvard Scandal. How had Jan Guillou obtained all these details?

During the initial phases of his career, he had been a tough and belligerent person who was not afraid of confronting the authorities in power. But after 1987, he chose to terminate his examination of the investigation, and instead concentrate on brushing aside everyone who dared criticize the investigation as loonies.

Quite early on, Jan Guillou had become quite a name within the media. His first job as a journalist had been at Fib Aktuellt in 1966, before he continued on to Fib-Kulturfront in 1970-1977. On May 3, 1973, he and his colleague, Peter Bratt, disclosed the registration of opinion among Swedish citizens by the secret domestic espionage organization, IB (see page 721).

As long as he possibly could, Palme denied the allegations and bantered about journalists who had read too many books about cowboys and Indians as well as agents and spies. But the end result of the revelation was that Jan Guillou, Peter Bratt, and an informer, Håkan Isacson, were imprisoned for espionage.

“With the IB, innocence disappeared”, commented Peter Bratt in the paper *Journalisten* on February 9, 2000. “And when the messengers were arrested, the shock was a fact. Already then, many people understood that Palme and Carl Lidbom (see page 535) were behind the verdict, and the case laid bare the lie which led to the Social Democrats losing a lot of the intellectuals of that generation”.

However, the IB revelation did not influence the strategy of the secret police to any serious degree. Säpo lived through the scandal unscathed, and IB was reorganized to continue its existence under the name of SIS.

But one man watched his star rise – Jan Guillou – who received the *Stora Journalistpriset* (the Journalist Prize) later, to become one of the most successful authors in Sweden. But, according to *Expressen* on January 20, 1998, he had some important secrets. Documents requested by Assistant Justice of Appeal, Tor Bergman, proved that, as Guillou was mapping out IB, he was simultaneously a secret informer for the Säpo for five years (!) At that time, not many people knew that Guillou himself was an old IB-agent with Eastern Europe as his field of activities. On the very same day, he commented on the allegations:

“What is written in the documents is naturally true. But it was my duty as a citizen to report to the security police.”

“Do you suspect that someone who has a grudge against you may have removed the classification from your documents?”, asked the reporter.



Jan Guillou

“If this leads to my being seen as some sort of Stasi-agent, I might in desperation start thinking about conspiracy, but not yet.”

THE MOTIVE

Concerning the murder of Palme, it is on the other hand easy to end in that type of thinking, and a motive for a conspiracy is not difficult to find, because he was a belligerent and controversial politician.

“But I was dismayed when I heard about the murder”, said former President of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, in *Dokument Inifrån* in 1999. “I had never met him, but I know about him as a politician who was known all over the world, and also as a politician who – maybe sooner than everybody else – acknowledged the dangers to the world.”



Michail Gorbatjov

“I have no doubt whatsoever that this was a political murder. My intuition and experience tell me that. It was a commissioned assassination. A murder like that cannot happen for ordinary reasons. My arguments for this are that if what this man proposed had been implemented, mighty interests would have been affected within groups that were not exactly interested in improving the world. For there were many who utilized the tensions and the arms race, and made huge fortunes from this.”

“So you have to seek the murderer among Palme’s enemies, and why not then look among those who were the most dangerous”, commented investigator Alf Andersson. “They are the ones with power, money, and resources, and this is also where you find the extreme people. What really nags me is the fact that we have not been able to examine the political conspiracy against Palme in a satisfactory way. At my own initiative, I started that kind of investigation, but was opposed by my superiors, and was given no resources.”

Other people have had similar thoughts.

“There have all the time been weighty arguments against the terrorist motive”, explained conflict researcher Wilhelm Agrell on February 26, 1987 in *Dagens Nyheter*. “The murder of a leading politician, civil servant, or businessman that is not unequivocally connected to the group makes no sense. A liquidation has a completely different aim: to demonstrate force, and create insecurity and fear. The motive behind a liquidation is to get rid of a key person, and the aim is reached no matter how the murder is perceived. Liquidations are characterized by anonymity and discretion.”

“It must be seen as probable that, with his great international engagement and widespread network of contacts, Palme even had a significant non-public field of activities which for example, as mediator, contact man, or messenger, might have been

extraordinarily sensitive and controversial. It is possible that here could be explanations for an isolated murder. Therefore, the idea of a liquidation cannot be evaluated without the total picture of Palme's activities on the international arena. The important thing is thus, not Palme's actual role in Swedish politics, but rather how he was seen by the participants in a conspiracy, and in the environments in which this might have originated."

This means that in a murder investigation, it is of the utmost importance to examine the background, family relations, economic situation, and possible enemies of the murder victim. And this has only been done in a very haphazard way in the Palme case. For example, you could read in *Expressen* on March 8, 1986, that the police had confiscated Palme's diaries, but that the government had classified the contents.

"I requested them in the investigation, but I never received them", complained the first Prosecutor in the Palme case, K. G. Svensson. "And I, if anybody, should be entitled to them."

Government representative, Thage G. Peterson classified the planning calendar of the Prime Minister, just as the government classified all documentation concerning Olof Palme's world policy. In the TV programme, *Striptease*, this complex of problems was reviewed.

"Is it correct that a diary which is claimed to exist, does not appear in the investigation?", reporter Lars Borgnäs asked prosecutor Anders Helin.

"I have heard of a diary, yes – which we cannot access, yes."

"Is this serious?"

"Yes, of course, it is not good. That it isn't."

"How did it disappear?"

"It was handed over during the days just after the murder. So I have been told."

"Handed over from where?"

"From his office, I suppose."

"To whom, if this is known?"

"I don't know who got it. But we have heard that there is said to have been a diary or notebook in his office."

"Does this mean that the information in that diary is not accessible in the investigation?"

"Well, that is the conclusion we must reach."

"Is that a deficiency in the investigation?"

"Yes, it is."

"Where is the book now?"

"I don't know."



Thage G Peterson

“Have you asked the family?”
 “As far as I know, that has been done, yes.”
 “Have you done it yourself?”
 “No.”
 “But if you think it is a deficiency, and that it would be important to get it back?”
 “Why I have not asked about it myself? Well, we have taken up that question several times, so to speak.”
 “With whom?”
 “Within the investigation, of course.”
 “What result have you reached?”
 “I don’t intend to answer that.”
 “Has a formal request been made to the family?”
 “I don’t intend to answer that.”
 “Has the family refused to hand it over?”
 “I don’t intend to answer that.”

Not only Palme’s diaries and planning calendar have been withheld. According to Expressen on February 27, 1996, the investigators had also requested to read his private notebooks which were in Lisbet Palme’s possession, but which she refused to divulge to the police. She explained her refusal with the argument that his notebooks were private.

“We simply cannot get at them”, Hans Ölvebro sighed.

It was not the first time Lisbet Palme was obstinate. For example, she did not allow the search of the home in Gamla Stan until two weeks after the murder, and this is usually carried out immediately after the crime.

OLOF PALME’S CAREER

Who then was Olof Palme, one of the most colourful and well-known politicians in Sweden?

He was born on January 30, 1927, into a bourgeois and conservative environment. His parents, Gunnar Palme and Elisabeth von Knieriem, had married in 1916, and Sven Olof Joakim grew up with his two siblings, Catharina and Claes, at 36 Östermalmsgatan in Stockholm. His father was an insurance director at Skandia (see page 476), and he died in 1933, when Olof was only six years old. Therefore, the childhood of “Lill-Oa” was to a great extent influenced by his mother’s relatives. After the death of Gunnar Palme, the family moved to the family estate, Skangal, northeast of Riga in Latvia, where the widow spent the summers with her children until 1939, when the family decided to remain in Stockholm.



Gunnar Palme

After finishing school, Olof studied law and was then an officer of the reserve in the cavalry. Immediately after World War II, he worked as a journalist at Svenska Dagbladet until he went to the USA in 1947. The conditions in the poor South made a deep impression on him, and when Olof returned home, he had changed from right-wing to the then more acceptable socialism. By this time, Olof Palme had become an active student-politician and was soon travelling the world as a representative of the Sveriges Förenade Studentkårer (SFS) (National Swedish Union of Students). He went to Czechoslovakia, where he met Jellena Rennerova, whom he married pro forma, so that she could leave the Communist dictatorship.



Olof Palme in New York 1947

But after this, the life of the young Olof Palme took a new turn. According to Dagens Nyheter on April 16, 1999, Palme now got insight into the activities of the Swedish intelligence services, and in 1947, he met Birger Elmér (see page 719), later head of IB. And from then on, Palme started to hand in secret reports about his travels.

“Of course, we questioned him. We were not stupid, and he was an enormous help”, Elmér confirmed in a revealing interview with Jonas Gummesson on TV4 in April 1999.

During the autumn of 1951, Palme met Tage Erlander for the first time, and two years later he was given a job by the Prime Minister.

At that time, Olof Palme was working at the intelligence division of the Foreign Department at the Defence Staff, a job he had obtained via his good friend and former Nazi, Lennart Hagman, who, in papers he left after his death, writes the following:

“In 1951, I ensured that Palme – who had become an officer of the reserve in 1948 – participated in a 48-day military refresher course for non-commissioned officers at the intelligence division. We spent a lot of time together during this period.”

The intelligence department of the Defence Staff, OP-5, was one of the most important secret divisions of the defence bureaucracy. This was where the reports from the Sektion för Särskild Inhämtnings (SSI) (Section for Special Information) were handled, and also where information was sold and



Lennart Hagman



Olof Palme

bought from CIA, MI6, and other foreign security services. It was here, at the political unit, that Olof Palme was employed during the spring of 1953, and here he once again met his friend, Birger Elmér.

During this period, Olof Palme was also involved in an investigation concerning the secret Stay Behind organization (see page 485). Both Tage Erlander, the Prime Minister, and a handful of other ministers agreed with these activities.

In his book, “Bland nazister och spioner – Olof Palmes ungdomsår” (Among Nazis and Spies – the Youth of Olof Palme), reporter Jonas Gummesson writes:

“When Olof Palme entered the Government Office Building, the Prime Minister received at his side a person who was already employed by the intelligence service, and who could thus work with Stay Behind without attracting any special attention, which would have been the case, if an outsider had been sent into the Defence Staff by the government. Giving this task to Palme must have been an ideal solution for Erlander.”

During the years 1953-54, Palme worked as First Secretary, and from there he went to the Cabinet Office, where he was promoted from Secretary to the Prime Minister Tage Erlander to Head of Division. The same year, a certain Ragnar Edenman talked Erlander into accepting Palme as the up-and-coming man for the position as Prime Minister.

Edenman, whose name was originally Eriksson, was a former member of the Swedish Nazi party, and in 1934, he changed his name, and was to climb to the position of Minister of Education. Later on, Edenman has even played a significant role within the National Preparedness Commission for Psychological Defence (see page 713), and also as Chairman of the so-called Edenmankommission (see page 553) with the task of investigating the situation around the murder of Olof Palme.

From the very start as a politician, ambitious Palme proved that he was not to be trifled with. This could be seen in one of the first political debates on Swedish TV, where he viciously attacked leader of Folkpartiet, Bertil Ohlin. The fact that Palme could be so charming in certain situations, and then change into a completely different person, scared a lot of people.

“There was something so nasty, something so full of hatred, something so incredible about a young politician who treated an esteemed political economist and politician in that way,” said former leader of the Conservatives, Gösta Bohman. “I did not understand this weird mixture of a personality. He seemed dissociated, like a Doctor Jekyll-Mr Hyde.”

These characteristics were to become distinctive features of Olof Palme, and the opinions about him were many and varied: intelligent, fast, hot-tempered, arrogant, tender-hearted, vicious, intensive, belligerent – a real personality of a politician. He was either loved or hated.



Birger Elmér

As earlier mentioned, Palme had joined the Social Democratic Students Association at the Stockholm university, and the same year, he met four-years-younger, Lisbet Beck- Friis, on a trip to Klimpfjäll in northern Sweden. In 1956, the two eloped to Copenhagen to get married in the Swedish church, after which they spent their honeymoon in Rome. Palme's



Appointed chairman of the Swedish Union of Students

career progressed in a satisfactory way. In 1957, he was given a seat in the Upper House of the Swedish Riksdag for the County of Jönköping. About this time, IB was stabilized, and in 1959, the organization moved to discreet premises in the city – an intelligence service outside the knowledge and control of the Riksdag.

In the meantime, Olof Palme continued within politics, and after having worked as a Consultant Minister from 1963 to 1965, he was in 1966 appointed Minister of Communications, in 1967 Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, and in 1967- 69, Minister of Education.

However, his behaviour was far from usual, and as early as February 1968, he had been subjected to threats, after he had joined a demonstration against the role of USA in the Vietnam war, side by side with the North Vietnamese Ambassador to Moscow, Nguyen Tho Chanh. The actions of Palme had serious effects, the Conservatives demanded his resignation, the US Ambassador to Sweden was recalled. Relations between the countries deteriorated considerably, and this icy climate did not change until after the murder. At the same time, Palme's reputation within the Third World increased, because he was one of the very few who at this time dared challenge Big Brother in the West.

Now the time had come for the truly big step, and in 1969, he was appointed Prime Minister, and here his international engagement continued, not only concerning Vietnam. He visited controversial countries like Cuba and Nicaragua and, simultaneously, the former one hundred percent pro-Israeli policy was ended, and negotiations were initiated with the Palestinians. At Christmas time in 1972, the next "explosion" occurred when he once again criticized USA's war in Vietnam with one of the sharpest reprehensions ever uttered by a Swedish politician.

"What is done here is to torture people, torture a nation in order to humiliate it, compel it to surrender to force. Therefore, the bombings carried out by the USA are

an outrage of which there are many in modern history. They are often connected to a name: Guernica, Oradour, Babi Yar, Katyn, Lidice, Sharpeville, and Treblinka. Violence has achieved triumphs. Yet another name has been added to the list: Hanoi – Christmas 1972.”

(However, there are signs that Palme was playing a double game at these controversial occasions. In the magazine from the Royal Academy of Military Sciences from July 1995, Major General Claës Skoglund claims that Olof Palme did not wish to create fear or expectations that the alliance policy with the US need terminate. The then Supreme Commander Stig Synnergren revealed to Skoglund that, as early as 1970, he had been summoned to Palme, who ensured him that the positive security political relation to the USA with the ”nuclear umbrella protection” would continue. In order to control the Swedish Vietnam movement, he had however, been forced to act and speak as he had. Palme furthermore claimed that he was a great friend of the USA, and that the Swedish military need not worry).

FAMILY TREE FULL OF NAZIS

Concerning the person Olof Palme, the most usual impression is that he was a man of the people, a defender of the weak, and a strong politician who fought against injustice and oppression. But when we start investigating his person and his career, details turn up that ought to make any murder investigator raise his eyebrows.

One sensational fact is that certain circles in Sweden have succeeded in keeping secret his background. Column after column has been written about the family of his father, but hardly anything about his maternal relatives. This secrecy hides the picture of a family tree full of Nazis from the Third Reich, police agents in Moscow, and Soviet agents in Finland, England, and India!

Author Bertil Västergren has written a book, ”Det saknade kapitlet” (The Missing Chapter) where he puts forward lots of details. This author dares not express any opinion as to the truth therein, but chooses to present them anyway.

Did you know, for instance:

* That the cousin of Olof Palme’s mother, August von Knieriem, in 1947, was indicted in the war tribunal in Nuremberg, accused of slavery, mass murder, and conspiracy against humanity. He had been a member of the board of IG Farben, the Nazi German chemical industrial giant which had invested thousands of millions in



August von Knieriem member of IG Farben

Adolf Hitler, and played a key role in producing mustard gas and the construction of the extermination camp in Auschwitz. The circle around August von Knieriem consisted of the VIPs of the international intelligence services.

Via the private intelligence service NW7 of IG Farben, August von Knieriem had constant contact with the SS Head of Intelligence Walter Schellenberg as well as the solicitors of the Rockefeller concern, lawyers Allen and John Foster Dulles. During World War II, Allen Dulles was head of the American intelligence service OSS in Switzerland and later head of CIA, and he was to have a key role in saving the Nazi SS system. He was even personally involved in putting the lid on the investigation into the murder of John F. Kennedy, and he was a member of the Warren commission, the task of which was to examine this very murder (see the Bibliography).

* That Olof Palme's maternal grandfather, Woldemar von Knieriem, owner of the family estate, Skangal, was Headmaster of the Polytechnical University in Riga where he, among others, personally trained the head ideologist of the Third Reich, Alfred Rosenberg. Even the main patron saint of the young Nazis, Max Erwin von Scheubner-Richter got his education at Woldemar von Knieriem's University in Riga.

* That the brother of Olof Palme's grandfather, senior lecturer von Kupffer, as his examination paper gave the same Alfred Rosenberg the task of drawing a new crematorium for the city of Riga.

* That the maternal uncle of Olof Palme, Ottokar von Knieriem, was Director of the German Dresdner Bank and a personal friend of SS general Doctor Rudolf Brandt, secretary to Heinrich Himmler, and notorious as one of the bloodiest criminals of Nazi Germany. Furthermore, Ottokar von Knieriem was contact man in Scandinavia for Nazi German SS intelligence services.

* That Ivan Fjodorovitch Knieriem was one of the bosses within the dreaded secret police in Czarist Russia, the predecessor of the KGB. * That Rajani Palme-Dutt, cousin of Olof's father, Gunnar Palme, founded the Communist Party in England in 1916. This Rajani Palme-Dutt later became a fanatical Stalinist and carried out extensive purges within the Communist Party in England. These "uncles" of Olof Palme, Rajani and Clemens Palme-Dutt, were also heading the spy-centre at Cambridge University in England that recruited the notorious double agents, Kim Philby, Guy Burgess, Anthony Blunt, and Donald MacLean.



Allen Dulles



Alfred Rosenberg



Kim Philby

During 1987, the so-called Iran-Connection was introduced in the three large American media: New York Times, International Herald Tribune, and CBS 60 minutes. Common to all three was the picture of Olof Palme as a wolf in sheep's clothing, a gangster in disguise, who had fallen into the trap of his own intrigues. Was this only Big Brother in the West painting him black, or was there any truth to it? You might think that this information combined with the family of Olof Palme is irrelevant, but we shall soon see that many of the people pointed out in the Palme investigation are right-wing extremists on the verge of being Nazis. Could this have anything to do with the motive for the murder?

THE GLOBAL ELITE

There are many things that point to Olof Palme leading a double life. On the one hand, he was the protector of the poor and the minorities. On the other, he was an integrated part of the world elite. One aspect which an increasing number of international journalists has started to focus on is an incredible power factor which most of us know nothing about – the Elite, an international top level which acts through a lot of separate organizations. Here, Olof Palme was a respected member, and was sometimes host to their secret meetings, for example at the Grand Hotel in Saltsjöbaden near Stockholm.

(The following compilation has been made, based on the following books: "And the Truth Shall Set You Free", "George Bush – the Unauthorized Biography", "Global Tyranny – Step by Step", "Inside the Brotherhood", and "None Dare Call It Conspiracy"). (Further literature can be found in the Bibliography list.)

THE BILDERBERG GROUP

Let us start with the so-called Bilderberg Group, the influence of which can only be called tremendous. This is the most important organization in a web which, using a long-term strategy, works towards introducing One World Government, One World Bank, One World Currency, and One World Army.

This group is even called the Invisible World Government, and has strong ties to the Freemasons (see page 527). A large number of critics agree that the Elite goal is a World Dictatorship (!). Many members at lower levels are not aware of this, because secrecy permeates everything, and the peak of the power pyramid is very small and closed.

The members of the Bilderberg Group make up a so-called "private discussion club" of about 120 people from the very highest finance circles in Western Europe, USA, and Canada. It can be seen as an exclusive selection of royalty, politicians, bankers, industrial leaders, and moulders of public opinion.

Representatives of the "banking houses," Rothschild and Rockefeller, are always present as well as the Secretary General of NATO, the head of the World bank, leading

industrialists, politicians, and top people within the mass media. Other members who continually attend the meetings are head of FIAT, Giovanni Agnelli, Lord Carrington, Henry Kissinger, World Bank President James Wolfensohn, as well as head of ABB Percy Barnevik and members of the Wallenberg family. An estimated two thousand members have attended at least one meeting, since the first gathering in 1954 at hotel Bilderberg in Oosterbeek, Holland.

The meetings are held once a year under severe secrecy and an enormous security effort. During the initial years, the existence of the group was officially denied, and those who persisted were called “disinformers” and “victims of conspiracy theories”. The Group always tries to avoid meeting more than once at the same place, and the secrecy in the press, radio, and TV is as good as total. Considering the fact that many top people within the media are Bilderbergers, such as Chief Editor of Dagens Nyheter, Hans Bergström, this must be seen as both remarkable and undemocratic.

The Bilderberg Group works intimately with two other unobtrusive organizations: The Trilateral Commission (see page 404) and the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) (see page 403). These three are the powerful tools of the global Elite, and according to many experts, they govern our world in a thorough and often scary way. We shall be returning to these related organizations.

At the beginning of January 1996, author Lars Adelskog wrote a letter to the then Prime Minister, Ingvar Carlsson, who in his answer with diary number SB96/90 wrote:

“Concerning the Bilderberg Group, I have not attended any of the annual meetings of this group. I find it totally acceptable and useful that people at top level within politics and industry – nationally and internationally – can meet occasionally and informally to exchange experiences. It is, however, unthinkable that I as leader of the Swedish government accept that I or any other representative of my government attend any kind of decision making at this type of meeting.”

What he kept secret, however, was that Ines Uusmann, a representative of his government, had attended the Bilderberg Group meeting in Bürgenstock in Switzerland in 1995. It is also noteworthy that Mona Sahlin of the same government attended the following year. Both these ladies are even deeply involved in the authority concealment concerning the Estonia catastrophe.

It has later been proved that no information exists at her department concerning the participation of Ines Uusmann. On the other hand, there are official but classified documents at the



Percy Barnevik



Ines Uusmann

Cabinet Office. One question is naturally asked immediately: How can the participation of the “private person”, Ines Uusman, in a “private meeting” become classified in the office of the Prime Minister? Furthermore, her journey has mostly been paid by tax revenue. Official documents show that then Minister Uusmann made the following official journeys from June 7 to June 11, 1995:

June 7, Stockholm-Vienna using a government plane: stated invoice amount 36,000 Kronor. June 8, she continued using the ABB/Percy Barnevik private plane from Vienna to Emmen in Switzerland: stated invoice amount 26,127 kronor. June 11, return journey on SAS Zürich-Stockholm: stated invoice amount 7,647 Kronor. Total: 69,774.40 Kronor.

If these trips had instead been made by regular flights, the cost had been about 20,000 Kronor.

Later on, politician Mona Sahlin was interviewed by reporter Ingemar Ljungqvist in the magazine, *Insikt* no 2, 1998:

“Your name is included in the list of participants at the Bilderberg meeting in Toronto in 1996?”

“Yes.”

“Have you made any official report from that meeting, for example, to the Social Democrats?”

“No, no written report.”

“What was your capacity at this meeting?”

“The Bilderberg Group was founded after the war, and there is a certain number of permanent members. Each permanent member is allowed to bring somebody with him to a meeting. Percy Barnevik asked me if I would like to come along.”

“Together with Percy Barnevik?”

“He is entitled to invite people, so I was there.”

“Who paid for the trip? Percy Barnevik?”

“No, the Party did.”

“That is to say, that the Party paid for your journey? Where can I get the receipts, at the Party district office in Stockholm?”

“No, it is at the Party Executive, I guess they have the receipts.”

“Who, in your opinion, were you representing at the meeting?”

“Myself.”

“Not your party then? Just yourself, not the Party that paid?”

“I am a Social Democrat, so it was in that capacity I was there. We were a few Social Democrats, a man from ANC, and some from Labour, but otherwise it was a very right-wing-dominated group. I was there, wide-eyed and very curious, looking and listening. It was not a meeting that I would attend once more – an



Mona Sahlin

educational visit was enough, so to speak.”

“So it is quite a male-dominated group?”

“Oh yes, it was really sick. We were four women there, three of whom were queens, and then me. I was the only woman who was some kind of politician – otherwise there were only men.”

“You will have to mention the queens.”

“The Dutch, the Belgian, and the Spanish.

“And the men – can you give us some well-known names?”

“The old Rockefeller was there, Henry Kissinger was there, and Carl Bildt.”

“Other Swedes? Anders Åslund?”

“Åslund, yes. Carl Bildt, Percy Barnevik, and some of the Wallenbergs, I have forgotten who. They were the only Swedes there. It was a very useful experience being there once, but it would be dangerous to become part of a brotherhood like that.”



Carl Bildt

SWEDISH BILDERBERGERS

Who then are well-known Swedish members? The following list of names has been compiled from several international compilations, among others, “Who Is Who of the Elite” by R. G. Ross, Sr. For a more complete list, please see page

Aspling, Sven – Party secretary (see page 475)

Åberg, Carl-Johan – The Foreign Department, Aftonbladet, etc

Åslund, Anders – Financial advisor for Boris Jeltsin, etc

Barnevik, Percy – ABB

Belfrage, Erik – SE-Banken

Bengtsson, Ingemund – Minister of Agriculture, speaker

Bergström, Hans – Chief Editor, Dagens Nyheter

Bildt, Carl – Prime Minister (see page 379)

Björge, Anders – Technical Director, Sydkraft

Björling, Ewa - Minister for Trade

Boheman, Erik – Ambassador, member of government

Bonnier, Jonas – President and CEO, Bonnier AB

Carlsson, Gunilla – Minister for International Development Cooperation

Dahlman, Sven – Diplomat and journalist

Erlander, Tage – Prime Minister (see page 475)

Feldt, Kjell-Olof – Minister of Finance

Ferm, Anders – UN Ambassador

Fälldin, Thorbjörn – former Prime Minister

Geijer, Arne – Head of LO, Stay Behind (see page 475)
 Gustafsson, Stan – Head AB Astra
 Gustafsson, Sten – Head SAAB
 Gyllenhammar, Per G – former Head Volvo
 Heckscher, Gunnar – Conservative leader
 Holmberg, Yngve – Politician
 Iveroth, Axel – CEO for Sveriges Industriförbund
 Jacobsson, Per – Head of IMF
 Johansson, Lennart – Head SKF
 Johansson, Rune – Minister of Industry
 Joung, Lars – Professor, Stockholm School of Economics
 Kling, Herman –
 Kung Carl Gustaf XVI – King
 Lange, Gunnar –
 Larsson, Stig – Managing Director SJ (Swedish Rails)
 Lindbeck, Assar – National economist
 Lundvall, Björn – Head LM-Ericsson
 Nicolin, Curt – Chairman Employers' Confederation
 Odner, Claes-Erik – LO economist
 Ohlin, Bertil – Leader Folkparti
 Palme, Olof – Prime Minister, Stay Behind
 Ramfors, Bo – C.E SE-Banken
 Reinfeldt, Fredrik - Prime Minister
 Sahlin, Mona – Politician (s)
 Sandler, Richard – Former Prime Minister
 Sträng, Gunnar – Minister of Finance
 Svedberg, Björn – Ericsson, SE-Banken
 Synnergren, Stig – former Supreme Commander
 Thunborg, Anders – Minister of Defence
 Tingsten, Herbert – Professor and author, etc
 Uusmann, Ines – (see page 707)
 Waldenström, Martin –
 Wallenberg, Jacob Chairman – Investor AB
 Wallenberg, Marcus Junior – SE-Banken
 Wallenberg, Marcus Senior – SE-Banken
 Wallenberg, Peter – SE-Banken
 Wallgren, Sven – Esselte, Federation of Swedish Industries
 Werthén, Hans Head Electrolux
 Wickman, Krister – Minister of Foreign Affairs, Bank of Sweden



Pehr G Gyllenhammar

In 1998, investigating journalist and editor of the magazine, *PalmeNytt*, Sven Anér, became interested in the secrets of the Bilderbergers, and requested information concerning the meetings from the following: The Preliminary Cabinet Meeting, the Social Democrat Party, Mona Sahlin, Chief Editor of *Dagens Nyheter*, Hans Bergström, the Advisory Council on Foreign



Two Bilderberg members: Palme and Tage Erlander

Affairs, the Standing Committee on the Constitution, the Royal Press Service, Ines Uusmann, and Percy Barnevik. On December 30, 1998, he received the following answer from the Cabinet Office:

“Mona Sahlin left the government and the Preliminary Cabinet Meeting in November 1995. This means that the Preliminary Cabinet Meeting does not retain the journey documentation you request. Yours sincerely, Claes Mårtensson”

Hans Bergström of *Dagens Nyheter* was equally brief on January 6, 1999:

“Answer to your question: I attended the Bilderberg Group meeting in Helsinki in June 1994 at the invitation of Percy Barnevik.”

Journalist Sven Anér continued his research by checking the activities of the King in connection with the Elite meetings. On January 22, 1999, the Head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Filing Department answered:

“You have today by fax asked if King Carl XVI Gustaf was in Sweden or abroad during the period June 8-11, 1995. The Filing Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs only retains documentation concerning State visits. The King did not make any State visit during the period in question.”

However, on the same day, Claes Mårtensson of the Cabinet Office informed:

“At 3.45 p.m., Miss Broms of the Royal Press Service phoned me to say that, as a matter of fact, the King attended the Bilderberg meeting in Switzerland from June 8 to June 11, 1995.”

COMMITTEE OF 300

The question is whether Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme might have got on the wrong side of any of these organizations, and if that might be part of the motive behind the murder. He was even a member of the Committee of 300, an organization founded in 1729 to handle international banking business and trade problems. One of

the goals of this group is to unite all the banks of the world in one huge World Bank. According to critics, the members of the Committee of 300 earlier even worked to support the illegal opium trade.

In his book, "Conspirators' Hierarchy: The Committee of 300", Dr. John Coleman mentions by name 290 organizations, 125 banks, and 341 former and present members of the Committee, including: Willy Brandt, George Bush, Lord Carrington, the Du- Pont family, King Fredrik IX of Denmark, Henry Kissinger, François Mitterrand, JP Morgan, Princess Beatrix, Queen Elisabeth II, Queen Juliana, Prince Rainier, David Rockefeller, Baron Edmond de Rothschild, George Shultz, and the Vanderbilt family



Lord Carrington

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS (CFR)

The Council on Foreign Relations was founded in 1921 by the Round Table, and is even known as the Establishment, the Invisible Government or the Rockefeller Ministry for Foreign Relations. This semi-secret organization is today one of the most influential in the USA. Today, the CFR have thorough control over the nations of the western world, either directly via links to similar organizations, or via institutions such as the World Bank.

Ever since the foundation of the CFR, all presidents of the USA, with the exception of Ronald Reagan, have been members before they were elected. CFR is controlled by Rockefeller syndicates, and works towards the common goal: One World Government.

THE TRILATERAL COMMISSION

This secret organization was founded in June 1973 by David Rockefeller and Zbigniew Brzezinski, as the opinion was that the established organizations such as the UN were acting too slowly to establish the One World Government. This organization has about 200 members, the aim being to collect top industrial and commercial giants in



Göran Persson



Bill Clinton



David Rockefeller



Helmut Schmidt

the trilateral nations – the USA, Japan, and Western Europe – to create global possibilities of secret co-operation, also to provide the Bilderbergers with a broader political basis.

The power of this organization is incredible, and via CFR members, the Trilateral Commission controls the entire economy, politics, military, oil industry, energy and also large parts of the media in the USA. The members are chairmen within industry, bankers, economists, political scientists, lawyers, publishers, trade union leaders and journalists, etc.

The most important members are:

Brzezinski, Zbigniew – Security Adviser to the American President,

Bush, George – Former President, former head CIA, former head CFR,

Clinton, Bill – Bilderberger, CFR, former president,

Kissinger, Henry – Former Secretary of State, USA,

McNamara, Robert – the World Bank,

Rockefeller, David – Chase Manhattan Bank, Exxon,

Rothschild, Edmund de – Royal Dutch Shell,

Schmidt, Helmut – Former President, Germany



Zbigniew Brzezinski



Hans Bergström

On November 6 and 7, 1998, the Trilateral Commission held a huge gala-meeting in Stockholm, hosted by Prime Minister Göran Persson (!), who bid everyone welcome to the Grand Hotel (see page 542), and gave a dinner in the Gyllene salen (the Golden Hall). Hans Bergström of Dagens Nyheter gave the ceremonial speech.

How much publicity was given to this impressive meeting?

None.

Just imagine if the police connection turns out to be true. Can you imagine the terrible wounds that would create in society?

Anna-Greta Leijon, minister of justice

NEO NAZI POLICE

About eighteen months after the murder of the Prime Minister, on November 5, 1987, you could read the following in Dagens Nyheter:

The so-called Police Connection in the Palme investigation is written off. This decision was made by the executive of the National Police Board following a meeting with County Police Commissioner Sven-Åke Hjälmsjö. The executive consisted of Chairman of the Police Board Carl Cederschiöld and Roland Öhrn. Deputy County Police Commissioner Gösta Welanders was also present at the meeting. According to Cederschiöld, the decision was based on a very thorough investigation.



Carl Cederschiöld

The same year, the Parlamentariskommitté headed by Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs Ragnar Edenman was appointed. This carried out a specific investigation concerning the Police Connection, and arrived at the identical conclusion that there were no grounds for suspicion.

“The police have carried out the investigation of the Police Connection with impressive thoroughness”, claimed chairman Edenman. “I don’t understand why you media people are so keen on this Police Connection. I do not see the point. We have to trust our police and prosecutors.”

In the interrogation with then Head of Säpo, he added:

“We are having a very tough time getting rid of all this talk about a Police Connection.

A very high-ranking police officer in Stockholm claimed in so many words that the only people within the Swedish police force who do not – or rather pretend not to – believe in the Police Connection are the small group included in the national CID investigation of the Palme murder. What is called the Police Connection is not one

single lead that can compare with, for example, the patsy Christer Pettersson or the Kurdish PKK Connection.

Instead, it consists of a wide variety of observations and relationships which are hard to explain, and which all concern police officers who in some way are supposed to be involved in the murder. Another aspect distinguishing the Police Connection from many other so-called leads that have appeared over the years is that it has never been seriously considered as a lead by the investigators.

Since the existence of the Police Connection has officially been categorically denied, only private people and a few journalists have continued digging into it. The years have passed, and very aggravating circumstances have turned up, but the negative attitude of the Palmegruppen is still unchanged.

“The interest of the civilian investigators has no effect on us“, comments Jörgen Almblad, former Prosecutor in the Palme case and head of national CID, in Svenska Dagbladet on February 28, 1996. “But as far as the mass media are concerned, we cannot understand their one-sided obsession, because this connection has no relevance to the solution of the case. They are spiteful people who want to spread disinformation in order to create insecurity around the judicial system.”

When in a series of articles in Dagens Nyheter in September 1996, attorney Jesús Alcalá wrote about the Police Connection, this Jörgen Almblad considered reporting the article to the police. Almblad thought that Alcalá had revealed information which was classified and very sensitive. Jesús Alcalá, later chairman of Swedish Amnesty International, then appeared in both Striptease on SVT and Kalla Fakta in TV4.



Jesús Alcalá

“I had never before been interested in the investigation, and was sick and tired of all connections and free speculation. And then, I had access to the investigation which was a shock! There is no Police Connection. This, in spite of the fact that many of the tips originate from other police and military officers, that is to say, people who know and have suspicions. The police do not put together the bits of the puzzle, and do not want to see the relationships, even if they are obvious. They have never been systematic in their efforts. Quite frankly, Swedish police is unable to investigate itself. I am convinced that everybody who gets access to this information will understand that many mistakes have been made, and that many deficiencies exist.”

He is not the only one who has reacted. In a memo to Chairman Sigvard Marjasin, Auditor General of the National Swedish Accounting and Audit Bureau, Inga-Britt Ahlenius, wrote about the Police Connection. This memo was, however, immediately

hidden in a safe. She wrote: "The investigation of the Palme case has revealed extremely serious conditions concerning the more or less astounding Nazi sympathies and activities by a number of police officers. It is equally astounding and serious that neither the investigators nor the police itself has gone to the bottom of these matters".

However, the investigators accepted the criticism with equanimity.

"We are today able to limit our resources to what we believe in. It is as simple as that", said Hans Ölvebro in a TV interview. "We have earlier been forced to work with far too many unrealistic tips which have had nothing to do with the murder. But we have now decided to leave out all the rubbish we receive. Now we are going to concentrate on that which leads us to the solution."

But was that really true? According to National CID, there were at least 173 matters registered concerning the possible involvement of police officers in the murder of Olof Palme. To this might be added what Chairman of Granskingsnämnden, Lars-Eric Ericsson, said in the paper, Metro:

"There are three bookcases full of files on the Police Connection alone – from floor to ceiling!"

What the Swedish press keep quiet about is an open truth in the international media. "There is something rotten in the state of Sweden", wrote journalist Pierre Thibault in the Paris paper, VSD. As early as two months before any Swedish paper mentioned this, European newspapers pointed to the Swedish police force for involvement in the murder of the PM. The papers, VSD in Paris and l'Hebdo in Lausanne, published testimonies which to this day are still being ignored by the Investigators in Sweden, the names and pictures of two suspected police officers are even published.

BACKGROUND

It all started immediately after the murder, when an anonymous police officer in the southern part of Dalarna claimed that the murderers were Swedish police officers, and were to be found in the notorious Baseball gang in the Norrmalm district of Stockholm. Several of these had earlier served under him. On October 23, 1986, the Investigators received yet another tip concerning the possible involvement of the Baseball gang. This tip was ignored, and was not even entered in the journal. The contents of this were not revealed until six years later.



Singled-out policemen

At this time, the Norrmalm district VD1 had obtained the absolutely worst reputation of all, due to revelations of fascist groupings and innumerable reports mainly concerning assault and battery. This reached its peak in the autumn of 1983, when a group of police officers from VD1 was arrested under suspicion of assaults while on duty. This resulted in legal proceedings and convictions.

This was nothing new. Instead, it resembled a conscious political action, and this was particularly serious, because the Norrmalm district covers the main shopping streets, the Riksdagshus, the Government Office Rosenbad, the Royal Castle, and the main Central Station.

(The following compilation has been based on Swedish TV programme, Striptease, Dokument Inifrån, TV3 Polisspåret, different newspaper articles, the book, "Polisspåret – en vit bok" (The Police Connection – a White Paper), the German TV documentary, "Mord i Stockholm" (Murder in Stockholm) and others).

According to the investigation carried out by the police themselves, a number of police officers met as early as 1969 in their spare time to listen to recordings of speeches by Adolf Hitler and Hermann Göring. They were also said to have greeted each other with the nazi gesture, and played nazi-inspired music in their squad cars.

Furthermore, one police officer was pointed out as the initiator of an association called The Nationalsocialist organization of the Stockholm Police. Former Vice Chairman of Demokratisk Allians, Kjell-Arne Karlsson, was the founder of the right-wing extremist group within the Stockholm police. In the early 1970's, he became infamous by wearing a badge, "Viet Cong Hunting Club", on his uniform during Vietnam demonstrations. His nickname, Nasty Karlsson, testifies to his brutality.



Kjell-Arne Karlsson

And he was not alone. By his side was Police Inspector Stellan Åkebring even the former member of Demokratisk Allians. At the end of the 1970's, this duo had succeeded in controlling police activities in the city area, particularly in the Norrmalm district.

At the beginning of the 1980's, the older right-wing extremists merged with the younger and more violent generation of the police force, who came primarily from VD1, and often shared the experience of serving in the UN forces. This right-wing core could now choose who was to work within their own files. The ones deemed unfit were harassed and frozen out – this resulting in the grouping which dominated the Stockholm city police force in 1986.

When an investigation was finally appointed, the officials transferred Nasty Karlsson, who, however, did not disappear in the fog somewhere, but was instead promoted within the regular police force under Sune Sandström, later Head of Säpo, from where he was able to continue his infiltration. Kjell-Arne Karlsson was even

appointed secretary in the investigating group which proposed that the police form a special corps for combating terrorists. The need of this militarized elite force was said to be brought to life by the murder of Olof Palme.

The notorious Baseball Gang was a civilian special force, consisting of right-wing extremist police officers, the task of which was to reduce violence and dope pushing in the streets. It was initiated in 1982 by Police Commissioner Hans Holmér, the very man to head the investigation into the murder of Olof Palme. The gang consisted of four so-called street-violence groups (GVG), two of which belonged to VD1. They all started work in March 1982, but seem to have interpreted their tasks in different ways.

The “G-team” or Baseball gang, got its name because they usually wore American baseball caps with their civilian attire. Their orders were to “clear the streets of Stockholm city” and to “frighten the scum off the streets”. The seven or eight officers had been hand-picked by their superiors, and most of them were officers of the reserve. They played marches in their cars, kept streets under surveillance from the rooftops, and communicated via coded messages over the radio.

This gang was most efficient, but their brutality was so extreme that the team had to be dissolved after one year, due to severe criticism from both the public and their colleagues. Therefore an “A-team” and a “B-team” were created in 1983 which included the members of the Baseball gang. Some of the members were Leif Tell, Thomas Piltz, Carl-Gustaf Östling, Thomas Ekesäter, Lars Grönkvist, Per-Ola Karlsson, Stefan Svensson, Per Jörlin, Claes Djurfeldt, Björn Glansk, and the leader Sten-Åke Wranding. The film based on the book by Leif GW Persson, “Samhällsbärarna” (Pillars of Society) concerns these people.

“The A-team was a rather close team compared with the others, and with an undertone and tendency towards neo-nazism”, said former Trade Union Chairman and Police Inspector, Göran Ström, in Dokument Inifrån in 1999. “They used to lock themselves in before each shift. And nobody else knew what was going on in there. It was a forceful group, because they would decide who was to join the team.”

The members were extremely relentless, they worked without



Sten-Åke Wranding



Thomas Piltz and his partner Leif Tell

direction from superiors, and did exactly as they wanted – without reprisals. The Baseball gang seemed to be protected from above in an invisible, but very tangible way.

It was not without risk to oppose them, even for people in authority. In connection with the so-called Skeppsholm incident, when a man according to his own words was maltreated and thrown off a squad car, the Commissioner who as a result dismissed the officers was far from praised for his action. Instead, he was reported by the Trade Union to the Labour Court and denounced. On the other hand, the Baseball officers were given 5,000 Kronor each in damages.

And this Commissioner was not the only one to feel the strange ”protective net” of the gang. The Proletären periodical, that had pointed to Tell and Piltz in connection with both the Machnow case and the murder of Palme, was now attacked fiercely, and by the evening press accused of being in collusion with both Baader Meinhof and Japanese terrorists, and even of having threatened to blow up the European Song Contest in Gothenburg – rather fanciful.

During their careers as police officers, Thomas Piltz and Leif Tell had almost always acted together. But they were rarely convicted – not even when the two on June 28, 1982, ”interrogated” Rolf Machnow to death in Stockholm. Machnow died of a burst spleen.

In the subsequent investigation Piltz and Tell claimed that Rolf Machnow had caused the damage himself and this was accepted by the investigators. In the examination of the case carried out by the Commissioner for the Judiciary and Civil Administration, the course of events in the tiny OT room in the Central Station was described as follows:

After approximately five minutes, he (Machnow) suddenly got up. He thereby lost his balance and fell almost precipitously face down over the desk, and thereby hit his stomach or diaphragm on the edge of the table.

Then, Machnow bounced backwards and hit his back against the bench fixed to the wall, and from there down onto the floor where he remained lying on his stomach. Police Officer Piltz and Police Officer Tell then immediately checked whether he had hurt himself. He then got up, helped by the police officers, and claimed that he was alright. They then placed him again on the bench, after which officers Tell and Piltz returned to their chairs on



Some members of the notorious A-team

each side of the desk.

After another approximately five minutes, Machnow suddenly started to speak incoherently, and almost simultaneously fell to the right. As he fell, he turned his body so that the left side of his head hit the front edge of the bench. Officer Piltz then pitched forward to try to prevent Rolf Machnow from falling to the floor. However, he only succeeded in placing his arms under Machnow as he hit the floor.

Almost simultaneously with this occurrence, the police officers arrived who were to assist in the transport. Head of this unit was Police Inspector Håkan Olsson. His report claims, among other things, that Machnow was lying on the floor while Police Officers Piltz and Tell were sitting at the desk, when he and Assistant Police Officer Christina Jorinder entered the OT room. Nothing was said about Machnow being hurt. However, Olsson thought that the man look somewhat strange, and furthermore, there was blood on the floor.

The man responsible for not following up the Machnow case was Chief Prosecutor Claes Zeime, the same Zeime who was later appointed Prosecutor in the Palme case. It is a well-known fact that the police carry out all investigations concerning reports on police brutality. As long as only a fraction of all reports result in indictments, you may be sure that this is only the tip of an iceberg becoming visible. So a more just appraisal can probably be reached by looking at the number of reports concerning the violent tendencies of the Baseball gang members.

During 1982 and the first nine months of 1983 alone, a total of 177 reports on police brutality were handed in on four of these police officers:

Thomas Piltz (42), Leif Tell (51), and Thomas Ekesäter (19), under the command of Sten-Åke Wrangding (65). In the case of Sten-Åke Wrangding, this means one report every seven days, for Thomas Piltz one every ten days, Leif Tell one every eight days and Thomas Ekesäter one every 23 days.

Officially, all anti-street violence teams were terminated at the change of the year 1982/1983. However, the Baseball gang members continued working together as so-called Area Police, and generally they continued as before.

Even after the murder of Olof Palme, the violence continued. In November, 1987, Thomas Piltz was once again in court, this time together with his Baseball gang pal, Thomas Ekesäter (see page). The background was as follows:

At a party arranged mainly by police officers in Täby, 1984, a number of teenagers walked in without being invited to have a look around. After they had been shoved outside, the above-mentioned officers noticed a 15-year old who did not leave sufficiently fast. Fortified by booze, Piltz and Ekesäter started hitting and kicking the boy so brutally that one of his shoulders was dislocated. The Prosecutor considered this abuse to be so serious that he wanted to request a prison sentence in the Court of Appeal.

But this came to nothing, partly because Leif Silbersky had been requested as

Defence Attorney. Instead, the Court of Appeal reduced the fines for both Piltz and Ekesäter, and revoked the sentence for abuse. Only a conviction for molestation remained, and this was probably the only conviction for both of them during the 1980s in spite of the avalanche of reports for brutality.

And in the courtroom, everything was as usual. The Baseball gang members had been acquitted, because they had given testimony in favour of each other.

MEETINGS IN GAMLA STAN

During the most intensive years, the right-wing extremists met very frequently. Most popular were the so-called Comrade Meetings arranged during the period January 1982 to February 1984 (Eleven known meetings). These meetings were held in Gamla stan, the Old Town in Stockholm, and arranged by Police Inspector Stellan Åkebring from the Norrmalm precinct. He was also the one to choose the participants, so these were no open meetings. According to the Striptease TV programme, the meetings took place in the banqueting rooms of Von der Linderska Valven at 68B Västerlånggatan.

This club had no permanent members, and usually about 25 police officers participated. The agenda included dinner with coffee, brandy, and talks by reactionaries like lawyer Lennart Hahne, journalists Göran Albinsson-Bruner, Svenska Dagbladet, and Tommy Hansson (member of the Korean Moon sect in Sweden known as the Unity Church), Dragan Yovius, Professor Sten Carlsson, editor Ebbe Aspegren, Arne Groth and Gunnar Järvås, both from the Research Institute of the Swedish National Defence FOA, terrorist expert Alvar Schillén, as well as Bernt Ohlin, Vice Chairman in the Nysvenska Rörelsen and member of the municipal court in Västerås. The speeches concerned subjects such as Soviet espionage, infiltration, submarine invasion, armaments race, police court cases, weapons, and terrorism. These people were even said to have had great interest in Nordic mythology and the Æsir cult.

One participant at these meetings was Commander Hans von Hofsten (see page 379), who was later to head a pungent criticism campaign against the Prime Minister. To his superior, Commodore Cay Holmberg, he mentioned that he had participated in a meeting in Gamla stan, where he had met several police officers. A discussion had been going on whether Palme was reliable, and how to go about solving this problem in some way by “getting him out of the way”.

Some time during 1985, attention was drawn to these activities. The security police were informed about the meetings, and these were scrutinized after which SÄK reported to the Minister of Justice and Prime Minister Olof Palme. This series of meetings was also investigated by the Stockholm Police Board that found that “several of the



Stellan Åkebring

participants seemed to have extraordinary political viewpoints”, that “opinions of an extreme character had been aired” and that “on some occasions the Hitler salute had been used”. Palme considered it to be extremely worrying that a group of police officers existed that did not accept the democratic values. Even within the security police the hatred was increasing.

The then Foreign Minister, Sten Andersson, commented on this in Dokument Inifrån on Swedish TV as follows: “There was a group of rather high-ranking people within the Säpo who had taken it on themselves to work outside the ordinary security police tasks, because they considered it necessary to keep check on Palme. He was considered to be a threat to the liberty of Sweden. In no uncertain terms he was considered to be an enemy of the country. To them he was inherently evil, and should therefore be kept under surveillance. According to information, this reporting should be carried out using people and networks outside Säpo.”

“It is perfectly obvious that there were groups and interests in Sweden that wanted to get Palme out of the way, and there might possibly be a connection here. Of course, it is extremely difficult to get at a group like this, even if some of the people were mentioned by name. Should I act in a certain way, or how do you do this? It is not very easy to get at an organization like that. They will naturally deny everything, and the leadership will not know about it, and those who happen to be involved will deny it.”

The anonymous source of Sten Andersson claimed that one of the named people of the group worked on the technical side with access to all the equipment at the disposal of Säpo. He even had contacts with intelligence networks outside Säpo. Another named man was a member of a special unit responsible for actions against suspects.”

As has already been mentioned, the man who arranged these dinners was Police Officer Stellan Åkebring. By his colleagues he was described as being militarist, extreme right-wing, and unsuitable as a police officer. In the Kanalen radio programme, an anonymous policeman said:

“Yes, he was extreme. Always Hitler salutes and clicking of heels at our station. There was no doubt about his political orientation. He even had a dog he had trained to bark if anyone mentioned the name of Palme.”

According to the TV programme, Striptease, a tip had been handed in concerning Stellan Åkebring – a tip that had even arrived at Säpo, but which had disappeared there. In 1984, a man had seen him in a group of fourteen people, half of whom were police officers in mufti. They were at a restaurant in the Söder district of Stockholm, spoke German, and sang “Deutschland, Deutschland über alles”. Several of them had clinked their drinks, shouting “Weg mit Palme! Scheisse Palme” “Weg mit allen Juden!” (Get rid of Palme! Get rid of all Jews!)

The Stockholm Police Board considered the total of the information concerning Åkebring so serious that they suggested that he be suspended from active service.

Not until three years after the murder – when the patsy Christer Pettersson was under arrest and the interest of the mass media was feeble concerning right-wing extremist police officers – did the national police board reject this request. Instead, Åkebring was transferred to the narcotics police – the reason being difficulties in cooperating with the opposite sex.

But Åkebring did not give in. When his superiors prohibited the meetings, he continued within the so-called cultural union, Societas Avantus Gardiae (see page 368), where the group continued its relations together with like-minded people from Sverige Nationella Förbund, Framstegspartiet, Sverigepartiet, BSS, Ungsvenska klubben, and other fascistic organizations.

The meetings in Gamla stan thus took place during 1982-1984, a period when the political debate in Sweden was very much affected by the reports about submarine infringements and futile submarine chases, and this, of course, even influenced the work of the police force. Therefore, the top leadership of the police and the defence Staff together arranged an exercise to train defence against invasion. But this exercise got completely out of hand, and the police from the Normalm A-team used excessive violence towards the conscripts. For a time it considered reporting this, but then it all came to nothing.

However, on March 30, 1987, the Stockholm Police Board decided to appoint a working team to examine the truth behind the information about extremism. This team consisted of Chairman of the National Police Board, Carl Cederschiöld, Vice Chairman of the same, Roland Öhm, Assistant County Police Commissioner Gösta Welander, Chairman of the Stockholm department of the Swedish Police Confederation, Kaj Jonsson, and Sven-Åke Hjälmsroth, successor to Hans Holmér as County Police Commissioner. The working group presented its report in January 1988.

The A-team and its officers had made a name for themselves earlier. At a Chilean demonstration, for instance, they acted very provocatively and wore Swedish flags on their uniforms. The demonstration was not big, but the police acted excessively brutally. Afterwards, officer in command of the A-team, Bo Nilsson, said that he saw nothing wrong about the flags on the uniforms “that was something to be proud of”.

No formal report was ever made, but some papers became interested, among others, Aftonbladet, that published a report where some young policemen unconcernedly let themselves be photographed telling how they used to greet each other with a Hitler salute. Most of the A-team members never hid their active hatred towards Olof Palme.

“Earlier on we had right-wing tendencies here, rather from 1975 and onwards. But now these have completely



Gustaf Trysberg

disappeared”, commented Bo Asplund, head of the A-team.

At this time, former head of the A-team, Police Inspector Gustaf “Gösta” Trysberg “committed suicide” due to these problems. According to the report by Legal Pathologist Jovan Rajs, Trysberg stabbed himself in the chest (see page 345) with a sheath knife 15 times!

CELEBRATED THE DEATH OF OLOF PALME

Two weeks before the murder, the A-team decided to have a party on Saturday, March 1. The party was held – in spite of the death of Palme – at Ragnbrants Festvåningar at 12 Apelbergsgatan not far from the murder site. There was a total of about 100 people present, most of them from the A-team. The party was in high spirits when the highest-ranking officer, Bo Asplund, asked for a standing toast to the murder of Palme. The wording is said to have been:

“You all know what has happened. Let us make a toast for our A-team!”

Almost everybody lifted their glasses and joined in. Then Asplund said that Police Inspector Stellan Åkebring a few hours after the murder had phoned him in the middle of the night.

“Now the son of a bitch Palme at last kicked the bucket!” he had shouted after which they had both “made a toast in champagne”.

After this, Åkebring phoned others within the Norrmalm police force in the same errand. The overall impression was that Åkebring had been drunk, which was mentioned as an extenuating circumstance.

“I guess it is correct that I phoned three people in the morning because of the death of Palme”, he said on the Kanalen radio programme. “And I was happy, sure I was. But not because he was dead, but more because he, in spite of warnings from Säpo, had been stubborn and not worn a protective vest, which I thought was stupid. So there, I had been right.”

Police Inspector Stellan Åkebring has never once been heard in the investigation of the murder of Palme.

According to the report by the Granskningskommission in 1999, there was other astounding information about Officer Bo Asplund. In March, 1992, a George A. had contacted Prosecutor Ulf Engberg concerning Asplund. About ten days before the murder, his man had seen Asplund outside his home in a suburb of Stockholm. On this occasion the police officer had been drunk, and behaved in such an aggressive and disorderly way that George A. had tried to make him calm down, and in this connection Asplund had shouted as follows:



Bo Asplund

“The bastard made it tonight, but the next time, we will nail him! We are out to get Palme, for the bloody socialist has ruined our entire society!”

George A. took the drunk police officer into his home where Asplund stayed an hour or two, and he then kept on repeating things, such as “I am a Nazi”, “Hitler was a phenomenon”, and “we are a team at the Norrmalm station who know what to do with these fucking wogs!” In the autumn of 1999 the then wife of George A., Mia, confirmed this occurrence on the Striptease TV programme. According to her, Asplund had even waved his service gun and uttered threats against a woman who lived below George A.

“I was petrified, and talked George into not reporting what had happened”, explained Mia. “If there had really been police involved in the murder of Olof Palme, they now know my name, and where I live. They can persecute people so that you cannot live as usual. The best thing was to keep quiet.”

In May 1992, Bo Asplund was questioned, and he repudiated the allegations. But he admitted that at the time he had gone to the area after a party to look up his girl friend. He remembered that they had both been invited into the home of George A., and that there might very well have been some “political bickering”.

When asked his whereabouts on the night of the murder, he answered that he had most probably been at home. Bo Asplund has later died. So has George A.

At the beginning of the 1980s, accusations about right-wing extremism within the police force was a recurring theme in the mass media. The summary by the Granskningskommission is short: “Bad eggs, tendencies to excessive violence and misanthropy occurred within the Stockholm police force, but the leaders did not succeed in correcting these.”

Even Sjöbo was very careful in its reactions. However, not all reports about police officers were left without investigation. Instead, it is easy to make out a pattern in their filtering of tips within a small circle with connections to the defence, extremely politically active and Palme-hating. Is all this just coincidences, or is it something completely different? In order to answer these questions, it might be a good idea to have a closer look at the officers who have been pointed out in connection with the so-called Police Connection. Later, we shall also see how this can be connected to South Africa and others.

We start out with the most notorious of them all – arms dealer Carl Gustaf Östling, in the media, called “Ö”.

ARMS DEALER AND AGENT

Some months after the murder of Olof Palme, the first tips were received concerning right-wing extremist Carl Gustaf Östling. A police colleague had overheard Östling talk to his good friend, Stellan Åkebring, about Olof Palme. This colleague contacted

the Palme investigators claiming that Östling, who himself had a Magnum revolver, apparently knew who the assassin of Palme was. This was ignored. But something else amazing happened.

As early as three weeks after the murder, on March 24, Säpo wrote a memorandum explaining that Östling could not possibly be of any interest to the investigation. However, on August 19, 1986, Östling was questioned, but on August 28, P. G. Näss at Säpo decided to leave him alone: "The investigation carried out has shown that Östling can be excluded from the investigation".

Was this a correct decision?



Carl Gustaf Östling

Carl Gustaf Östling was born in Finland, but grew up in Sweden. He worked by turns at the technical department of the National Police Board and at the Stockholm police force. After Östling had left the patrol service, his career had consisted of different special tasks. In spite of the fact that he was only a police inspector, in practice he had a key position concerning weapons within the police force in the entire country. From 1979, he spent his time investigating the need of the police for new arms and protective equipment, partly introducing the new SIG SAUER service pistol. Within the corps the question of weapons was an inflamed topic, and both in the media and internally Östling became something of a symbol for those who wanted more high-powered arms.

During the years before the murder, he was transferred to the National Police Board as a weapons expert. In February, 1986, however, he was still working as an officer at the Norrmalm station with temporary service within the regular police force.

He was a former member of the notorious A-team, and had been a frequent visitor at the right-wing dinner parties during 1982-1984 in Gamla Stan (see page 409). He had even been giving speeches there. Ö, as he has often been called in the media, and Police Inspector Stellan Åkebring were a sort of central figures in the Fascist group within the Stockholm police. Furthermore, they were members of the right-wing radical culture union. Societas Avantus Gardiae, that made its own local radio programme (see page 378).

The right-wing extreme friend and partner of Östling was Major Ingvar Grundborg, who worked at the Materiels department of the national defence, FMV, as head of weapons sales responsible for North America and the Netherlands. until January 20, 1986, that is to say, six weeks before the murder.

After this, Grundborg got a job as a Department Secretary responsible for security matters at Televerket Radio, east



Ingvar Grundborg

district, in Liljeholmen outside Stockholm. Now he was head of security for radio traffic within Greater Stockholm, and thus controlled all communication including walkie-talkies. This job was highly classified, and Ingvar Grundborg stayed here a total of seven weeks, but according to information, he was away at the time of the murder. One day later, he was on the sick-list and one week after the murder, he resigned to start a private business together with Östling.

Ingvar Grundborg was formerly a professional soldier and intelligence expert. At the time of the murder, the two had a small company together, IC Security, in a one-room flat on 85 Regeringsgatan at the crossing Regeringsgatan – David Bagares gata, exactly where the fleeing murderer was last observed. Östling himself lived on Södermalm, but at this time had access to this flat.

Major Grundborg has never been heard by the Palme investigators, even if, according to Striptease, several times before the murder he had visited South Africa (see page 460). On June 1, 1986, he was succeeded as responsible for security by no less than his friend C. G. Östling. This implied that Säpo considered that both Grundborg and Östling were well fitted for the job, in spite of their extreme right-wing viewpoints. Östling had this job for less than six months after which he left Televerket at the beginning of December 1986.

The strange thing about these jobs is that they did not go through the usual channels. The officials in charge of employment were not even asked, and when the paper, Arbetet, asked one of the superiors, this man claimed that he himself would never have hired Östling. In the Säpo file is a memo from a questioning of Östling on August 19, 1986, where it turns out that Östling had been worried that this concerned his job at Televerket Radio. When it became clear that the interrogation was about the murder of the Prime Minister, Östling “drew a deep breath of relief”.

After the murder, Carl Gustaf Östling has apparently never again worked as a police officer. Instead, he concentrated extensively on



Major Ingvar Grundborg



Östling's office at 32 Studentbacken (right)

weapons and broker business. Together with Grundborg he then established the companies, Strateg Protector and Strateg Defendor, that sold civilian and military arms and protective equipment. Strateg Protector was very successful from the start, even if they only had the Stockholm police authority and FMV as customers. Orders were a welcome start for the company, which later even delivered security equipment to Rosenbad and the South African legation (!)

After a couple of years, the two companies were merged to become Inoco AB that represented a number of foreign arms and ammunitions factories. The offices of Inoco AB were moved to 32 Studentbacken in Stockholm, just across from the entrance to Kungliga tennishallen.

STRANGE ALIBI

So there was an early tip about the hatred of Palme by C. G. Östling, as well as his extreme interest in arms. On February 22, six days before the murder, Östling had acquired a burst appendix with peritonitis, and been admitted to the Södersjukhuset hospital (on the sick-list until April 1). On the day of the murder he had, against the doctors's advice, interrupted his convalescence, and gone home by taxi to his flat on 46 Högbergsgatan.

"I did not want to be in a public ward", he said.

But the tips kept coming in, and after a lot of outside pressure, an interrogation was carried out. In spite of the fact that he had been alone at home at the time of the murder, the investigators claimed that he had an alibi. This alibi was that he had received visits from, among others, his colleague Thord A. and FMV official, Per Arvidsson, with whom Östling had had close cooperation in connection with the SIG SAUER service gun of the police force. At this visit, Per Arvidsson noted that "Östling seemed tangibly bothered by the operation and had difficulty walking". "My visit took about an hour, between 6 and 7 p.m. after which I went home."

As Palme was murdered at 11.21 p.m., it is obvious that a visit before 7 o'clock cannot provide Östling with an alibi. In his flat he was visited by two colleagues about 8-9 o'clock, one of whom was shooting instructor, Göran S. He was also contacted by a policeman, called "Stigson", who phoned Östling



Masked photo of CG Östling and Grundborg

nine minutes after the murder of Olof Palme. Immediately after Stigson's phone call, even Soviet expert and official at the army staff, Lars Ulfving or unit colleague Göran S. are said to have phoned him.

"How about Östling's alibi?" journalist Lars Borgnäs asked Prosecutor Anders Helin when he participated in the Striptease TV programme.

"Well, eh, as far as I can see, he has an alibi", answered Anders Helin.

"What do you mean by an alibi?"

"That is, so to speak, that you through testimony or in some other way are excluded from the site of the crime."

"Does he have an alibi?" Borgnäs continued.

"In that meaning, he does not, because there seem to be some hours where he is alone... if you made hard demands on an alibi" (!)

"That is to say, that with hard demands, he does not have an alibi?"

"Not for 11 o'clock, he does not."

"And not for the murder itself?"

"No."

"So, let us have a look at what we know about Carl Gustaf Östling. Is there anything in connection with the motive, politically, I mean?" Borgnäs continued.

"Well, the tips have it that, like so many others, he hated Palme, was a right-wing extremist, and such like."

"Knowledge of arms?"

"Yes, oh, yes." answered Helin.

"Used to firearms?"

"Mm, for sure."

"And access to arms, ammunition of the type used?"

"Oh, yes."

"Knowledge about walkie-talkies?"

"Well, that I cannot answer."

"He was allowed to import for Ebbe Carlsson?" Borgnäs underlined.

"Well, yes, some time later on...."

"Physical connection to the site of the escape route?"

"He had a flat there, yes", Helin said with a forced laugh.

"How far from the escape route of the murderer was that?"

"Well-eh... not checked ... but I guess you have, what?"

"Yes, it is right there. There are some facts there around this person. What was his alibi?"

"Yes, but I do not think that he is in any way a suitable murderer, what", mumbled Helin troubled. "He has just been released from the hospital, on the very same day, newly operated ... appendix ... to be in the street and kill people then... But all in

all it is true that for the time of the shots themselves, he has no witness or something like that. There are some hours there, when...”

“And that is what we concretely know about this person?” Borgnäs continued.

“Mm.”

“These are facts you have in the investigation. How do you look at him? Is it worthwhile examining such a person? And he was even a police officer? You have said that police information is examined particularly thoroughly. Is there any reason to continue investigating such a person?”

“I do not think we get any further, because we have made all the controls that can be made.”

SUB MACHINE GUN IN BRIEFCASE

According to police sources, Carl Gustaf Östling had at his disposal very large amounts of money at the time before, during, and after the murder. Apart from the normal purchasing organization of the police, he had accepted a number of strange orders from the top people of the Palme investigation. They had been delivered through Police Officer P. O. Karlsson who later became one of Holmér’s bodyguards, and also one of the most important couriers for Ebbe Carlsson, when he later on smuggled bugging equipment into the country. During some months in the autumn of 1986, commodities for about 1.2 million Kronor were ordered. The largest single order for more than 620,000 Kronor concerned installation of bulletproof windows in the so-called Palme Room.

Other items purchased included non-buggable frequency skipping walkie-talkies of the type used by the CIA and FBI, homers (signal-senders) that can be fastened on a person or car for use in surveillance, bulletproof vests for both bodyguards and the entire leadership of the investigation as well as five illegal sub machine guns for the bodyguards of Holmér. One of these was – believe it or not – built into a briefcase with the trigger in the handle! Even here the purchaser was Hans Holmér.



CG Östling in front of Brandenburger Tor in Berlin



P-O Karlsson

“Holmér lost all contact with reality”, the first Prosecutor in the Palme case, K. G. Svensson, told the daily, Expressen. “He even had the toilet of the Palme Room rebuilt to ensure that it was bomb- and bullet-proof. He supposed that snipers might be lying in ambush on the other side of the street to shoot through the window (see page 625). At one press conference, the bodyguards were walking around with these briefcases with built-in sub machine guns.”

When these strange purchases were disclosed, it resulted in severe criticism, and the Accounting and Audit Bureau found that all rules had been violated: “It must be considered remarkable that a state authority purchases equipment for more than 1,200,000 Kronor from a company partly owned by a former employee without tenders, orders, or other accounts to show the reasons for the purchases.”

In his turn, the parliamentary Commissioner for the Judiciary and the Civil Administration surely stated that the bullet-proof glass had been installed without approval from the Board of Building and Planning, the Administrative Office of the Police Board, or the responsible head of security within the police force. It was furthermore thought that the installation price seemed somewhat spiced.

The criticism was even more severe concerning the submachine guns: the local police force was not allowed to buy arms – that should be carried out centrally. And finally, the question was asked: What was the function of all this special equipment? And was it legal that a police officer shot using a submachine gun built into a briefcase?

However, the parliamentary Commissioner refrained from accusing Hans Holmér, only because it was not proved that the state had suffered damage due to the purchases.

SAME BULLET AS THAT WHICH KILLED PALME

In connection with the apprehension of the smuggled bugging equipment in Helsingborg in June, 1988, the customs police made a search in Östling’s home at 46 Högbergsgatan, and discovered a veritable arms cache. There were weapons on shelves, in cupboards, and under sofas, and the walls were full of rifles, bayonets, and holsters.

Here is what they found:

218 rounds of ammunition, 20 pistols, 4 revolvers of which several were loaded with live ammunition, 1 shotgun, 1 Mauser, 1 gas grenade, 5 machine gun belts, 3 smoke grenades, 5 grenades, 3 smoke torches, 8 tear gas sprays, several German helmets and bayonets, 1 antitank grenade launcher, 1 antitank rifle, anti-aircraft ammunition, and four diamonds worth 200,000 Kronor. In an article in



Photo taken by the customs police

Svenska Dagbladet on July 20, 1988, about the raid, assistant head of information at the defence materials department Åke Bäckman told about the incredible firing force of an antitank rifle:

“If you fire a shot with one of these at a car, it becomes round as a ball. The shot causes a huge pressure wave. If you shoot against a building, the shot penetrates the wall, and blows the room inside to smithereens.”



46 Högborgsgatan (to the right in the picture)

It was not all that strange that Carl Gustaf Östling had weapons in his home – he was an arms dealer. And he had a licence for most of them, but immediately admitted to illegal possession of weapons, smuggling of pistols, tear gas weapons, and silencers.

Apart from ammunition and arms, the customs officers also found lots of fascist and nazi literature, map of the cable network of the national telephone company, Televerket, and thirteen photos of C. G. Östling and his partner and friend, Major Grundborg, where they together used the Hitler salute in a Jewish cemetery, in front of Brandenburger Tor in Berlin, and in Hitler’s Eagle’s Nest in Berchtesgaden in the Bavarian Alps. Some of these masked photos are shown in this chapter.

There was also a number of office files marked: Riksbanken, Tumba Bruk (where all Swedish banknotes are printed), Vattenfall, F4, F10, KA2, Arges, Stockholm Home Guard, and documents that pointed to contacts with the South African legation, as well as a file marked, “SAA Container”. SAA was the abbreviation for South African Airways (see page).

One extraordinary detail: In connection with the so-called Ebbe Carlsson scandal in the summer of 1988, Östling turned up once again. When illegal bugging equipment was purchased in London, the seller was ordered to write the South African legation in Stockholm as purchaser on the receipt.

And now, back to the search at Högborgsgatan, where even a file was confiscated bearing the name of the company of his friend and colleague, Claes Djurfeldt (see page 427). And last but not least, they found a bullet of exactly the same type that was said to have killed the Swedish Prime Minister! This bullet caused a special comment in the report from the expert of the Defence Research Centre, “It was a bullet of this exact type that was used to kill Olof Palme!”

But in spite of this clear remark from the FOA expert, the investigators did not order an analysis of this bullet. That was not done until one whole year later, when a

journalist had noted this. But the isotope examination remained hidden in fog. At first, it was claimed that the examination had to be carried out again, because the bullet in a mysterious way had been mixed up with another one. At the second examination, it was concluded that the lead isotope did not correspond with the Palme bullet.

In the flat was also discovered a postcard stamped June 10, 1986, with the following cryptic text: "The swine on the other side still lets himself be scared by the phantom picture, but the railway track is becoming increasingly hot. Contact the man from Enskede as soon as possible". This postcard was signed, "Claes", and caused quite a commotion in the media. Could it be connected to the Palme murder?



Contra magazine

The sender was said to be an old school friend of Ö's, Claes A., who was one of the top people within the magazine, *Contra*, but this man explained that the postcard was only a joke. *Contra* was a publication on the extreme right, and it had been very hateful towards Olof Palme, and criticized his international and "pro-communist" policy. One of the front pages of this paper had even shown a caricature of Palme placed in the centre of a target-board.

In December 1989, a tip arrived from a person who worked at a weapons dealer's. This tip concerned a .357 Smith & Wesson revolver owned by Östling. This gun was probably a remodeled .38 with a 2.5 inch barrel, and had been sold to one Ove M. The tip was examined, and according to the Granskningsskmission, Östling provided information concerning this.

There are thus many very strange conditions in connection with this arms dealer. And do not think that it is over yet. His renowned drive and close connections with other right-wing extremists and the tough core of the Norrmalm police force were not only based on their common political conviction, but even on their interest in weapons and connections to the military. At the raid by the customs police at Östling's home, a file was found with a member list of a shooting association with strange ramifications. This file showed connections between a number of people who had showed up in different roles in the murder investigation. Most of the members were police officers, officers of the reserve, instructors from the home guard, and shooting instructors. These people participated in regular firing practice, for instance, at a shooting range close to Kaknästornet.

At the top was lieutenant colonel Sverker Ulving who founded the association and recruited:

* At least eight police officers, all more or less tainted during the Palme investigation. Several of them have been questioned concerning the murder, some of

them had vital duty during the night of the assassination, one is, in fact, a member of the Palme Group as a weapons expert!

- * about seven employees from the Defence Materiels department FMV,
- * some unidentifiable gentlemen, and
- * a civilian intelligence expert at the army staff

STRANGE SHOOTING CLUB

The Stockholm Defence Shooting Club was / is a club for “Combat pistol shooting”, and many questions have arisen about this club. In spite of the fact that the TV programme, Striptease, has noted it, neither the State Prosecutor nor Chief Prosecutor Uno Hagelberg has batted an eyelid.

The authority which ought to supervise this union is the National Defence Organization which contributes to the Swedish Pistol-shooting Association that was an umbrella organization for the union, but they refuse to give out any information at all. The question is whether this union could be a corps, and possibly part of the Stay Behind movement (see page 485).

MEMBERS 1987

Per Arvidsson, FMV (the Defence Materiels department): The friend who visited arms dealer, C. G. Östling five hours before the murder. At that time head of division at FMV, in 1996, head of department. Was asked to identify two bullets even before they were found (see page 42)

Claes Djurfeldt, Stockholm police force: Former member of the Baseball gang, was in the Södermalm squad car 3230 the movements of which at the time of the murder aroused suspicion about possible involvement in the murder, participated in the renowned trips to South Africa. (see page 460).

Ingvar Grundborg, Defendor AB: Business partner of arms dealer, C. G. Östling, with his office on the corner of David Bagares gata – 85 Regeringsgatan, exactly where the perpetrator disappeared.

At the time of the murder Head of the Defence and Security group at Televerket east on Liljeholmen, with control of all radio/walkie-talkie traffic within the Stockholm area.

For a time ,chairman of the union. Has visited South Africa. Major, weapons



CG Östling under Hitler's Eagle's Nest

supplier, telecommunications expert, right-wing extremist.

Bernt Grundevik, the Royal Svea Life-Guards: In charge of shooting training with among others .357 Magnum during 1987-1988.

Per-Ola Karlsson, police officer: Former member of the Baseball Gang. He was the man who took extra duty on the night of the murder and extended the cordoned off area.

Bodyguard to Holmér and Ebbe Carlsson. Apprehended by the customs officials on June 1, 1988, when he tried to smuggle in bugging equipment on behalf of Ebbe Carlsson and arms dealer, C. G. Östling.

Lars Ulfving, the Defence Staff: Civilian security expert, Russia expert as well as specialist in False Flag Operations.

Carl Gustaf Östling: Weapons dealer and former tough police officer (see page 414), part owner of the arms companies, Defendor, Strateg Protector AB, and Inoco AB, and others together with Major Grundborg.

Is one of the group of police officers who are said to have visited South Africa (see page 460). Telecommunications expert, questioned in connection with the murder of Olof Palme, involved in the Ebbe Carlsson and the FMV scandals (see page 426)



Grundborg inside Hitler's Eagle's Nest

PISTOLSKYTTEFÖRBUNDET
Hälsövägen 13
116 81 STOCKHOLM

Förening: *Stockholm*
Förvarsskytte Förening

Denna rapport i 2 exemplar skall tillkomma med överuppgiften i 2 exemplar inlämnas senast den 31 januari till vapenpistolskytteutskottet. Adress i anslutning.

Uppgift på aktiva pistolskytte den 31/12

ÖBBI Vapen medlem, som under året erlovat något skott, 2

	Personnummer	Efternamn	Förnamn/Tilltalsnamn
1	-	ARVIDSSON	PER
2	-	AVSAN	ANTI
3	-	BADENE	PEDER
4	-	DJÖRK	SONNY
5	-	DJURFELDT	CLAES
6	-	GRUNDBORG	INGVAR
7	-	HELIN	ULF
8	-	HJELMBERG	ULF
9	-	KUGERBERG	FREDRIK
10	-	LANDOY	PÄR
11	-	NICHOLS	PER
12	-	NILSSON	BO
13	-	PARAHIAK	CAROL
14	-	PERSSON	LARS
15	-	ULFVING	LARS
16	-	ULVING	SVERKER
17	-	WERNER	TORSTEN
18	-	ÖSTLING	CARL

Membershihp list from 1989

Passive members: Sverker Ulving of the I-5 (the lieutenant colonel who founded the union) and Åke Årstrand from the Swedish Infantry School.

During the period from October 11, 1987 to June 12, 1988, shooting training was carried out almost every Sunday, on which occasions everyone participated alternately as instructors, except P. O. Karlsson and Lars Ulving. C. G. Östling handled "Colt gov/com" and ".38 Trubb motsv", while Claes Djurfeldt was in charge of "9 mm service", etc.

MEMBERS 1989

Per Arvidsson, FMV: (see text 1987)

Anti Avsan, police officer: Pointed out as the so-called Dekorima man (see page 453). Local politician in Huddinge, after the foundation of the union, he “got a job at the Defence unit of the County Police Commissioner in the AB-county, where he handled cases that were under total defence classification. This implies that in his daily work he handled secret and top secret information”. Today working as a politician.



Sonny Björk

Peder Badene: –

Sonny Björk, weapons expert in the Palme Group (!): Test-fired all the Palme arms, pointed out the patsy, Christer Pettersson, as the perpetrator. Claimed that he had only participated on a few shooting occasions, but in the annual reports, he is listed as active shot.

Claes Djurfeldt, police officer: (see text 1987)

Ingvar Grundborg, major: (see text 1987)

Ulf Helin, squad car police officer and trained at the Coordinating Centre: Took extra duty and became the spider in the web at the police Control Centre during the night of the murder. Usually worked in squad car 3230 (see page 181) together with Claes Djurfeldt.

Ulf Hjelmberg, FMV-manager: –

Fredrik Kugelberg, FMV-manager: –

Pär Landby, FMV-manager: –

Per Nichols, police officer: –

Bo Nilsson, police officer: –

Carol Paraniak, service at the army staff: 1996 lieutenant colonel, head of K1, has never belonged to the union, but had “once been enticed by his older officer comrade, Sverker Ulfving, to come and have a look around”. 1999 head of the Royal Svea Life-Guards.

Lars Persson: –

Lars Ulfving: military security expert and Russia expert

Sverker Ulfving, lieutenant colonel: weapons fixation, very knowledgeable. According to Owe Wagemark, responsible for contacts with the media for the Supreme Commander: “One of our most prominent experts on the weaponry of the Defence.”

Torsten Werner, police officer and technician: –

Carl Gustaf Östling: (see text 1987)

In the report from the Granskningskommission of 1999, there is not one line about

this extraordinary activity, but in the notes from the meeting between the Commission and the Prosecutors, the matter is discussed, however partly deleted by the censor.

“They are, in fact, policemen and as such a sort of carriers of society”, Prosecutor Jan Danielsson claimed. “Many of them have an advanced military training as commandos, officers of the reserve, and such like. They are interested in arms. But I think that we here have a sufficient explanation to why these people see each other in their spare time.”

Three of the members of the Stockholm Defence Shooting Club thus met during the hours before the murder in Östling’s flat, where he had returned in spite of serious pain – why?

It was not only their extreme interest in weapons that united these gentlemen – they also shared a political conviction. According to investigations carried out by the daily, Expressen, Director Arvidsson frequented a circle of right-wing extremist police officers and military people.

One very strange thing concerns the fact that Per Arvidsson, both in police interrogations and in a written report, has solemnly said on oath that he, on the Sunday morning, was fetched by a squad car to meet head of the forensic squad, Wincent Lange, so that they could jointly identify the bullets. Wincent Lange has categorically denied this.

Word-for-word, Arvidsson writes the following to his Head of Department, Birgitta Böhlin: “The day after the murder (Saturday), I was contacted by the Stockholm police. They had found two bullets at the site of the murder, and wanted me to identify them. I did this on Sunday”.



Per Arvidsson

A few questions might be appropriate here: Who visited Östling during the hours before the murder, and provided him with a very feeble alibi? Per Arvidsson of FMV. Who was – via the military that was contacted by the police – to identify the bullets even before they were found? The same man. Who purchased equipment from Östling for millions of Kronor when the latter did not even have a licence to sell weapons? The same man from FMV. Who fired Magnum revolvers together with Östling at shooting ranges put at their disposal by the military authorities free of charge? The very same man from FMV.

Now we know, not least through the work of journalist at Dagens Nyheter, Olle Alsén, that twelve men including Östling, were in Östling’s flat and/or phoned him there or from there during the night of the murder. The names of eleven of these people are known, of whom nine are police officers (or possibly former), and two are renowned gentlemen from the Stockholm Defence Shooting Union, that is to say, Lars Ulfving

of the Defence staff and Per Arvidsson of FMV.

Not until late spring of 1993 did it occur to the Palme investigators that it might be a good idea to question the men who had visited Östling. The futile interrogations were held – seven years after the murder.

500,000 KRONOR IN COFFEE MONEY

A few years followed when nothing was heard about Östling who, however, seems to have carried on his business. Lieutenant Colonel Sverker Ulving, former chairman of the shooting union, characterized his comrade-in-arms as follows in the paper, Östersunds Posten:

“A real professional, a guy who, if he were to participate in an American police series, would gain the admiration of the public. I absolutely take exception to the allegation that he is a right-wing extremist. He is interested in the military, and if you are, it is difficult not also to be interested in Germany, which has been involved in two world wars.”

Others were not so positive in their opinions concerning Östling. In a memo from March 1992 by Assistant Police Commissioner, Ulf Karlsson, it is stated:

”Police Superintendent Curt Nilsson knows Police Officer A. (C. G. Östling) well, since he has worked under Nilsson. Police Officer A. is cold-blooded and insensitive, and fully capable of murdering. He has a fixation to arms, and is politically extreme right-wing.”

At an interrogation in June, 1986, another informant told about an official visit to the home of Östling. According to this witness, the home was “extraordinary”, and among several opened books was *Mein Kampf* by Adolf Hitler.

The informant described Östling as totally unpredictable. He had attacked Olof Palme violently and “changed from complete ire to complete relaxation within a few seconds”. It had been a disconcerting experience with the man connected to the murder.

During 1996 the Stockholm police force had at least eight business dealings with C. G. Östling for almost 200,000 Kronor. State Prosecutor Nils-Eric Schultz simultaneously started a preliminary investigation about misconduct against the police. This concerned two so-called snipers weapons that the police is not allowed to purchase without special permission from the police board.

Everything was revealed when a County Police Commissioner in Växjö directed the attention of the Police Board to the fact that Östling had neither a licence as a weapons



The FMV building, Gärdet in Stockholm

dealer, nor a permit as an agent. But the documentation seemed to be sanctioned from the very top, and was therefore sent on to the Police Board which, in its turn, handed the case to the Internal Investigation unit of the police.

In January, 1996, Prosecutor Jan Danielsson decided not to instigate a preliminary investigation with the motivation “the act does not constitute any crime”.

The FMV, the Defence Materiels department, which was the largest purchasing authority in Sweden in 1996, also ended up in the limelight, when it was disclosed that they had made business deals for several million Kronor with the neo-nazi arms dealer.

Within the FMV, the management chose to have an internal investigation into whether their own employees had been guilty of misconduct. The deals had been carried out through oral agreements, often with an open account, and without tenders having been required from other weapons dealers. And this happened during a period when, according to the examination by the Accounting and Audit Bureau, the FMV had a deficit of 31 million Kronor.

However, as a friendly gesture, the employees had been given half a million Kronor by Östling. This loss had been entered in the books as “coffee money”.

Not at one single point did the investigation breathe criticism of the officials, in spite of the fact that they had demonstrably purchased weapons for more than 30 million Kronor from C. G. Östling during the years 1992-1996. (Where were the figures for the years 1986 to 1992?)

“We have complete trust in the investigation”, said Information Officer at FMV, Commander Lars Wigert. “Former Attorney General (JK) Bengt Hamdahl has examined the investigation and has no objection against it. We do not carry out police investigations here – we talk with our employees. Whoever wants a police investigation has to go to the police.”

However, FMV now terminated all contacts with Östling. But before that, Östling had had time to supply, among others, the UN troops in Bosnia with equipment. The Expressen Daily published a compilation of his sales:

- * A grenade thrower for 40-mm grenades for fighting vessel 90: 11.8 million Kronor
- * Automatic carbines: 9.4 million Kronor
- * Extra equipment: 1.6 million Kronor
- * Spare parts for tanks purchased from the eastern block: 2.5 million Kronor
- * Shock hand grenades: 1.1 million Kronor

A run-through of all the deals made by the Stockholm police with Inoco during the years 1994-1996 showed that even the national unit intended to fight terrorists had



Lars Wigert

been supplied with heavy hand guns from Östling's company.

According to inside information Östling later moved to and died in Berlin.

SEPARATE COMPANIES CONNECTED

The street address of Inoco was 45 Alströmergatan on Kungsholmen in Stockholm, that is to say, on the same stairs where an elderly couple heard loud automatic transmissions on the night of the murder (see page 138). Östling moved in here in the autumn of 1988. Yet another strange coincidence.

C. G. Östling and his friend, right-wing extremist, Ingvar Grundborg, have continued their cooperation. In January 1999, the author succeeded in finding out that Östling's company, International Ordnance AB (Inoco), shared both address and post box with Grundborg's company, HP Trading AB, that is to say, Box 64, 276 22 Borrby.



45 Alströmergatan, Stockholm

CLAES DJURFELDT

On March 22, 1986, the Palme investigators received the first of many tips about the friend of arms dealer C. G. Östling (see page 414), Claes Djurfeldt, even called "D". Most of these tips came from colleagues within the police force.

One of these tips reached the investigative programme, *Striptease* on Swedish TV, and the informant claimed that Djurfeldt had a weapons fixation, and was also a neo-nazi. The informant would not show himself on the screen, but said the following:

"Djurfeldt was always armed even when he was in mufti. He used to talk about how great it was in Chile during the time of the junta. Then, there was law and order. And he admired the American police. He had been to the States. "There they shoot first, and ask questions later". That was his style." "

And then, a month before the murder, a friend and I met him on Regeringsgatan. He said that he had moved there, temporarily. So, immediately after the murder of Palme, I phoned the investigators, and said that I wanted to give them a tip about a right-wing extremist police officer who lived by the escape route of the murderer. I phoned twice and gave my name and phone number. And then, nothing happened. Then,



Claes Djurfeldt

I phoned once again a year later to check if they had my information. They did. Shortly afterwards, I had a call from a policeman in the Palme investigation. He started asking very queer questions, so I became somewhat suspicious, so I asked if he knew Djurfeldt. Sure thing, we see each other often, he answered. Then I became afraid.”

Claes Djurfeldt was a shooting instructor and a teacher of defence within the police, and also a member of a strange shooting union (see page 422). His ordinary job was on the Södermalm squad car 3230 (the first squad car at the murder site). At the time of the murder, he lived on the corner of Regeringsgatan and David Bagares gata, exactly where witness Kristian just before the assassination saw two men with walkie-talkies, and where pursuing Lars lost sight of the perpetrator.

Djurfeldt even had a company which sold bullet-proof vests. Like his friend and colleague, Carl Gustaf Östling, as we have already seen, he had a flat across the street with radio security boss, Ingvar Grundborg (see page 415). Working within the security business seemed popular to the officers at Norrmalm police station. Just like Djurfeldt, head of squad car, Kjell Östling, was part-owner of a private security company together with members of the Baseball gang.

Squad car 3230 on which Djurfeldt worked has been noticed, because its rounds on Brunkebergsåsen can appear somewhat extraordinary. It was exactly behind Djurfeldt’s old VW that the last observations were made of the murderer of Olof Palme.

But former Chief Investigator Hans Ölvebro brushed this aside as coincidences.

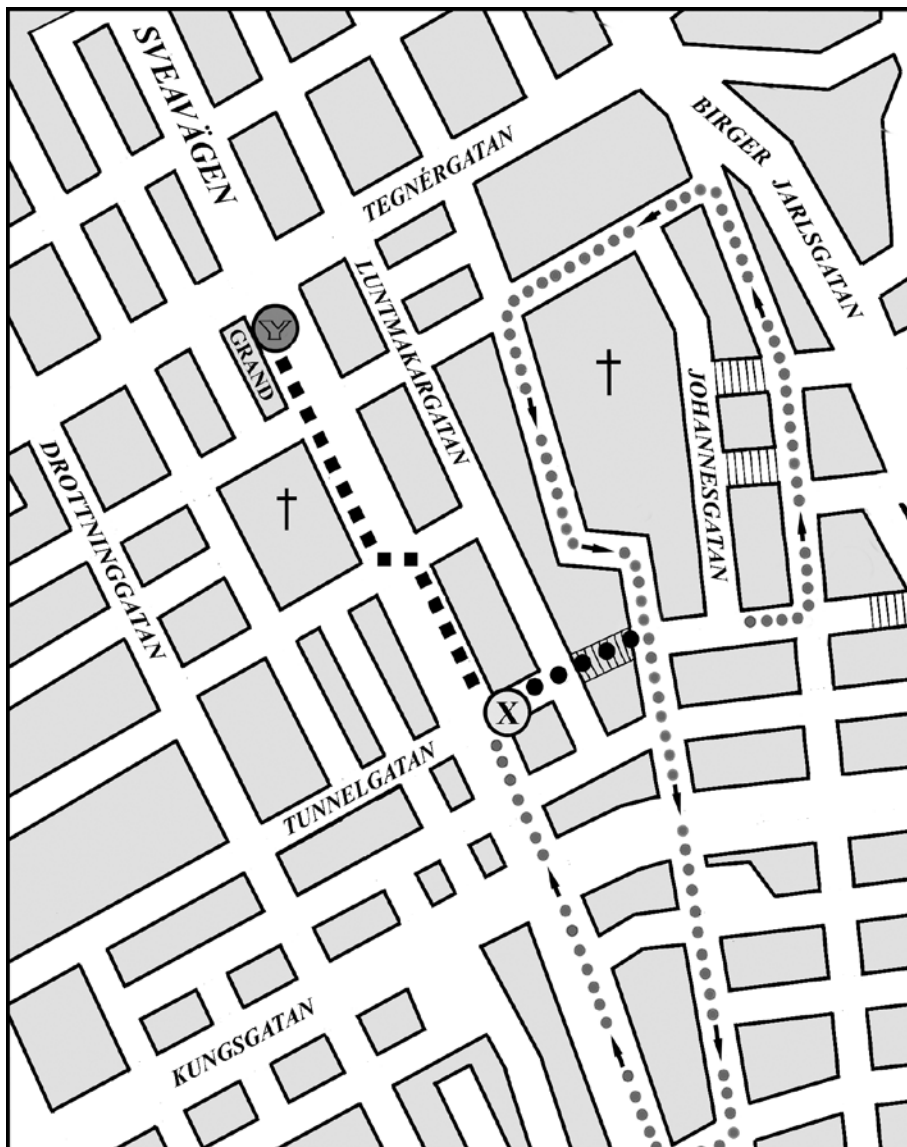
“Otherwise, you have five



At this crossing lived Östling and Djurfeldt



There are questions concerning Djurfeldt’s car



Black squares: The walk by the Palmes from the Grand cinema. (Y) to the future murder site. Black dots: Murderer's escape route. Grey dots: Route of police car 3230 round the area to re-park Claes Djurfeldt's car. The seconds before the perpetrator rushed up the stairs, this car drove slowly south, turned towards Sergels Torg where the alarm was heard. Later police car 3230 was the second at the murder site

police officers there that should be involved”, he said in *Norra Magasinet* on April 28, 1994, on Swedish TV.

The investigators never bothered to check whose the car was. Djurfeldt let a whole weekend pass without caring about his private car that had been wrongly parked from at least Monday morning.

On March 4, it was towed away by the street authorities. Djurfeldt himself claimed that the car was removed because the place was to become a building site. At the same time, he had been on a course on Åland in his role as safety supervisor. After this Djurfeldt, waited a whole month before he got his car out.

A lot of speculation has been going on about what this car could mean, and what the murderer was doing there?

“When a crime has been committed, and there is water close by, for instance, a sewer or open water, the perpetrator usually throws the weapon there”, explained American murder expert Ray Pierce in *Dokument Inifrån* in 1999.

“If for example, he lived or spent the night close to the site of the crime, he can have hidden the bag under or in a car or some other hiding place he had prepared beforehand. And then, he went on to a safe hide-out, well knowing that if the police knocked at the door, he could not be tied to the crime via the weapon. If that was the case, this car would be extremely important in this connection.”

In theory, the murderer might very well have thrown the weapon in through a half-open side window, sure that nobody would bother to check an old VW in connection with the pursuit of the murderer of the Prime Minister. And when the car was later towed away, the conspirators could in peace and quiet get hold of the weapon again and dispose of it. Loose speculations or the perfect crime?

On March 2, 1986 and also some time in September the same year, Claes Djurfeldt was heard about his observations on the murder site. As early as June 12, 1986, P. G. Näss of Säpo had decided to remove Djurfeldt from the investigation.

“The examination carried out shows that Claes Djurfeldt was on duty at the time, and that nothing further has been revealed about him that is of interest to the investigation”. When the turn came for the Commission to go through the documentation, the reaction was the same. The secretary of the Commission laconically said:

“Since Djurfeldt was on duty during the night of the murder, he cannot be the perpetrator. And furthermore, nothing has turned up that causes us to make another examination.”



PG Näss, Säpo



Claes Djurfeldt

In June 1990, the Palme investigation requested that Djurfeldt's Smith & Wesson .357 Magnum be test-fired with priority. About eight months later, a report was handed in that the forensic laboratories SKL had found no similarity with the murder weapon.

*When they came to get the Jews, I said nothing.
When they came to get the communists, I said nothing.
When they came to get the catholics, I said nothing.
When they came to get me, there was no one left
who could say anything. My conclusion is therefore:
Say something while there is still time.*

Pastor Martin Niemöller about the Nazis

ALLERGED - INVOLVED?

The murder of top politicians makes great demands on both special resources and experience. The intelligence service of a big power with the task carried out by right-wing extremists is a splendid combination as it ensures the greatest possible distance between initiator and henchmen.

If an operation of this magnitude has been planned by one of the larger intelligence services, there would be lots of red herrings placed so as to confuse everybody who is interested in revealing the truth. According to defected agents, the green light is first given from up above after a complete dis-information plan has been created to eliminate all traces effectively. By analysing the general threat picture around the future victim potential scapegoats have been found, all to cause a complete chaos in the investigation. Secrecy is total and not even the people hired to carry out the murder are told who is behind it. Possible key persons with too great insight are often eliminated in direct connection to the liquidation.

A man who knows about the usual procedure is defected double agent Edward Howard Lee who came forward on the Swedish TV3 programme *Who Murdered Olof Palme* shown in connection with the murder of Israeli prime minister Yitzhak Rabin in Tel Aviv on November 4, 1995.

“Let us suppose that KGB or CIA have been given the task, I think they wanted the largest possible distance between their organization and the murderer. They would work via their illegal agents if it was the KGB or if it were the CIA via so-called NOCs, agents without diplomatic cover, that is to say non-diplomatic people stationed in Sweden. I even think they might go one step further, and by that I mean that the illegal agents did not carry out



Yitzhak Rabin



Ordföranden
i
Sveriges
Socialdemokratiska
Arbetsparti

Statsministern

**OLOF
PALME**

* 30 januari 1927
† 28 februari 1986

Socialdemokratiska
Partistyrelsen

Den bortgångnes minne kan
hedras genom bidrag till Kamp-
fonden pg 107-3 eller Olof
Palmes minnesfond för interna-
tionell fristelse och gemen-
sam säkerhet pg 37-2.

the murder themselves but had it done under contract. “

“I know these agents for special operations and have worked with them. They are very interesting people, almost like machines, but they have civilian jobs such as photographers, athletes or owners of small businesses. Everything is kept very secret and when an operation is carried out by illegal agents, the so-called legal agents at the embassy maybe know nothing, not even the local boss. That is handled from Washington or Moscow by the head of the illegal department.

During twenty years, the Englishman Mike Terry led the resistance against the South African apartheid from London. In the *Striptease* TV programme he described the make-up of a hit team.

“They must be very far to the right in politics, have criminal experience or a military background. They can also have been security or police officers, maybe with contacts to mercenaries, international right-wing organizations – that is the kind of people that can be utilized.”

Other experts agree and point out that usually international groupings are involved. Putting together hit teams consisting of men with different nationalities is one common way of doing it. The reason for this is that this mixture will obstruct the disclosure since possible leads point here, there and everywhere. Mostly the hired perpetrators are also aided by local people. Over the years, chief editor of the English magazine *Searchlight*, Gerry Gable, has specialized in infiltrating and revealing right-wing extreme and neo-nazi movements.

“One operation of this kind ought to have necessitated cooperation from Sweden, that is to say practical local help. If they had needed a Swedish car or a Swedish house, local Swedes would have provided that. The people from South Africa could have entered as tourists but in fact have been soldiers who, with the observant eyes of soldiers, would have said: Yes, this is a good place to kill”.

“The local persons who could be utilized would be people who, for other reasons, already were opposed to Palme, who had an interest in murdering him. People with a military background who would not make fools of themselves at the attack. Former security people, former security police, former military guys with certain special experiences – they are among other places to be found both in the States and in Sweden – but not people in active service. Professionals.”

South African journalist Jacques Pauw agreed:

“Primarily there would have been a team taking care of acquiring information about Olof Palme. Then another team



Gerry Gable



Dulcie September

would have taken care of practical matters such as getting murder weapons into Sweden in order to arm the murderers. And they would have needed a team for surveillance and coordinating the entire operation, something like when Dulcie September was murdered (see page 603).“

“There would surely also have been people in Sweden close to the murder site and people who helped the perpetrators get away.”

Based on this information, the time has come to introduce some key people who were probably pointed out or who have themselves admitted their involvement in the assassination of Palme.

MICHAEL VERNON TOWNLEY

On May 8, 1987, the paper *Izvestia* revealed that PLO leader Yassir Arafat had told two Swedes in Algiers that he knew who murdered Olof Palme. No more details were mentioned, except that Yassir Arafat claimed that the key was to be found in Latin America. Based on this, *Aftonbladet* came to the conclusion that the Chilean junta might be involved.

About a month later more details turned up. On June 10, 1987, the English paper *The Observer* wrote how the American Chilean professional assassin Michael Townley had got the task of eliminating Olof Palme. This according to a high-ranking Swedish official. When chief investigator Hans Ölvebro was confronted with this information, his answer was short and intelligent:

“That concerns a person who is considered to be the brains behind the murder of an ambassador in Washington. But there are no signs that the murder of Olof Palme was organized and planned. Of course these persons have been checked as far as possible, but there is nothing to indicate that this person has been outside the USA at this time. And there is nothing in the testimonies that hints that it might be a woman (?). There must be further information in order for us to become interested in that sex.”

Other sources insist that Michael Townley was observed in Stockholm when Palme was murdered. This has been confirmed by CIA agent Oswald LeWinter (see page 500) who claimed that Michael Townley had arrived at the Swedish capital one week before the murder and, as he



Michael Townley



Yassir Arafat



Hans Ölvebro

expressed himself: “not as a tourist”. Journalist Bo Holmström asked chief investigator Hans Ölvbro to comment these tips.

“I think it might be so that you can say that he cannot have been in Sweden”, he answered in a forced manner.

BACKGROUND

Michael Vernon Townley was born in Iowa in the USA in 1943 and moved with his family to Chile when he was 14 years old. During the Allende period he became an avid right-wing supporter and participated in sabotage operations until the head of the army, general Augusto Pinochet came into power.

In this connection a period of incredible terror was initiated against leftist sympathizers, at least 3,500 were killed and between 300,000 and 400,000 were tortured. This was mainly carried out by the much feared death squads of the regime and, in 1973, Michael Townley was recruited by the secret Chilean police DINA to participate in one of these.

In his unusual job, Michael Townley worked together with people from all over the world, for example, exiled Cubans, German neo-nazis and French legionaries and, at secret operations, he utilized a number of false identities and aliases such as Kenneth Enyart, Hans Petersen Silva, Juan Williams Rose and Andres Wilson Silva.

At that time, some of the DINA terror activities went under the name Operation Condor. This organization had been established through unofficial cooperation between Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay and Operation Condor was the code name for the collection, exchange and storing of information about leftist groups and communists.

Furthermore, special teams were included that could move all over the world to carry out all types of special tasks – including murder.

As an intelligence officer, the primary job of Michael Townley was to organize murder plots, such as when supreme commander in Chile under president Allende, general Carlos Prats and his wife were murdered in Buenos Aires in 1974.



Dictator Augusto Pinochet



General Carlos Prats



Michael Townley

Another case that attracted a great deal of attention came the following year.

In cooperation with fascist groups in Italy Townley had been ordered to murder exiled Chilean Bernardo Leighton, the cause being Bernardo Leighton's role as a mediator between the left and the christian democrats in Chile. Furthermore, Bernardo Leighton was very critical towards the junta.

Townley first went to Rome with his wife and DINA colleague, agent Inez Callejas and his Cuban colleague Virgilio Paz to prepare the murder. The usual DINA tactics was to engage right-wing extremists of the country in question for its actions.

This operation was no exception and Michael Townley and the Italian Stefano "King of Terror" delle Chiaie (see page 456) worked closely together recruiting a future assassin from Stefano delle Chiaie's own stable of assassins.

The future murder victim Bernardo Leighton and his wife Ana Fresno lived in Via Aurelia a few blocks from the Vatican. On Monday, October 6, they walked home in the dark after a late shopping round.

It was a quiet and lovely evening but twenty minutes past eight, their lives were to change for ever, as an un-known man suddenly turned up from behind and from a distance of about one foot shot Bernardo in the back of his head. The wife was hit by the next bullet. However, the murder failed and both the Leightons survived.

Now speed was of the essence and Michael Townley tried to wipe out the traces by letting his Cuban contacts in Miami take the responsibility. But the perpetrator, Pierlugi Concutelli, was apprehended and later received a lifetime sentence in jail.

This outrage has been described in detail in the books *Labyrinth* and *Assassination on Embassy Row* that, however, mostly cover another action – the murder of Orlando Letellier.

In connection with this assassination, many details are well worth noting, details that tie together some of the most important murder cases of modern times – the murder of John F Kennedy and the liquidation of Olof Palme.



Leighton after the shooting



Bernardo Leighton



Pierlugi Concutelli



"King of Terror"

BLOWN TO BITS

Former Chilean minister of defence, USA ambassador and personal friend of Olof Palme, Orlando Letellier, was liquidated together with his 25-year old associate Ronni Moffit by a car bomb on September 21, 1976, in central Washington.

Immediately after the explosion, ambassador Manuel Trucco went public accusing Orlando Letellier for having carried the bomb in his own car with the intention of blowing up the Chilean embassy.

“How lucky for us that it exploded before he got here”, Manuel Trucco commented drily.

However, very few believed this version and the FBI appointed several agents to work full time investigating the case. Three years later Michael Townley was apprehended and put on trial. He confessed without further ado and was sentenced to ten years in prison. His reaction was:

“I regret nothing, I was soldier obeying orders.”

But he was not alone on this job. Exile Cuban Orlando Bosch has been pointed out as one of the people who made and delivered the bomb. Bosch had even participated in the attempted murder of Bernardo Leighton (see page 446).

In this connection Orlando Bosch is very interesting since he has also been identified as responsible for a CIA hide-out in Dallas, a motel where some of the participants in the murder of John F Kennedy (see page 263) met the day before the assassination. In his book *Plausible Denial* by lawyer Mark Lane, an interrogation with Agent Marita Lorenz is quoted.

This Marita Lorenz was earlier involved in an attempt on Fidel Castro (her former lover and father of her daughter) and the only female participant in Operation 40 and Operation Mongoose, well-known names to all who have studied the John F Kennedy murder. The movie JFK by Oliver Stone can provide good insight into these secret CIA operations.

During the interrogation she mentions several persons by name who had driven from Miami to Dallas to participate in the elimination of the president. The group went in two cars, one full of automatic arms and rifles. When they arrived, they were met by CIA agent E Howard Hunt (the same E Howard Hunt who was



Orlando Bosch



Jack Ruby



The alleged scapegoat



David Atlee Philips



Marita Lorenz



Frank Sturgis



E Howard Hunt

later apprehended in connection with the Watergate burglary and who was pointed out as one of three strange “vagabonds” taken by the Dallas police just after the shots on Dealey Plaza (see page 264). At that time E Howard Hunt delivered an envelope with a large sum of money to another CIA agent named Frank Sturgis (even he arrested in connection with the Watergate burglary).

Another man who turned up this day was, according to Marita Lorenz, no less than Jack Ruby, the same Jack Ruby who a few days later murdered the alleged presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald (see page 263) in front of many TV cameras. That became the first live liquidation ever in the history of television.

Furthermore, as has later been ascertained, Lee Harvey Oswald was on the payroll of both the FBI and the CIA, and he was seen on several occasions before the outrage together with a certain David Atlee Philips, CIA agent with code name Maurice Bishop (later one of the highest ranking operational bosses of the CIA). According to the book *The Kennedy Conspiracy* by author Anthony Summer, one of David Atlee Philip’s best friends was – Michael Townley!

So we have two possible links between the two murders and also the Watergate burglary - depending on the guilt or innocence of Townley.



The murder of Oswald - live on TV

BOMBS BOMBS BOMBS

In order to better understand what kind of people we are dealing with here, have a look at part of the register of crimes committed by pediatrician Orlando Bosch which was published in the Cuban paper *La Habana* on October 19, 1980. They mostly have

to do with CIA supported sabotage operations with the intention of – as badly as possible - damaging countries which had diplomatic and financial ties to Cuba. Orlando Bosch participated, directly or indirectly in the following outrages:

- * January 8, 1968: Bomb in suitcase sent to Havana
- * January 25, 1968: Bomb attacks on different American department stores
- * February 1, 1968: Bomb outrage against the Mexican consul in Miami
- * February 2, 1968: Bomb outrage against the British consul in Miami
- * March 12, 1968: Bomb outrage against a Cuban restaurant in Miami
- * March 13, 1968: Bomb placed (without detonating) at the Chilean consulate in USA
- * April 2, 1968: Bomb outrage against a medicinal company in the USA
- * April 22, 1968: Bomb outrage against the Mexican consulate in the USA
- * April 22, 1968: Bomb outrage against a Spanish tourist office in the USA
- * May 5, 1968: Bomb outrage against the British vessel Greenwood in the USA
- * May 25, 1968: Bomb outrage against the Japanese vessel Aroka Maru in the USA
- * June 21, 1968: Bomb outrage against a Spanish tourist office in the USA
- * June 23, 1968: Bomb outrage against a Mexican tourist office in the USA
- * June 27, 1968: Bomb outrage against the Mexican consul in the USA
- * July 4, 1968: Bomb outrage against the Cuban consulate in Canada
- * July 4, 1968: Bomb outrage against a Canadian tourist office in the USA
- * July 7, 1968: Bomb outrage against a Japanese tourist office in the USA
- * July 11, 1968: Bomb outrage close to the quarters of the Cuban UN delegation whereby the Yugoslavian department was damaged
- * July 11, 1968: Bomb outrage against the Japanese vessel Michagesan Maru in Mexico
- * July 14, 1968: Bomb outrage against a Mexican tourist office in the USA
- * July 15, 1968: Bomb discovered at one of the offices of the French government



The scary frequency of bombings

in the USA

- * July 16, 1968: Undetonated bomb discovered at the Mexican consulate in the USA
- * July 17, 1968: Bomb placed without detonating in the house of a high-ranking Cuban official
- * July 19, 1968: Bomb outrage against a French tourist office in the USA
- * July 19, 1968: Bomb outrage against the Shell Petroleum Company in England
- * July 19, 1968: Bomb outrage against a Japanese travel agency in the USA
- * July 26, 1968: Bomb outrage against a Mexican tourist office in the USA
- * July 31, 1968: Bomb outrage against the British consulate in the USA
- * August 3, 1968: Bomb outrage against the branch office of a British bank in the USA
- * August 5, 1968: Bomb outrage against the Cuban headquarters in the USA
- * August 9, 1968: Bomb outrage against the home of the Mexican consul in Miami
- * September 11, 1968: Bomb outrage against a British vessel in Mexico
- * September 12, 1968: Bomb outrage against the Spanish vessel *Satruestegui* in Puerto Rico
- * September 16, 1968: Bazooka attack against a Polish vessel in the USA
- * September 17, 1968: Bomb outrage against a Mexican civil airplane in the USA
- * September 19, 1968: Bomb outrage against the home of the Mexican consul in the USA
- * October 18, 1968: Bomb outrage against a Canadian travel agency in the USA
- * October 20, 1968: Gas bomb in theatre where a Cuban actress was rehearsing
- * October 24, 1968: Attempted murder of the Cuban ambassador to the UN

In October, 1968, Orlando Bosch was arrested and sentenced to ten years in prison. At the same time, the city of Miami celebrated the “anti-Castro hero” with a special Orlando Bosch Day. Bosch was encouraged and as soon as he was released, the terror continued.



Guillermo Novo



Anastasio Somoza

- * July 26, 1969: Bomb outrage against a Mexican travel agency in the USA
- * August 6, 1969: Bomb outrage against the Mexican tourist ministry in the USA
- * August 6, 1969: Bomb outrage against the office of Shell Oil of England in the USA
- * August 6, 1969: Bomb outrage against the office of Air France in the USA
- * October 3, 1969: Murder of former supreme commander of the Chilean army, general Carlos Prats (see page 446) and his wife in Argentina

After four years, Bosch was for some unknown reason released in 1972. That same year he went to Chile with his friend Guillermo Novo Sampol and put himself at the disposal of general Augusto Pinochet. During the period 1974 to 1995, Bosch participated in or planned the following international terrorist actions with the blessing of the Chilean fascists and dictator Anastasio Somoza of neighbouring Nicaragua.

- * January 21, 1974: Bomb outrage against a Cuban diplomatic department in Canada
- * January 21, 1974: Bomb outrage against the Cuban diplomatic department in Argentina
- * January 21, 1974: Bomb outrage against the Cuban department in Peru
- * January 21, 1974: Bomb outrage against the Cuban embassy in Mexico
- * February 13, 1974: Bomb outrage against the Cuban embassy in Madrid
- * April 4, 1974: Bomb placed against members of Latin Press in Mexico, however without detonating
- * October 1, 1974: Bomb outrage against the embassy of Panama in Caracas, Venezuela
- * October 30, 1974: Bomb outrage against the Institute for Friendship between Venezuela and Cuba in Venezuela



Orlando Bosch



Orlando Letellier



Ronni Moffit



Orlando Letellier's car was blown up

- * November 14, 1974: Bomb outrage against the hotel where the Cuban delegation was staying
- * July, 1975: Shots fired against the home of a Cuban official
- * October 5, 1975: Attempted murder in Rome of Bernardo Leighton and his wife (see page 447)
- * August 3, 1975: Attempted murder of Cuban ambassador Emilio Aragonés in Argentina
- * November 17, 1975: Bomb outrage against a tourist office in Venezuela



The wave of terror continued year after year

- * November 17, 1975: Bomb outrage against the Cuban embassy in Venezuela
- * November 30, 1975: Bomb outrage against a Soviet office in Mexico
- * June 6, 1976: Bomb outrage against the Cuban delegation to the UN
- * July 1, 1976: Bomb outrage against the cultural centre of Costa Rica and Cuba in Costa Rica
- * July 8, 1976: Bomb outrage against the Cuban delegation in Spain
- * July 9, 1976: Bomb outrage against the goods department of Cubana Airlines in Kingston, Jamaica
- * July 10, 1976: Bomb outrage against the office of Cubana Airlines on Barbados
- * July 11, 1976: Bomb outrage against the office of Air Panama in Columbia
- * July 23, 1976: Attempted kidnapping of the Cuban consul in Merida, Mexico. Murder of Cuban fishery expert d'Artagnan Diaz Diaz carried out by Orlando Bosch's friend Gaspar Jiménez Escobedo
- * August 9, 1976: Kidnapping of two well-known Cubans in Argentina
- * September 1, 1976: Bomb outrage against the embassy of Guyana on Trinidad & Tobago
- * September 18, 1976: Bomb outrage against the office of Cubana Airlines in Panama



Pedro Remón



Luis P Carriles



Otto Reich

* September 21, 1976: Murder of Orlando Letelier, former Chilean minister under Salvador Allende, and his associate Ronni Moffit

* October 6, 1976: Blowing up of Cubana Airlines 455, a passenger plane on its way from Barbados to Havana. All 73 people on board were killed

In 1976, Orlande Bosch was arrested by the police in Costa Rica accused of planning the murder of exile Chilean leader Andres Pascal Allende and also for participating in the blowing-up of the Cuban passenger plane. In spite of this he went on indefatigably leading the wave of terror from his cell. During this period the following outrages occurred:

* March 30, 1977: Bomb outrage against the consulate of Venezuela in Puerto Rico

* August 30, 1977: Bomb outrage against an airplane in Miami

* December 23, 1977: Bomb outrage against the office of the Viasa airline in the USA

* December 30, 1977: Bomb outrage against the consulate of Venezuela in Puerto Rico

* February 7, 1978: Bomb outrage against the Mexican consulate in the USA

* February 7, 1978: Bomb outrage against the Mexican vessel Azteca. Two dead and seven injured

* September 9, 1978: Bomb outrage against a Cuban delegate to the UN

* October 5, 1978: Bomb outrage against Madison Square Garden where a Cuban boxer was booked for a match

* October 6, 1978: Bomb outrage against the tourist agency Girasol

* October 6, 1978: Bomb outrage against the tourist agency Antillana in Puerto Rico

* October 6, 1978: Bomb outrage against the company Record Public Service in Puerto Rico



Reich in senate hearing about Bosch



Felix Garcia Rodriguez.- murdered



President Bush



Fidel Castro

* October 23, 1978: Bomb outrage against the newspaper *La Prensa* in the USA

* November 18, 1978: Bomb outrage against the airline TWA

* December 28, 1978: Bomb outrage against the local office of Varadero Travels in Puerto Rico

* December 29, 1978: Bomb outrage against the Cuban delegation to the UN

* December 29, 1978: Bomb outrage against Lincoln Center in the USA

* March 29, 1979: Bomb outrage against the local office of TWA at the JFK airport

* March 26, 1979: Bomb outrage against the company Weehawken in New Jersey

* April 28, 1979: iquidation of Carlos Muniz

Varela, member of the Antonio Maceo brigade and head of Varadero Travel in Puerto Rico

* November 25, 1979: Cuban Eulalio Negrin murdered with a MAC10 sub machine gun in New Jersey

* September 11, 1980: Cuban UN diplomat Felix Garcia Rodriguez shot down in New York with the same type of gun



The killed Carlos Prats

At long last the long arm of the law succeeded in seizing this extremely effective terrorist. But thanks to a certain Otto Reich, Bosch was set free in 1987 after which he went to the USA where he was granted asylum and even personal amnesty by no less than president George Bush! You might well ask why.

After having settled in the States, Orlando Bosch later went on as an adviser to the most fantastic elements within the mafia of Miami, people like Luis Posada Carriles who planned the assassination of Fidel Castro in Panama, Gaspar Jiménez Escobedo, Pedro Remón and Guillermo Novo Sampol.

The man who helped Bosch get away from justice in Venezuela and find protection in the USA, Otto Reich is now working as the top man for Latin America for George W Bush. At a senate hearing he explained that he had had noooooo idea about the terrorist past of his good friend Orlando Bosch.

GOT A NEW IDENTITY

But let us for a while return to professional assassin Michael Vernon Townley who was in Stockholm at the time of the murder of Olof Palme. During the 1970s, information

that Olof Palme was on the secret death list of Chilean security police DINA had turned up on several occasions and within the foreign ministry it was early on considered possible that the murder might have a Latin American background. Already on March 6, 1986, a memo mentioned that a person named Fontes or Fuentes in Portugal had been pointed out as the head of the operation against Palme (see page 460).

The ministry contacted police superintendent Hans Wranghult of the Palme Group saying that it was considered urgent that the police sent an investigator to Washington and also that this investigation ought to be followed up by interrogations in Spain. However, the investigators were not of the opinion that the tip was important in spite of the fact that Townley, when he was questioned in 1978 and had made a deal with the FBI about a reduction of his sentence, had admitted that he in both 1975 and 1976 had attempted to eliminate the Swede in connection with the meeting of the Labour and Socialist International in Madrid and the prime minister's visit in Mexico.

Townley has also been pointed out as a key member in the assassination of Dr Robert Smit and his wife Jeanne-Cora, on November 22 1977 - perhaps South Africa's greatest unsolved political crime.

But irrespective of the passivity of the police regarding Michael Townley, there were others who kept on digging. Ulf Hjertsonsson at the embassy in Washington had long and detailed talks with the FBI agents who had solved the Orlando Letellier case.

At these attempts were made to find out if Michael Townley could in fact have been part of a possible death squad in Stockholm.

In March, 1991, the American embassy in London had sent a memorandum to Interpol with information from the US Marshal Service that Michael Townley had been released on probation at the time of the Palme murder. This organization had been in contact with him on February 25 and March 2 but during the critical days nobody knew where he had been.

In spite of this, the Palme Group was still totally



Augusto Pinochet



Margaret Thatcher



Baltasar Garzon



Stefano delle Chiaie

disinterested and chief investigator Hans Holmér gave the following strange explanation to *Dagens Nyheter* why the American Chilean had been written off from the investigation:

“A professional assassin does not suddenly turn into a man at a desk, he is out shooting people”

One man who has been interested in Michael Townley is the American journalist Daniel Brandt

who in a number of articles in a very convincing way has shown that Operation Condor has been active as late as 1992, in direct cooperation with the CIA.

“Michael Townley was so involved in this right-wing extreme terrorist activity during several decades that he knows all about it”, explained Brandt.

“For anyone who wants to know the truth about many political murders, Michael Townley is a living library of facts. His adult life is like a sample card of the methods of the international right-wing terrorism on how to work across borders in complicated alliances between regimes, assassins and fanatical groups of extremists. This makes him particularly important and useful for both the FBI and the CIA which is where he got his training.”

Since then the years have passed without the Palme Group taking any special interest in Michael Townley. Not until the end of the century did his name appear in the media again, now in connection with Augusto Pinochet.

The aged dictator had retired already in 1990 but because his henchmen had even murdered Spanish citizens, the Spanish government had required to have him extradited. So he was apprehended in London in October 1998 and put under house arrest in a manor in Wentworth where he was visited by his old friend Margaret Thatcher. A somewhat odd friendship, you might say.

At the same time Spanish judge Baltasar Garzon turned to the department of justice of the USA with a request to be permitted to interrogate the terrorist Michael Townley. Through Operation Condor, it was considered possible to legally make Pinochet responsible for the terror activities he had been carrying on against leftist supporters all over the world.

Why then did the prosecutors imagine that Michael



Early plans to murder Olof Palme



The bomb in Bologna

Townley would cooperate and testify against his former boss? Well, since he had earlier cooperated with the CIA, the American authorities had rewarded him with both a new identity and personal documents. And as if this was not enough: In 1999 this notorious assassin worked within a so-called Federal Witness Protection Program, paid and protected by the FBI and with a secret domicile in the south of the States!

However, Great Britain later decided to let the former dictator go and he was flown to Chile.

STEFANO DELLE CHIAIE

One of Michael Townley's personal friends is next on this list. On March 27, 1987, Italian Stefano "King of Terror" delle Chiaie was apprehended in Venezuela charged with smuggling cocaine. A lawyer who had been a solicitor in the so-called P2 scandal (see page 507) went to Latin America and met Stefano delle Chiaie who had been wanted by the police for 16 years and had instructed hundreds of Italian neo-fascists and also been a terrorist strategist both in southern Europe and Latin America during the 1970s and 1980s. In the course of these talks, this terrorist leader in passing let on that he had been involved in the murder of the Swedish prime minister!

The lawyer passed this information on to an American journalist who, in his turn, passed it on to the Swedish authorities. After this the information was published in the papers *Arbetaren* and *Aftonbladet* on November 8, 1987 and soon reached the investigators who considered themselves busy with the Kurdish PKK connection (see page 274). Two days later delle Chiaie was extradited to his native Italy where he was put in prison for mass murder in connection with a whole row of terrorist outrages, among others the bombing in Bologna (see page 488) for which he had been sentenced in his absence in 1980.

After some pressure, prosecutor Jörgen Almlad with entourage went off to meet the man responsible for the delle Chiaie investigation, doctor Trapani who then explained that delle Chiaie's attorney had died tragically and that several witnesses after that had withdrawn their testimonies. However, the Swede was permitted to attend an interrogation in the town prison of Florence at which delle Chiaie stubbornly denied having participated in the murder of the prime minister. After he had been heard, he was written off the Swedish investigation.

BACKGROUND

Let's see if this was a correct decision. According to the final report by the Granskningsskommission, Interpol in Rome had sent a telex to the Swedish police board in



Otto Skorzeny

Stockholm already one month before the murder of Palme. This telex said that Stefano delle Chiaie had entered Europe in a privately-owned German plane and that he had utilized the name of Henry Verlere.

In *Svenska Dagbladet* on December 6, 1998, the violent background of Stefano delle Chiaie was described under the heading Does Democracy Demand Death Squads?

In order to understand this in its entirety, we have to go back a few years: In 1962, former OAS officer Yves Guillou (related to Jan Guillou? see page 396) had arrived in Lisbon in Portugal and built up a contact network of former OSA officers, all connected to a so-called news agency called *Aginter Press*. However, in reality *Aginter Press* seems to have been a cover for a nazi and fascist network coupled to the CIA, the South African BOSS and the intelligence services in southern Europe.

In cooperation with Otto Skorzeny, intimate with Adolf Hitler, and the Italian intelligence agent Guido Giannettini, Guillou created a sabotage and liquidation organization as the military branch of the agency. As so-called correspondents, well-known fascist leaders and terrorists were employed, such as for instance Pino Rauti and Stefano delle Chiaie.

It has later been proved that Stefano delle Chiaie and his organization Avanguardia Nazionale together with *Aginter Press* carried out a large number of outrages and it was delle Chiaie who, together with prince Valerio Borghese carried out the attempted coup d'etat in Italy in 1970.

Simultaneously dele Chiaie secretly cooperated with Federico Umberto d'Amato, head of the department for so-called special operations of the Italian ministry of the interior, and also general Gianadelio Maletti, head of counter-espionage. His expertise was renowned and the name of Stefano delle Chiaie met with great respect in certain circles.

"Stefano is one of the few people who can reestablish law and order in Italy", said Spanish dictator Franco who had known delle Chiaie from the beginning of the 1970s.

The wanted King of Terror all the time ensured that he moved from county to country to avoid being apprehended. In 1973 he was unexpectedly observed in Chile where he was



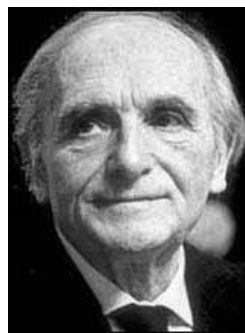
Valerio Borghese



The dictator Franco



Stefano delle Chiaie



Klaus Barbie

working as a key person in the formerly mentioned Operation Condor.

After having travelled around for a while, delle Chiaie had got a safe sanctuary in Bolivia after having participated in the bloody right-wing coup in 1980. Here he later worked as a terror and torture expert together with nazi henchman Klaus "the Butcher of Lyon" Barbie. This duo focused mainly on smuggling of cocaine and assassinations.

At the time of the Palme murder, Stefano delle Chiaie had for a long time served as a personal adviser for Angolan guerrilla leader Jonas Savimbi.

In fact the Unita guerrilla was subordinated to the regime of South Africa as we shall soon see in the so-called South Africa Connection (see page 577).

ROBERTO THIEME & JULIO IZQUIERDO

Michael Townley is not the only DINA agent who has been connected to the Palme case. Several other professional assassins were in Stockholm during the night of the murder.

At the risk of his own life, exile Chilean Jara Riosco went to the police in Malmö four days after the murder of Palme. At that time he named two notorious murderers, Roberto Thieme and Julio Izquierdo claiming that they had arrived in Sweden two days before the assassination on Sveavägen.

Exile Chileans all over the world feared the henchmen from DINA and had therefore created a so-called lifeline, a contact network covering the entire Europe so that they could quickly warn each other and it was through this that the doings of the suspicious team were discovered.

The professional killers were first observed in the West German city of Bonn before they went to Sweden. Here they were seen at Arlanda airport and shadowed to the flat of the Chilean embassy on Kommendörsgatan in Stockholm.

Then the duo went underground and was only seen on one occasion before they again left the country via Arlanda on March 2. There is no doubt whatsoever that Olof Palme was one of their prime opponents.

11. Polisdistrikt (där uppdraget mottogs)	
RPS: SSK	
12. Arbetsenhet	14. Telefon
AM	040-104600
13. Uppdragsmottagare	
Krisp T Cederberg	
16. Brott (med vilket uppdraget hör samman)	
Mordet på statsminister Olof PALME	
17. Uppdragsmottagarens efternamn och alla förnamn i rätt följd, tillnamn	
JARA RIOSCO, Jose Alfonso	
13. Yrkestitel	14. Postadress (underingsadress)
Snickare	Gerlachgatan 6
15. Arbetsplats (arbetsgivare, postadress och telefon arbete)	
16. Uppdraget avser	
<input type="checkbox"/> person	<input type="checkbox"/> fordon
<input type="checkbox"/> gods	<input type="checkbox"/> Händelse (kort rubricering i och plan)
18. I sak. (anteckna först känd persons yrke, namn, födelsedag, bostad, bostadsforordning, typ, utrustning, färg m m samt annat av betydelse för tid och plats samt beskrivning av uppgiften)	
JARA RIOSCO uppgav följande:	
Han har hört från en "kalla", att t	
Roberto THIEME och Julio IZQUIERDO,	
från Santiago, Chile till Bonn, Tys	



The Schneider murder



René Schneider

Two months before he was murdered, Palme met Chilean Christian democrat Gabriel Valdes, the most bitter enemy of dictator Augusto Pinochet.

But the report by Jara Riosco was not taken seriously by the Palme Group and was put aside without further ado.

BACKGROUND

These two DIMA men, Roberto Thieme and Julio Izquierdo both had a very violent past and had their debut on October 22, 1970, with the murder of general René Schneider in the city of Santiago de Chile. Schneider was to be appointed minister of defence by president Salvador Allende alternatively supreme commander. He was killed with three bullets in the head. This murder roused a storm of anger and a state of emergency was immediately proclaimed.

For three years, the murderers succeeded in hiding out in the Mendoza province of Argentina until they were one day ordered back home to participate in the murder of president Allende on September 11, 1973. (According to a Săpo memorandum dated April 23, 1986, Julio Izquierdo was later apprehended in Spain for involvement in the murder of general René Schneider).

Sturdy athletic Chilean Roberto Thieme and Basque extremist Julio Izquierdo never had to twiddle their thumbs and violent death followed in their footsteps. In connection with the fact that Palme was on the DINA death list in the middle of the 1970s (see page 455), Spanish police apprehended two armed men at the Labour and Socialist International in Madrid and extradited them.

Who were these men? The very same Roberto Thieme and Julio Izquierdo who were in Stockholm ten years later when Palme was really murdered. Among others who were to be removed were Andres Pascal Allende, secretary general of MIR, Carlos Altamirano, secretary general of the socialist party, general Carlos Prats (later murdered in Buenos Aires) and Eduardo Frei, former president of Chile.

Liquidating somebody fast and effectively is difficult and you need regular training. This training was often carried out abroad in collaboration with the security forces of other



Roberto Thieme



Eduardo Frei



Pedro Espinoza



Craig Williamson

countries.

According to the *Washington Post* on December 18, 1987, the South African foreign office confirmed that the notorious Chilean brigade commander Pedro Espinoza, head of the murder commandos of DINA, involved in the murder of Orlando Letelier (see page 447) and also superior of Roberto Thieme, Julio Izquierdo and Michael Townley had been active in Pretoria in South Africa from 1985 to 1987.

He and his assistant major Roberto Fuentes had together organized and actively participated in the horrible operations of the South African security services both within and outside the country. (Could this be the same Fuentes noted as head of the Palme assassination (see page 454)?) That South Africans and Chileans worked together was confirmed by the fact that, in June of 1986, Chilean head of police, Gonzales Munos was decorated for his achievements while serving for South Africa. That is to say that the people who are included in the South Africa Connection (see page 577) have possibly had direct contact to the Chilean junta and their much feared specialists on murder.

According to the web site of journalist Anders Leopold, *Leopold Report*, it has been reported that Roberto Thieme now lives in Argentina and that Julio Izquierdo lives in the USA. However, they have both belonged to the fascist organization Patria y Libertad (country and freedom), the members of which have been found and murdered by former liberty fighters in Chile.

Whether this duo has met a similar fate is unknown.

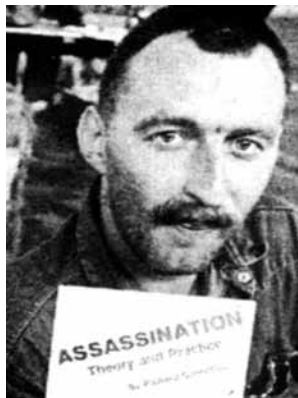
OLE CHRISTIAN OLSTAD

The South African superspy Craig Williamson (see page 585), pointed out as the brains behind the murder of Palme, has repeatedly denied visiting Sweden after 1978. But, on October 10, 1996, the daily *Expressen* disclosed that this agent had really been in Stockholm, this also being confirmed by chief prosecutor Jan Danielsson because Craig Williamson shortly before the murder had been observed in the Swedish capital together with Norwegian mercenary Olo Christian Olstad.

Another Norwegian, Torbjørn Bjerkeseth, had participated in the meeting. He claimed to be ready to be interrogated if the police could guarantee his safety. The reason why he had contacted both the Norwegian and the Swedish police was that Olstad had cheated him of money.

On October 9, 1996, the Norwegian paper *Arbeiderbladet* published his story:

"Me and Olstad went to Stockholm by train. The



Mercenary Ole Olstad

only thing I was told was that we were to deliver some money to an interesting man. There were three of us who met at a Chinese restaurant in Stockholm. The fat one introduced himself as Craig and spoke English, but he even knew some phrases in Swedish. They talked about Olof Palme and said that it would be great to see the son of bitch dead, but they did not say anything direct about killing him. After a while Olstad told me to get lost, which I did. Ole Olstad then delivered a suitcase with 200,000 Kronor. When I later saw pictures of Craig Williamson in the papers, I recognized him straight away.”

Säpo had received information about this meeting at the restaurant several years earlier. At that time the information came from a very reliable source completely independently of Bjerkeseth.

One detail well worth noting: according to journalists at the Norwegian paper *Klassekampen*, one of Ole Christian Olstad's Swedish friends was police officer and arms dealer Carl Gustaf Östling (see page 424), one of the main characters in the so-called Police Connection (see page 413).



Carl Gustaf Östling

BACKGROUND

Even Ole Christian Olstad has an unusual past. At the beginning of the 1980s the tall Ole Olstad served with major Haddad in southern Lebanon. When he returned home he tried to recruit Norwegians and Swedes as mercenaries via his paper *Soldier of Fortune*. This was illegal and led to a police investigation that was soon terminated.

While he untiringly continued his activities, he established himself as a book salesman for the publishing firm Paladin Press AS which made quite a name for itself with titles such as *SS Werewolf*, *The Death Dealers' Manual* and *Dead Clients Don't Pay*.

After this he became the face in the Nordic countries of the organization International Voluntary Aid for Freedom (IVAF). The goal of IVAF was to bring about contacts between so-called knowledgeable and ideologically trustworthy persons who might be utilized as military people.

In 1985, Olstad was under fire again as he was accused of being involved in a planned bomb outrage against a Norwegian PLO office. One year later information seeped out that Ole Olstad



Ole Olstad magazines



Filip Lundberg

was training for a future political murder in Scandinavia. The training camp was said to be located in the Turkish part of Cyprus. After the murder he is said to have disappeared on a rather long trip to Florida and Latin America.

But in spite of this he was soon out on the market again with an advertising paper called *Update*. The topics of this paper were sophisticated murder weapons and contained propaganda for the fight of mercenaries in Nicaragua and Mozambique.



Mercenary Ole Christian Olstad

At the end of the 1980s he was one of the editors of the paper *Allians*, published by Folkkampanjen for Nato. Main editor and member of the board of the campaign was Filip Lundberg from the paper *Contra*. The cooperation between Olstad and Lundberg continued and, in October, 1989, they started Svenska Barnfonden (The Swedish Children's Fund) together with Michel Stranger. This was located in Falun, Sweden. (Michel Stranger was arrested four years later on a hashish vessel in Spain).

In *December, 1992*, the *DalaDemokraten* paper started a series of articles where mercenary Ole Olstad's shady business was scrutinized. According to the statutes of the foundation Svenska Barnfonden, the aim was to collect money to aid sick children but, according to independent and reliable sources, hundreds of thousands of Kronor had instead been used to publish the Swedish-Norwegian paper *Pi Aktuellt & Debat*. Editor-in-chief and legally responsible for the publication of this right-wing extremist magazine was no less than the founder of Barnfonden – Ole Christian Olstad.

But why does a professional soldier with right-wing ambitions start a charity foundation? The explanation might well be that a charity foundation is subjected to very little scrutiny, the income can be extensive and the costs minimal.

In the summer of 1999 he suddenly appeared under similar conditions. This time it was a question of collecting money under the motto of "Help the Children of Kosovo".

Not unexpectedly the leader of this enterprise was Ole Christian Olstad, who in an interview with the Norwegian paper *Fremtiden* (the Future), said that the money collected was to be donated to the Kosovo Liberation Arty (KLA) through the Office of the Albanian Community in Oslo.

Many young people participated in this humanitarian action and helped by selling emblems with the text "Serve, Protect Freedom, Security and Reconstruction and support the KLA".

Ole Olstad is today said to be murdered.

THE ALFA GROUP

On May 31, 1995, *DalaDemokraten* continued its scrutiny of Olstad and now succeeded in disclosing a secret group called Alfa that had engaged in espionage against Swedish citizens. This group had also hired mercenaries for sheer agent purposes. Most astonishing, however, was the close cooperation between this group and Swedish Säpo, this being confirmed by head of Säpo Anders Eriksson in *DalaDemokraten* on June 13, 1995.

Within Norwegian intelligence circles, the description Alfa was well known and was often mentioned in documents concerning similar phenomena in Belgium. As was the case with the secret Stay Behind guerrilla, the activities of Alfa were aimed at counteracting Soviet espionage and a possible invasion.

Journalist Gubb Jan Stigson of *DalaDemokraten* succeeded in interviewing a high-ranking police officer with many years experience from intelligence tasks during his service in the UN. When this man was asked about Alfa, he answered,

“Alfa? Was that not what Sten Andersson (see page 319) and Curt Steffan Giesecke (see page 494) were working with? That had an office in the Swedish National Police Board?”

According to *DalaDemokraten*, what this police officer was talking about undoubtedly Stay Behind. Please also note that exactly Curt Steffan Giesecke is former head of this organization. The police officer even named the man who had used the office at the police board, lieutenant colonel Bertil Gålne who was the lastknown head of Stay Behind, retired in 1988. When *DalaDemokraten* contacted him, he refused to give any comments whatsoever.

“I have earlier heard the name Alfa”, said former supreme commander Stig Synnergren. “As far as I remember, it was an independent organization that cooperated with Stay Behind in Norway. There was also supposedly a group named Alfa, alternatively Den Fjerde Tienste (the Fourth Service). They were all over the place, enthusiasts who were not quite satisfied with Stay Behind as it looked then.”



Stig Synnergren



Anders Eriksson



Sten Andersson



Curt S. Giesecke

*We are interested in all tips and are working without
preconceived ideas at a number of possible motives.
The only track I refuse to touch is the Police Connection.*

Hans Ölvbro, chief investigator

SWEDISH INVOLVEMENT?

Even Swedes have been accused of being involved in the murder of the prime minister. Chairman of Amnesty International, Jesus Alcalá, is one of the few who have had insight in the entire Palme investigation and, on *March 4, 1996, in Dagens Nyheter*, he mentioned some unsolved questions around tips concerning Swedish military people and police officers, some of which we shall now look into.

BROR PERÄ

Detective inspector Bror Perä, for 16 years a policeman and employed at the notorious Norrmalm precinct (see page 417), was renowned for his interest in arms and had a licence for a Smith & Wesson .38 Special. But this revolver was locked into the weapons cabinet at the police station on Kungsholmen. One day, the detective inspector had gone to train shooting but had changed his mind and gone to the pub instead.

What happened next is not known, however, during the night his car was found standing cross-wise by a pedestrian crossing by 66 Regeringsgatan (see page 357). The car was a shambles with one window smashed and the ignition cables hanging loose under the instrument panel. Left forgotten on the rear seat was Perä's heavy revolver loaded with five live bullets.

The detective inspector got his car back but did not collect his gun.



Jesus Alcalá

BACKGROUND

The week after the murder of Palme, a steady stream of tips concerning Bror Perä started arriving at the Palme Group, primarily from his colleagues. For one thing he

was rather like the Phantom Picture and was said to frequent the Karelia Restaurant where witnesses had seen a car pick up a possible perpetrator (see page 100). Furthermore, he spoke Finnish (see the Dekorima man page 472) and was pointed out as one of the participants at the so-called Södermötet (see page 477). On his office walls he had many articles about political acts of violence together with phone numbers to both Rosenbad and the American embassy.

There were even more strange conditions about this detective inspector who at the time of the murder of Olof Palme had worked at the vehicle squad but who after January 7, 1986, had been on the sick list (that is to say the day after the incident with his car).



Lars Lundberg

It all began only a few days after the drama on Sveavägen when Perä and his friend, journalist Lars Lundberg decided to make a trip. According to Lundberg, Bror Perä felt mentally bad and needed to get away for a while, therefore they decided to take Lundberg's Mercedes and go to Copenhagen. However, outside Norrköping they ran into problems.

"On March 5, 1986, we received an alarm about a car on the motorway with its headlights turned off", says detective inspector Lars Samuelsson.

The men were soon stopped and when they went through the car, the police found newspapers and cuttings about the murder of Palme, phone numbers to terrorist organizations and the underworld as well as a diary with notes concerning the Red Brigades. In spite of encouragements, Perä refused to identify himself, as a result of which both he and Lundberg were taken to the police station. However, they were soon released even if they had given contradictory explanations about their activities. Among other things, Perä had claimed that they were on a secret Säpo mission. Afterwards, the police started to recognize that Perä looked like the Phantom Picture (see page 175) and therefore issued another alert.

At the same time the duo had gone on to Denmark and when they arrived in Copenhagen, they went to a dance hall. However, Lundberg soon got tired and went back to the hotel where he was later woken by Perä sitting on his bed, drunk and mumbling.

"It was a horrible monologue about Palme and guilt feelings", Lars Lundberg told on the *Polisspåret* programme on TV3. "Palme had been such a fine man" and "God, what have we alternatively they done". He sat there singsonging for at least an hour."

At 12.40 the following day, the police in Malmö reported that a suspicious car had been observed on the ferry between Copenhagen and Malmö. Then the investigators demanded that the two men in the car should be fetched for interrogation and soon after

a plane took off from Arlanda with Säpo officers and a witness.

The witness was a nurse who worked at the Stortorp convalescent home where the recently deceased Alva Myrdal had been her patient. At the end of January, 1986, she had been summoned to the reception of the home where two unknown foreigners asked her if Olof Palme planned to visit Myrdal. The nurse had given no information but one of



The car was sinking through the ice

these men had looked like the Phantom Picture, and now the investigators wanted to find out if the apprehended detective inspector might one of these.

Then, Bror Perä and Lars Lundberg were subjected to several long interrogations after which Perä was placed in a confrontation line. Simultaneously a search was carried out in his home in Stockholm. During the interrogations the two had to give detailed accounts of their activities during the hours around the murder of Palme.

“I was in Scania”, said Lundberg.

Other sources claimed that he had been in Gothenburg. Three hours before the murder he was seen in a small bar on Landsvägsgatan and, according to the *Kanalen* radio programme on February 28, 1990, he was to have told a man from Gothenburg that he had been encouraged to keep away from Stockholm during that weekend as something big was going to happen which would have consequences in world history, something that would blow up the world. As for Bror Perä, he claimed that he had been out dancing at a restaurant in Norrtälje and that he had six youngsters as his alibi.

After the interrogations and a futile confrontation, the two tired men went homewards.

“We kept to the small roads for fear of the police”, remembered Lundberg on TV3. “And when we were somewhere in Småland, Perä suddenly got the idea that Säpo were after us, so he suddenly turned into a small cow path. After about one minute, the path stopped and instead we skidded out onto a small pond in the forest. Thank God, the ice did not break and we were able to drive up on the ground again. Now Bror turned off the engine and turned off the headlights. After that we were standing there for at least one and a half hours while Perä emptied a bottle of rum. I started suspecting that I was in fact in the same car as the murderer of Palme. I felt as if I was going crazy!”

When the detective inspector had calmed down, they continued via dirt roads on towards Stockholm. Bror Perä was in a hurry since he had to get rid of a weapon he kept in his home.

“The weapon was taken apart and spread all over the house”, said Lars Lundberg. “The wrapped-up bolt was lying in the freezer.”

It is not known why the investigators had focused so fast on these two men but they were apparently not completely unknown to the security police. Rumours also pointed out Perä and Lundberg as members of the racist organization Bevara Sverige svenskt (BSS) (Keep Sweden Swedish)

“That I deny categorically”, Lundberg told Aftonbladet. “And I know that my friend is an admirer of Palme. He is a fine guy and completely innocent.”

In the TV3 programme *Vem Mördade Olof Palme – Polisspåret* (*Who Murdered Olof Palme – the Police Connection*), Lars Lundberg gave another version some years later.

“Perä was very critical of Palme and certain political changes. He was very hard and used tough expressions such as, for example, that all methods were allowed.”

Now Lundberg said that he was convinced that Perä had had something to do with the murder. He had also on several occasions reported what had happened to the police, but he had never been heard. As early as April, 1986, PG Näss of Säpo had decided that Bror Perä’s activities were not to be examined, as he was considered to have an alibi. However, Perä’s revolver was testfired one year later but, according to the forensic laboratories, nothing pointed to its having been used for the murder.

Lundberg himself was legally responsible for the publication of a small magazine *Kulturnytt* (*Cultural News*). On the very same day that Palme was shot, an issue was published with a satire:

”The social democrats have introduced a new order and the leaders of the party wear black uniforms with the initials SAP in silver”. The leader Lella Olle has declared himself chancellor of the state and at one stage he pulls open the door to Petter, head of the party police force.

“What the hell do you mean by pulling up my door, Lella Olle, rushing into my office like that. You can be shot to death, don’t you understand that?”

“But this is me. I am the chancellor now. Nobody can shoot me?”

“We have a dictatorship now, Lella Olle. And on your orders. Don’t forget that.”

Was it only a coincidence that this paper had been issued on the day of the murder of the prime minister? Lars Lundberg felt pressurized.

“Torn out of context, this can sound very bad, but in reality I am against fascism and with this story wanted to warn about what might happen if the military takes over



The duo was mentioned in the press

power.”

According to the Granskningskommission, on October 13, 1993, detective inspector Bror Perä committed suicide for some unknown reason. He is then said to have gone to a neighbour's house in Norrland and shot his head off with a shotgun.

DETECTIVE INSPECTOR G

One of Bror Perä's friends was also a police officer. Many tips exist concerning this policeman and member of the Foreign Legion called G. The first arrived as early as March 6, 1986 when a police superintendent contacted the investigators and pointed out that this man was very like the so-called Phantom Picture and that an officer at a regiment where G had worked was convinced that G was the hunted perpetrator. This statement was based on G's attitude and weapons skills. Two other informants claimed the same in April the same year. One of them knew the police officer from the time when they had served together in a commando unit and thought that his former pal was a violence-romantic and that the procedure at the murder was exactly what the commandos learn.

Detective inspector G was interrogated by Säpo one week after the murder. The following day he was fetched at the Police Academy where he was in training, his wardrobe and weapons cabinet were searched without the knowledge of a prosecutor and this was later reported to the parliamentary commissioner for the judiciary and the civil administration, JO (case no 609-1987). On March 1, 1986, detective inspector Jan Sundstöm from Säpo returned to the Police Academy. G was frisked and forced to go to the Norrmalm station where his service weapon was confiscated. After this he was transferred to an office job. On June 12, 1986, PG Näss of Säpo decided to remove him from the investigation. “No action will be taken in this matter.”

But the story does not end here. Two years later a doctor broke his professional secrecy and told that his patient G had been involved in the murder of Olof Palme. G had been mentally broken down by the Säpo and, according to the doctor, been cared for on three occasions in 1988 in a drug addicts' ward. This was very disquieting as this man was always armed with at least two knives and a pistol. The police officer had furthermore behaved very strangely, made odd statements and mostly slept with his service weapon under his pillow.

“Shooting someone at three feet is like taking drugs. You want to do it again”, he once said to the doctor.

However, the Palme investigators chose to ignore the information as they even did in 1992, when the worried doctor once more contacted them to ask what the consequences had been of his report. Two years later yet other contact was made from the health authorities, this time from a psychologist who worked at the same hospital. Even this informant thought that G had a personality as a probable perpetrator.

LIEUTENANT X

During November, 1987, tips arrived concerning a certain lieutenant X. According to information from a high-ranking police officer in Stockholm, this lieutenant made a weapons demonstration to a group of right-wing extremists in a flat on Söder some night before the murder (see page 477). Paratrooper Nisse as he was called had been a soldier for thirty years of which ten as an officer at the Paratrooper Academy in Karlsborg. He was a weapons expert, specialist in anti-sabotage activities mainly aimed at the armies of the Eastern bloc and he later worked as head of the guard duty at the F7 wing in Sätenäs.

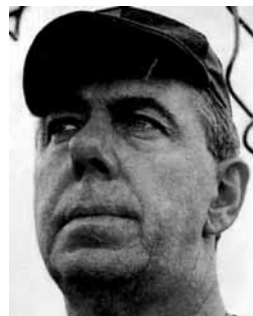
Interrogations with the informant were carried out during the summer of 1988 where it was disclosed that lieutenant X, that is to say lieutenant Lars Nilsson from Skövde was engaged in training work where he among other things demonstrated weapons. The investigators found the information interesting and turned to the security services of the supreme commander.

Lars Nilsson was renowned for his skill and his group had several times distinguished themselves by entering closely guarded premises. For instance, lieutenant Nilsson had in connection with an exercise in cooperation with the Police Board succeeded in cheating his way into the offices of the supreme commander. Participants in this exercise on behalf of the police force were arms dealer CG Östling (see page 424) and P-O Karlsson (see page 429) of the Norrmalm precinct, both interesting in the Palme case and involved in the Ebbe Carlsson affair. By borrowing a police car, police overalls and police identification they had carried out the coup. During the entire operation, the pals Östling and Karlsson had hidden outside the supreme commander's headquarters and kept in radio contact with walkie-talkies.

When questioned, Nilsson's wife has claimed that her husband slept at home during the night of the murder, but according to the report of 1999 by the Granskningskommission, it was not possible through investigations to ascertain exactly where he had been during the time of the assassination. It is, however, clear that lieutenant Lars Nilsson himself claims to have participated in an exercise on Gotland which had started on February 24 and terminated at lunchtime on the day of the murder. A coincidence had then taken him to Stockholm on the same day, but only in passing through Arlanda.

On November 17, 1988, the time had come to question Lars Nilsson who seemed to feel that he was considered a security risk.

"It all started when I discovered that I was being shadowed", Nilsson said in *Expressen* on February 26, 1995.



Lieutenant Nilsson

“It turned out that this had been going on for more than a year. My superiors squirmed when I tried to get clarity concerning what was going on and several of my colleagues asked if I had done something bloody serious.”

Simultaneously lieutenant Nilsson started suspecting that his private phone was being bugged.

“My private phone bills increased without reason from about 900 Kronor to almost 3,000 Kronor per quarter. Then one day I noted a strange Volvo 740 lurking by the corner of my house. I took the registration number and called the police in Skövde and it turned out to be Säpo.”

Two days later the Palme Group phoned after which two investigators appeared at Nilsson’s workplace.

“It was completely incredible. I was suspected of being involved in the murder of our prime minister!”

After five hours of interrogation he was written off the investigation. But this was the beginning of a nightmare that ended in his having to go on the sick-list for a gastric ulcer.

“It was damned hard to be a suspect”, Lars Nilsson explained bitterly. “You could feel the suspicion around you all the time, no smoke without a fire, and all that stuff. The demand for protective training that I headed could have got me a higher rank and job. But now I am useless in all respects.”

On *February 26, 1996*, the journalist from *Expressen* asked, “Was it wrong to examine Nilsson so thoroughly? He felt accused even if he was innocent.”

“Many people do that”, answered detective superintendent Åke Röst, responsible for secrecy within the Palme Group. There are 70,000 names documented in this case, but the investigation has to go on and in the end we shall see where it all ends.”

STEFAN SVENSSON

Stefan Svensson, police officer at the Norrmalm precinct and member of the violent Baseball gang (see page 416) is another person who has been pointed out in connection with the Palme murder. He was employed as a policeman in 1979, was a pronounced fascist and one of the people who had visited and praised the regime in South Africa (see page 479).

As early as March, 1986, Svensson was pointed out as the man who had shadowed the prime minister. The informant knew Stefan Svensson as a hater of Palme and told that he owned a Smith & Wesson .357 Magnum. Other sources claimed that Stefan Svensson had been on coordinating duty during the night of the murder, but the police soon found out that he had



Stefan Svensson

participated in a voluntary paratrooper exercise outside Överkalix in Norrland on February 28.

His gun was test-fired by the Palme investigators and, on August 13, 1986, PG Näss of Säpo decided that he be written off the investigation – without questioning the informant or wait for the result of the test firing. “The investigation carried out has proved that, at the time of the observations made of the Shadow, Stefan Svensson served at K4 in Arvidsjaur.”

Two years later, PG Näss changed his mind and wanted to question the informant and this was carried out on April 15, 1988. The informant, a policeman, then said that Stefan Svensson had once invited him to a party. Many of the people present were police officers who sang Nazi songs and made Hitler salutes. The atmosphere was extremely tough and everybody hated Palme.

However, PG Näss once again wrote off the information. But on September 23, the same year, the Chief Public Prosecutor received a tip about a man who had made astonishing statements during a military exercise in Arvidsjaur on February 28, 1986.

“This weekend something is going to happen which will be written about in the history books.”

This tip collected dust until October 23, 1990 when the informant was at long last questioned. The police made certain investigations but the tip was written off.

Stefan Svensson has made a name for himself on other occasions. In October, 1983, he participated with five colleagues in the so-called Skeppsholm incident where a man, according to his own words, was beaten up, threatened with a gun and thrown out of a prowler car. One of the colleagues present was Thomas Piltz (see page 417). All six police officers were suspended after the incident.

In order to underline his words, he showed a badge on the reverse side of his lapel – a Swedish flag with a swastika.

Stefan Svensson is also identical with the police officer who, after a racial row on November 8, 1986, succeeded in releasing an apprehended leader of a large gang of skinheads suspected of manhandling a group of immigrants. This man, a Swedish American named Karl Lundström, was a millionaire and son of the former owner of company Wasa Bröd in Filipstad. The strange release of Karl Lundström later resulted in Stefan Svensson being reported to the complaints department. However, the prosecutor decided to write off the preliminary investigation “since no crime had been committed”.

This son of Wasa Bröd turned up regularly in Sweden and was then often seen fomenting racial brawls involving skinheads. Lundström then often stayed with a doctor on Birger



Stefan Svensson

Jarlskatan close to the place where the strange observations had been made on bus 43 (see page 85). He was also connected to the BSS, Framstegspartiet and Sverige Demokraterna and he had made the hatred of Palme the mission of his life.

According to *Proletären no 6, 1992*, he was sent by the National Front in London to support the fight of the Swedish right-wing extremists. Later two women were questioned who told that both Lundström and Stefan Svensson were members of a tough gang that were armed and regularly met at a restaurant on Östermalm which was frequently visited by soldiers who were enemies of Palme. In that connection, Svensson had – according to her – aired a grotesque opinion about the murder of Palme:

“Now the son of a bitch got what he deserved.”

THE DEKORIMA MAN

Two young Finnish girls had been to a late movie just like the Palmes – but at another cinema about a mile away on Kungsgatan. The two movies ended about the same time. It was 11.18 and the friends wanted to take the train home but wanted to window-shop a little along Sveavägen. When the girls came to the crossing Sveavägen – Tunnelgatan Katja asked what time it was, but Pirjo had forgotten her wristwatch at home. Therefore Katja turned to a man who was standing with his arms crossed outside the art shop Dekorima. He was a completely ordinary guy of 25-30 years, 6’-6’2’’, brown short-cut hair and a dark half-length leather jacket. Just as she was going to ask, she discovered that she knew him as a fellow countryman so she asked him in Finnish,

“Mitä kello on? What time is it?”

But instead of answering, the man stared astounded at her. She then grabbed hold of his jacket and repeated,

“Kuinka paljon kello on? Why won’t you tell me what time it is?”

The man looked dumbfounded and still did not say a word. Just then there was a “pling” from something metal-like that he had kept under one arm and a voice said in Finnish,

“Here they come!”

The man answered,

”Minut tunnustetin! I have been recognized. What do I do?”

Yet again in Finnish from the walkietalkie:

“Never you bloody mind, do what you have to do!”

Pirjo found the situation uncomfortable and pulled her friend’s sleeve. Then they both turned towards Kungsgatan again and on the way Katja told that she had seen that the man held a gun hidden in one armpit!

The following morning Katja saw the paper telling that



Police officer "Pertti"

Olof Palme had been murdered.

“It has to be him!” she shouted frightened. “It must have been the murderer we saw!”

About a year earlier Katja had seen the man at the Väsby Atletklubb, a gym in Upplands Väsby. He was usually loud-mouthed and never trained himself but only came there to discuss in a rude and brutal way in Finnish with some bodybuilders, after which he always disappeared again. On one occasion Katja talked with him for a bit and remembered that he was most often there as a so-called security adviser and that he had two small children, a blue Volvo and lived in Upplands Bro. Katja had forgotten his name but was sure that both his first and surnames were short. Now Katja feared for her life since the man might have recognized her. The two friends therefore swore to keep quiet forever. Not even the reward tempted them.

They kept this promise for almost seven years, the Pirjo happened to let the cat out of the bag and the information reached journalist Olle Alsén at *Dagens Nyheter* who, on November 24, 1992, referred it to the Palme investigators. But instead of apprehending the pointed-out policeman “Pertti”, the first measure of the investigators was to carry out a raid in Katja’s home! The two friends were then questioned a total of eight times. All these interrogations were classified by Ölvbro.

There are other witnesses who corroborate the observations made by Katja and Pirjo. Not only Inge Morelius in the car on the other side of the street (see page 72) but even a couple who walked past the place one minute before the murder had noted how Katja and Pirjo were standing together with a man in front of Dekorima. But Hans Ölvbro was not interested in this.

“The women are not lying consciously”, the head of investigations said. “But over the seven years when they said nothing they might unconsciously have changed the information. And when they at long last tell their story, it does not tally with what happened on February 28. I am convinced that the girls have been in town that day, that they have had an experience they remember, but that they later on placed it wrong and tell about it in a way that has nothing to do with reality. But they can have seen someone who was out on another criminal errand than shooting the prime minister. The investigation has information that indicates that a crime was planned for just that evening (?).”

While other less important witnesses have been shown hundreds of photos, Katja and Pirjo have been shown a total of ten. No photo of Pertti was among these. The inability of the Palme investigators to identify this man has been astonishing all along. In June, 1993, they claimed to have identified him, but were later said to be looking for him in August the following year. The investigators interrogated all the employees and visitors to the gym. There was only one person they avoided asking: Pertti.

After this, head of investigations Hans Ölvbro claimed on *Swedish TV* that he had never heard of a policeman at the gym. Even so several regular visitors to the gym

had told about this police officer Pertti. One of these was stopped at the beginning of September, 1994, on a dark cycle path by three well-dressed men who threatened him with a pistol to his head.

Who then is this Pertti? At this time he lived in Upplands Väsby and was renowned as a tough police officer who had frequent connections to drug dealers both in the course of duty and otherwise. This man was not heard until June 16, 1993, and was then given an alibi by his wife. On *April 27, 1994*, journalist Lars Borgnäs in the *Striptease* programme claim that the Dekorima man at that time had been employed at the CID. Pertti and Hans Ölvebro worked in the same building!

In the *Polisspåret* programme on TV3, the policeman appeared anonymously. Had he been at Dekorima?

“Oh no”, he answered. “I was first with my mother and then with my father. They live in the municipality where I work.

“So you have an alibi for the night of the murder?”

“Oh yes.”

And he had not started training at the gym in Upplands Väsby until March of 1986 since he was then living somewhere else. He had taken it very much to heart being accused and was prepared to participate in a confrontation with the Finnish girls. For some weird reason, head of investigations, Hans Ölvebro very firmly turned down this offer. The reason given was that the investigation was not carried out to solve the questions of private people.

”No”, said Hans Ölvebro, ”It is not possible to confront if a negative result is expected.” (?)

Later on this same Ölvebro was reported for lenience in the murder interrogations. However, chief public prosecutor Birgitta Croniér wrote off the case the same year.

Then journalist Sven Anér (see page 526) wrote to the CID asking to be given copies of the interrogations with Pertti’s mother and father but the Palme investigators told him that no such interrogations had been carried out.

ANTI AVSAN

Another man who has been pointed out as the Dekorima man is former police officer, now a politician of the Moderate Party and a member of the Riksdag since 2006. He was born in Sweden to parents originating from Estonia, does not speak Finnish but could, via Estonian, made himself understood by Finnish people. In the report by the Granskningskommission from 1999 his case was mentioned since Avsan had earlier had a high position within the police. At the time of the murder, he is said to have served in a prowler car and information provided by his wife gives him an



Anti Avsan

alibi for the night of the murder.

Almost 18 months after the murder, the chief public prosecutor received an anonymous tip with the signature “PHT 652”. In this letter it was claimed that Anti Avsan had earlier complained about his poor economy but that he now could afford anything. Shortly afterwards another letter arrived, which this time claimed that Avsan was the murderer. In November, 1987, PG Näss from Säpo wrote off the case with a note: “The case has been shown to the prosecutor after which, at my instigation, a decision was made to take no measures for the time being, as the information about police officer Avsan does not contain any substance. Pending further contacts.”

In June, 1988, yet another letter with the same signature turned up. Here it was said that Avsan had been snooping around in the Government building before the murder and told that he was writing a detective story about how the prime minister should be murdered. He had worked within the planning of preparedness within the ministry of defence and, in that connection, been given the task of setting up a scenario including the liquidation of the Prime minister (see page 503).

At least on one occasion he had even held a speech about “the municipality planning in case the was comes to ‘Southcity’”. Before this task had been completed, the murder happened in reality and that had made Avsan feel very uncomfortable. Very few people had known about these things and the material had been destroyed. He was also a business partner in the weapons and security branch with Baseball gang member Per Jörlin, former colleague from the Norrmalm precinct who was later one of Hans Holmér’s bodyguards.

Later on Anti Avsan became a local politician in Huddinge. Per Jörlin was later sentenced to five years in prison for the murder of his girl friend, Haydee Sandström.



Per Jörlin



Haydee Sandström

SQUAD CAR 1520

Like so many other police officers who were centrally located this evening, Thomas Ekesäter belonged to the Norrmalm precinct and the notorious Baseball gang (see page 416)

On the day of the murder, February 28, 1986, Thomas Ekesäter went on his ordinary work shift at 5.00 p.m. When that had finished, he – for some obscure reason – wanted to continue, this resulting in 21 hours of continuous duty, that is to say that he went off duty at 03.35 on March 1 after having acted as driver



Thomas Ekesäter

for superintendent Christian Dalsgaard. Dalsgaard was employed at the Södermalm precinct and was the next highest ranking officer in the city area and, according to himself, his temporary transfer to the Norrmalm precinct was a natural part of his superintendent training. He did not know Thomas Ekesäter and the choice of driver had not been made until the day before by the planning superintendent. This night he was guilty of many serious sins of omission concerning the normal rules and regulations



Christian Dalsgaard

Two minutes after the murder, their radio car 1530 drove slowly and without auxiliary lights past the witness Lars Jeppsson who was running after the murderer on David Bagares gata (see page 92). Jeppsson caught the eyes of the police officers who did not stop in spite of this.

Shortly afterwards Jeppsson gave up his chase and started walking back to the crime site where he once more encountered radio car 1520. This time he stopped the car and asked if they were also pursuing the perpetrator, which the police officers confirmed. If you accept the official alert time, this car was on the spot in only ten seconds – and five minutes and 50 seconds before the official alarm!

According to Dalsgaard and Ekesäter, they had been in the Kungsträdgården, on the cross-street towards Café Opera when the area alarm was transmitted on the police radio. The reason for their being there was that they were surveying the building of a ramp by Huddinge Motorklubb. However, nobody from the motor club has seen the police duo after 6.00 p.m.

“We waited about a minute and then we nipped off”, Dalsgaard told the Juristkommission.

But why did Ekesäter and Dalsgaard go towards the murder site along a street where a staircase prevented them from reaching the actual spot? And if they were really pursuing a murderer, why then did they not stop Lars Jeppsson? He was, after all, the only person in the street. And he came running from the site of the crime and would therefore be particularly suspicious.

Why did they not report to the coordinating centre and why did they not relay Jeppsson’s information about the escape route of the murderer (see page 92) and, most important of all, how could they know about the shots that early?

Dalsgaard participated in the *Polisspåret* programme on TV3 where he claimed to be completely disinterested in politics. He had been deeply affected by the insinuations that he might be involved in the murder and was worried because he and his family had been harassed over the phone.

“It is extremely difficult to meet these horrible accusations. Nothing is more

important to us than getting hold of the murderer.”

In the report from 1999 by the Granskningskommission, they specifically underlined that the choice of route made by 1520 had not been wrong. One block south of Tunnelgatan is Apelbergsgatan via which it is possible to drive down to Sveavägen, that is to say that the squad car did not enter a blind alley. In order to explain the strange behavior of radio car 1520, the investigators simply adjusted the alert by six minutes (see page 186).

THE SÖDER MEETING

First secretary of the Swedish embassy in Brussels, Lars Ekström, contacted the investigators telling them that he the day after the murder had had contact with an informer who, in November, 1985, had met a certain Jean-Claude, a French speaking former mercenary who had connections with the terrorist organizations Action Directe and RAF in West Germany and who, among other things, had headed outrages against some department stores (see page 488).

This Jean-Claude was always armed with a .357 Magnum and his activities were paid for through trade with South African diamonds (see page 429) and he lived in Belgium and Brazil. The informer had claimed that, at the time of the murder, Jean-Claude had been in Sweden with the task of killing a European statesman. According to Hans Holmér's book *Olof Palme är skjuten (Olof Palme has been shot)*, he was between 40 and 45 years old, 5'6" tall, sturdy, blind on one eye, with a paunch and a large beard. Investigations revealed that this man's surname was possibly Davril.

According to journalist Olle Alsén, this description is completely wrong. Instead the Belgian mercenary Jean-Claude / Jean-Luis Michel Davril / Dallart / Louis Bernard was quite slight, tall, slender and between 30 and 35 years old. Louis Bernard lived on Katarina Bangatan in Stockholm where he had been registered since 1978, the year that he had changed his name and become a Swedish citizen. He was still registered at the social insurance office in 1991.

The man pointed out was said to have waited with two Swedes on the corner of Adolf Fredriks kyrkogata – Sveavägen in order to liquidate the prime minister (see page 29). for some reason this had failed and the three men had disappeared in a white or grey Renault that had been parked behind Adolf Fredriks church (see page 55). The order had then been relayed via walkie-talkie to a Swedish reserve named Jerry who had taken up a position at Dekorima while the rest of those involved had disappeared on Luntmakargatan and Tunnelgatan.

After the outrage the group had gathered in a flat on David Bagares gata to remove makeup, and wigs and change clothes. The following day Louis Bernard looked up the Swedish-foreign group



Olle Alsén

of conspirators (see page 667). He demanded his share of the one million dollar payment but was given the brush-off. This resulted in a quarrel. According to the informer, they were afraid that the “Frenchman” would squeal, he was probably murdered and cut up. His car, a red Volkswagen Golf, was then burned so that all traces disappeared. This Golf was apparently purchased by Louis Bernard one month before the murder.

However, the Palme investigators brushed it all aside claiming that the informer had made the whole thing up to obtain aid to find his so-called pal – Louis Bernard. But a burned-out Golf was found immediately after the murder in the suburb of Älta southeast of Stockholm. The chassis number had been ground off but the experts from the insurance company succeeded in revealing it via X-ray examinations. The car was then identified as a vehicle that was stolen in February 1, one month before the murder, exactly as the informer had claimed.

Furthermore, a red Golf was observed in connection with Olof Palme’s public appearance in Jämtland the week before he was murdered. According to Olle Alsén, the VW Golf was a favorite with the terror groups of Stay Behind (see page 488). The advantage with this type of car was that it was possible to drive with the hatchback open and easily shoot at possible pursuers. After the operations, the vehicles were abandoned with the engine number ground off and set on fire.

But Louis Bernard was not only the owner of a red Golf. According to the car register he was even the owner of a white Mercedes –72. Please note that both a red Golf and a white Mercedes were observed in connection with the murder (see page 94).

Before this, journalist at Dagens Nyheter, Olle Alsén had received a phone call from a high-ranking police officer named Rönnegård who told him that another head of police (according to the Granskningskommission police superintendent Curt Nilsson) early on had contacted the investigators to tell them about a secret political meeting in a flat on Söder the evening before the murder.

What made this meeting interesting was partly that weapons had been demonstrated and partly the identities of the participants, a number of police officers who were renowned for their right-wing extremist viewpoints, among others arms dealer CG Östling (see page 424) and former police officer Bror Perä (see page 465).

These two were among five people, that another informer claimed to have recognized (from about 20 photos) from a flat on the east side of Götgatan close to Medborgarplatsen where a group of twelve was said to have met up until November 1985 to plan the murder of Olof Palme. Several of these are mentioned in this book but in 1999, none of them had been questioned about the meeting. Could it have been in Louis Bernard’s flat on Katarina



CG Östling

Bangatan that these meetings were held?

These tips about Bernard were written of by chief investigator Hans Ölvebro since the man, according to the foreign office was in prison in Togo in Africa when Olof Palme was shot. He was apparently imprisoned from August 1985 to February 1987 and had then received regular visits from the consulate in Lomé and the embassy in Abijan. When Olle Alsén had a closer look, it turned out that this imprisonment was invented to provide Bernard with an alibi.

Initially the foreign office had claimed that no information about this man was available in spite of two weeks investigations.

“But when this was mentioned in *Dagens Nyheter* on April 18 and May 31, 1991, a whole file of about 120 pages concerning Louis Bernard was suddenly found”, politician Per Gahrton said to the Medborgarkommission.

“And in a statement made in the Riksdag on May 21, the same year, foreign minister Sten Andersson (see page 319) told me that the faulty response from the foreign office had depended on a regrettable misunderstanding among bureaucrats. He furthermore claimed that he, shortly before the debate, had seen documents and photos that could indicate that a sort of forgery had been made.”

“Are you prepared to try to get guarantees that no further misunderstandings have occurred in this affair based on this new information?” asked Gahrton. “Can foreign minister Andersson say that the consulate-general in Lomé and the embassy in Abijan will be contacted to ensure the authenticity of the material?”

“Without a doubt and as far as it is possible”, answered foreign minister Sten Andersson.

But according to later investigations carried out by Per Gahrton at the foreign office and at the embassy in Abijan, no people there had any knowledge of such an investigation.



Per Gahrton

ENTICED BY TORTURE

Many other weird phenomena have turned up in the wake of the murder of Palme. On November 4, 1987, it became publicly known that Swedish police officers had been associating with the boycotted South African Apartheid regime. The national radio programme *Luncheko* then claimed that 10-15 police officers from the Norrmalm precinct had visited the country during later years.

It was said that these policemen had traveled as a group, had contact with the local police and participated in exercises and training. According to a former employee at

Säpo named Ulf Lingärde (see page 719) these holiday trips had been organized so that Swedish mercenaries could travel home protected by false identities, that is to say with the passports of the police officers. Apart from free travel, board and lodging, a torture evening was used as bait for the Normalmalm police officers.

It was in connection with the examination concerning Stefan Svensson (see page 471) that these trips to South Africa were disclosed. Organizer was the International Police Association (IPA) that had been joined by South Africa as late as 1983. IPA is a voluntary and private police organization with member associations in about 40 countries. During the middle of the 1980s, Swedish IPA had about 3,000 members. Violent reactions had resulted from the fact that South African policemen could be members and, in 1987, Denmark and Norway wanted the Apartheid regime excluded. But, strangely enough, not Sweden that instead backed up the membership. Where, except by reactionary police officers, could the racist South Africa be accepted?

This revelation cause a great deal of uproar and was immediately repudiated. It was, however, clear that at least six Swedish policemen had visited South Africa during the years 1985-1987. The police carried out an internal investigation that came to the conclusion that individual policemen had shown bad judgment but that nothing much could be done about private trips. However, this investigation was doubted by former chairman of the police board, Roland Öhrn. Unexpectedly this resulted in the majority of the Stockholm police force demanding his dismissal as he was claimed to have shown distrust of the entire police force.

One of the Swedes who visited South Africa had written a thank you letter that was published in the South African IPA paper "We will never forget your wonderful country and we hope to be able to return some day. I have arranged a South African evening for policemen in Stockholm. They were really enthusiastic about it. My biggest problem now is to try to convince the Swedish government that we need your Casspir here in Sweden". (A Casspir is a sort of armoured car that is used against black demonstrators in the South African townships).

The Säpo files concerning this police officer say that he has shown clear sympathies with the Apartheid policy, that he had contacts with South Africa via Germany and that he, during his trip to



Roland Öhrn



"Swedish police need Casspirs"

South Africa, had accompanied the local police on raids in the black townships. He had furthermore been sentenced for causing physical injuries while on duty but, in 1991, he was employed in the National Preparedness Force.

Another police officer who had taken leave of absence and been in South Africa from *July 5 to October 23, 1985* when he had even visited Botswana and Zimbabwe wrote a letter that was published in the *IPA paper*: “I am really grateful for my stay in South Africa, for the climate, the people and the wonderful girls. I shall pray for the future of South Africa.” Both these letters were published in the paper *Die Burger* under the heading: Swedish police hearts beat warmly for South Africa.

“The Swedish policemen who were here thought everything was wonderful”, said Ulle Gehring, superintendent in the Cape Town police force. “Some of our own members have also visited Sweden, for instance some months before the murder of Palme, and they were very well received. The Swedish government does not approve of us but your police are very positive.”

In 1996, this again attracted attention in connection with the exposure of the so-called South Africa Connection (see page 577). The scandal was a fact – but now all evidence had disappeared. The South African police had efficiently swept away all traces as high-ranking officers in the security service had utilized their positions to destroy evidence of the dirty war of the Apartheid period. That also applied to documents and archives where possible cooperation with Scandinavian police might have been discovered. Swedish journalists visited a number of pensions but the result was always negative.

“The ledger of visitors from the time before 1989 were destroyed when the basement was flooded”, head of IPA in Pretoria, Awie Schreuder, said with a regretful shrug.

In Cape Town, manager of the IPA guest home, Willie Koch, had unfortunately destroyed the ledger for the time before 1989 since he thought they were very sloppily written. The reporter from *Dagens Nyheter* continued his search and went to the police academy in Pretoria, a city within the city with its own sporting arena, lecture halls, dwellings, church and assembly hall. Here the ledger had been kept but among the official visitors from the middle of the 1980s no Swedes could be found. Instead the visitors came from dictatorships in Latin America such as Chile, Paraguay and Argentina as well as Israel.

“We can find nothing from the time before the reorganization”, said an employee at the office of



Johan Coetzee



Colonel Eugene de Kock

the head of police. “Everything is gone.”

Not even the South African ministry for the interior had saved any applications for visa or entry documentation from Swedish police officers. The employees claimed that these were routinely destroyed after three years. Nobody could remember any visits by any Swedes, nobody had worked for the IPA, and nobody could actually remember anything at all.

However, head of the South African security police, Johan Coetzee (see page 588) let the cat out of the bag at a diplomatic party in 1996. He was then sitting beside a lady from the Swedish embassy and in passing mentioned that he, as a police officer had always had good contacts with the Swedish police.

He happily told her about Swedish policemen who had visited South Africa via IPA. This according to researcher Tor Sellström at the Nordic Africa Institute in Uppsala.

That the IPA was not totally clean can be seen when you have a closer look at the leadership. For example, the head of police in 1996 was general Basie Smit, pointed out as responsible for some of the most serious offences against the human rights.

According to colonel Eugene de Kock (see page 583), general Smit was one of the people behind the financing, manufacture and transport of arms to the Inkatha in the Kwa-Zulu/Natal province. Here you also find senator Philip Powell (see page 616) who was pointed out as involved in the murder of Palme. Several high-ranking generals and police officers within the IPA had started their own businesses and tried to destroy the democratization process using weapons deliveries, death squads and sabotage.



Philip Powell

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER OF THE POPE

The Swedish division of the IPA had a training camp outside Mullsjö in Småland. These premises are sad to have been used by a secret state guerilla that we will soon have a closer look at. The camp was situated in the middle of the forest close to Ryfors Bruk, a mansion with rather peculiar architecture.

This Bruk – Swedish for works or factory – was founded in 1742 and has, since 1827, been owned by the Sager family (please compare with the prime ministerial domicile Sagerska palatset in Stockholm (see page 539). Outside were Swedish and German flags and at an unobtrusive visit there, I noted several cars with false number plates. According to journalist Jan-Ove Sundberg preparations for a murder attempt on the Pope himself were carried out at this place!

This was to be carried out in connection with the visit by the head of the Catholic

church in Vadstena in Sweden. However, Säpo was warned and prevented the crime through increased surveillance.

According to some informants, IPA also had secret premises in 34 Wallingatan in the middle of Stockholm only a couple of blocks from the murder site. 34 Wallingatan had earlier been burglarized, this causing the police a lot of headache. The thieves had stolen pistols and high-velocity weapons!

The Palme investigators and Säpo were not very eager but when the mass media increased pressure, they felt forced to visit the address.

There they discovered that the Estonian Council (see pages 363 and 381) had rented premises to what was called anti-Palme associations. Furthermore, WACL (see page 379) had had its office there. These revelations ought to have woken up the investigators.

But no. Instead they carried on their examination of their favorite scapegoat Christer Pettersson (see page 282) as if nothing had happened. They even claimed not to have the time to find out which police officers frequented the WACL circles and had visited Wallingatan. This in spite of the fact that, according to several tips, these police officers were neo-Nazis, were armed when not on duty and had close contacts with South African agents.



The unusual Ryfors Bruk outside Mullsjö



The IPA emblem on the club house wall



34 Wallingatan – a weapons dump in Stockholm?

Furthermore, some of these police officers had / have close connections to an international, right-wing extremist organization named Stay Behind (see page ?), a super secret state guerilla and terror organization that was created after World War II and that is probably active – even today.

*Only by knowing exactly where we have been
can we know where we are headed.*

Anonymous

SECRET STATE-GUERILLA

(The following is a compilation of material from the Swedish TV, the documentary Gladio (see page 479), TV4 Kalla Fakta, the Danish monthly, Månedsbladet Press no 64-91, a series of articles by journalist Jan-Ove Sundberg, as well as books and dailies from all over Europe, including the Norwegian book, “The Secret Army” (Den hemmelige hær)).

Stay Behind started as a powerful attempt to fight communism and any possible invasion in western Europe, using all measures possible. The American Joint Chiefs of Staff came up with the idea in cooperation with the National Security Council on December 19, 1947. The aim was good, but the uncontrolled use of right-wing extremists for the storm troops slowly changed the organization from a secret defence and intelligence army into a sheer tool of torture – a monster.

BACKGROUND

In 1951, CIA started the Secret State Ghost Army, Stay Behind, and secret units soon turned up in Italy, West Germany, England, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Luxemburg, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden. The members were recruited from among the police and the military, Nazi sympathizers and fascists, who all thought that crude violence was the only right thing against communism. In this way, a gigantic network of tough troops was made up right in the heart of Europe, and from 1954 onwards, all orders were issued from the NATO headquarters in Brussels.

The entire CIA operation was given the code name, Stay Behind, and had Hitler’s Werewolves as a model. Former spy boss in Nazi Germany, Reinhard Gehlen, who had even



Reinhard Gehlen, SS

participated in the organization of the CIA, was engaged as an adviser. The individual countries made up their own code names. In Italy the organization was called Rosa di Venti (Compass Rose) before they changed it to Il Gladio. In France it was called l'Arcen-Ciel (the Rainbow), in West Germany Bleib Zurück (Stay Behind), in Greece the Fleece, in Turkey DEV, in Belgium Glaive (Sword) and SDRA-8, in Switzerland P-26, in England Unison and Watchguard, in Denmark the Company (Absalon and Operation Survival), and in Sweden Rear Guard or Stay Behind.

A small footnote: During the 1940s, even the Swedish security police, Säpo, was founded by using, for example, the Gestapo. Its predecessor, Allmänna Säkerhetstjänsten, had been severely soiled, due to disclosure about its close cooperation with the police forces of Nazi Germany.

THE DISCLOSURE

In 1990, Italian investigative judge Felice Casson made the entire Europe tremble with scandals when he disclosed Gladio /Stay Behind. He found the first trace in 1986 when he sentenced some neo-fascists for the murder of three police officers. One of the terrorists admitted that he had worked for a special anti-communist organization with close contacts to both top politicians and the intelligence services.

Casson started to have a closer look, and soon found documents and arms caches which then led him to the head of the intelligence services, SISMI, Admiral Fulvio Martini, and also to the biggest weapons dealer in Venice, Marco Morin. In spite of threats to his life, Casson worked on. The Gladio network stretched into the very top of society, and at the beginning of October, Casson demanded that the President himself, Francisco Cossiga, should be interrogated. In July, 1990, he had sufficient evidence of the existence of the organization as well as its connections and strong ties to the CIA and P2 (see page 487). P2 was/is a fascist Freemasons lodge consisting of top military, political leaders, bankers, diplomats, and industrialists, and has been described as an Italian shadow government with advanced plans for a coup d'état. A large part of the financing could be traced directly to the CIA.

To start with, those in power in Italy denied the accusations but, on October 17, 1990, Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti let the cat out of the bag: For a long time a super-secret organization had existed, named Gladio. The crisis was aggravated when, on October 24, Andreotti informed the parliament that all earlier heads of governments had known about Gladio.

Now the Gladio case expanded into a scandal covering the whole of Europe. On October 30, 1990, former Greek Prime



Felice Casson

Minister Papandreou admitted that in 1984 he had received evidence that there was a secret organization in Greece made up along the same lines as Gladio in Italy. Nine days later, an obviously offended Belgian Minister for the Defence admitted that he had encountered a similar secret army in Belgium. It got even worse when it became known that Stay Behind had huge weapons caches all over Europe.

Italy was the country in Europe where Stay Behind / Gladio was most active, with no less than 622 groups consisting of a total of 10,000 men. As a rule these units were compartmentalized exactly as in the other European countries. The head of each group was somebody within the intelligence service, an officer of the reserve, or a high-ranking police officer, almost all of whom were members of the P2 Freemasonic lodge. There were 139 arms caches, training camps on Sardinia, lots of advanced electronic equipment, and almost unlimited financial resources from the Vatican, large companies and the mafia, as well as from bank robberies and smuggling of weapons and drugs.

THE STRATEGY OF TENSION

Far earlier, the CIA had started its so-called “Strategy of Tension”, the aim of which is to create an increased need for law and order, using terrorist actions at the same time as they could blame the communists and separate terrorist organizations for the outrages. This ought to result in leftists feeling threatened and using arms which, in its turn, would justify increasingly brutal militant actions by the state, and thus make way for a right-wing government. The forces behind Stay Behind could increase its stranglehold on society while, simultaneously, the communists would lose their support from the people. Both terrorist groups, such as the Red Brigades, the German Red Army Fraction, the communist Combatant Cells, and right-wing extremist neo-nazi groups were infiltrated and utilized as tools for terror.

In 1969, a series of horrible outrages started in Italy, culminating in the explosion in the Agricultural Bank in Milan on December 12. Sixteen people died immediately, and another ninety were found mutilated in the remnants of the building. The police apprehended some anarchists, but the real perpetrators were Gladio members, Franco Freda and Giovanni Ventura. The subsequent court case was opposed and delayed until 1981, when both received a life sentence. Not unexpectedly, they were both acquitted at their first appeal.

At the same time, a wave of bombings and shootings ravaged the country and the government did not waste any time abolishing the rights of the citizens concerning political campaigns and radical political discussions. Many people were arrested using so-called anti-terrorist laws, others were deported.

The following year, Stay Behind staged a coup d’etat to install former head of Mussolini’s Black Shirts, Prince Valerio Borghese. The night between August 7 and 8, 1970, some fifty neo-fascists occupied the premises of the Ministry for Internal Affairs

in Rome. They were led by a short man, Stefano delle Chiaie (see page 440), who was already wanted by the police for participating in the bombing in Milan. However, the coup failed, and Borghese was brought before the court, while delle Chiaie succeeded in fleeing to Spain where he was given asylum in Madrid. Here, he started a new career as terror strategist in both Southern Europe and Latin America. It was later revealed that delle Chiaie was protected by the Italian security police. Soon he could be found leading about one hundred bombing specialists and professional assassins working for different regimes.

In 1974, it was again time. The communists had grown strong again and the bloody sword of CIA hit once more. A bomb in Brescia killed eight and wounded 102, another killed 32 at Rome airport, and a third wiped out 12 and wounded 48 on board the Rome-Munich express. During the following years, the Italian storm troops of Stay Behind committed dozens of individual murders and other minor operations. The most proficient murderers were sent to places where they were most useful to the CIA. For example, they were summoned to reinforce the military junta in Greece, the falangistas in Spain and the death squads of the Latin American dictators.

In 1980, the Italian communist party had created the concept, Eurocommunism, a milder form of communism which the leaders of Stay Behind feared would spread in Europe. For this reason, 1980 became the goriest year in the history of the secret organization. The bombing at the Bologna railway station was, up till then, the worst outrage with 83 dead and more than 200 wounded. And once again, Italian Stefano delle Chiaie was sought by the police for complicity. Shortly after, there were bombings on Rue Copernic in Paris and at the October festival in Munich.

During the years 1982-1985, a heavily armed and masked gang attacked department stores and supermarkets in Belgium. There was never any question of robbery – but sheer terror. The murderers always disappeared in some stolen Golf that was later abandoned, burned out, and with the chassis number ground off (see page 458). The unknown perpetrators were named the Brabant gang, after the site of the first massacre where 28 people died and a dozen were injured.

It was initially claimed that it was a question of left-wing terrorists with contacts to the West German RAF, the Red Army Fraction, but none of those guilty was apprehended – not until 1988. when Belgium was in an uproar because



The awful bombings continued

of the great scandal: The Brabant gang was not leftists, but rightwing extremists and the members were mostly neo-nazi police officers and prison warders. It also turned out that the high-ranking police officers in charge of the investigation of the Brabant murders were, in fact, protecting the perpetrators and helped those arrested to get away.

However, it was going to get even worse. At the beginning of 1990, it was clear that several Belgian politicians led by former Prime Minister Paul van den Boynants were implicated. Furthermore, they were all members of a Freemasons lodge connected to P2 (see page 487) and Stay Behind.

The government in Bonn simultaneously confirmed that 575 West German liaison officers were connected to Stay Behind. In November the same year, the weekly, *Der Stern*, revealed that Stay Behind had a death list with names of prominent Social Democrats and Socialists all over Europe.

Testimonies from former CIA people and well-informed American journalists disclose that the organization rarely operated in other countries with their own members. On December 6, 1998, *Svenska Dagbladet* described part of the core of this intricate network that operated in secret all over the world. If you look at the people who have played a central role here, you find a web with such people as Franz von Papen, who let Hitler in from the cold, OSS boss William Donovan, top responsible agent for the agreement between the future head of CIA, Allen Dulles, and the German SS, and Admiral Ellery Stone, who ordered James Jesus Angleton to save head of the fascist death squads, Prince Valerio Borghese.

Here we find the CIA go-between to the Vatican, James Jesus Angleton himself and his Italian-American vice boss for CIA counterespionage, Raymond Rocca. Here is Robert Gayre who belonged to a neo-nazi group and was mentor for the pro-nazi head of WACL, Roger Pearson, who also cooperated with Angleton, and General Lyman Lemnitzer who, in his turn, together with Allen Dulles, has been pointed out as accessories in the murder of John F. Kennedy. Here we find CIA bosses, John McCone and William Casey, as well as William Buckley, CIA mentor for WACL and *Aginter Press* (see page 440). We find General Alexander Haig, President Nixon's Chief of Staff, later Supreme Commander of NATO and Foreign Minister under President Reagan as well as the French pro-American head of intelligence, Alexandre de Marenches. We also find the top level people from P2 with Italian fascist generals, e.g. Giovanni de Lorenzo and Giuseppe Santovito, and their man in government, Giulio Andreotti, as well as Licio Gelli himself, confidant of Haig and head of P2 (see page 487)

IN SWEDEN

In Sweden, the scandal exploded on December 18, 1990, when the daily, *Dagens Nyheter*, published an article, "CIA Support for Swedish Guerilla". Here they described in great detail how neutral Sweden during at least 20 years had had a secret cooperation

with CIA concerning the super-secret Stay Behind.

The contacts with CIA were formed as early as the beginning of the 1950s through the agent, William Colby, who for some years was stationed at the American Embassy in Stockholm. In his memoirs, Colby tells that his task was to build up the Stay Behind organizations in Norway, Denmark, Sweden, and Finland. In both Denmark and Norway, it was possible to establish the units in cooperation with the intelligence services, but as Sweden and Finland were not members of NATO, CIA themselves had to organize the webs in these two countries. According to Colby, this occurred in some cases with unofficial aid from the authorities.



William Colby, CIA

One of the main tasks of the organization was, in case of occupation, to establish radio contact with the CIA main office for Europe in London. From here, the Swedish battle could be coordinated with activities in the rest of Europe. For this purpose radio transmitters were set up in many places. 150 specially recruited and specially trained so-called “resistance leaders” – spread all over the country – were to be activated in case of a Soviet attack. Their tasks also included spying and sabotage. To support them, these leaders had secret caches of arms, explosives and fuel outside the normal mobilization system.

In case of an enemy attack, the tasks of the organization also included ensuring that the government, the royal family, the war delegation of the Riksdag, and the military HQ were evacuated to London from where a Swedish exile government could rule. In fact, evacuation of the elite of society in Stockholm was really the task of the military, but the resistance movement was to take over if the strategic persons were stuck during their escape, for example, in Värmland or Norway.

If the worst come to the worst, the evacuation of the Swedish society elite could be carried out via a system of tunnels under the Swedish capital. These tunnels are said to be located on a level under the Underground network, starting and spreading fanwise from the Town Hall, and consisting of about 400 miles of tunnels (!) all the way to the area at Kungsängen north of Stockholm. The royal palace, Rosenbad, and other important places are thus connected in a way that is both hidden and invisible to the general public. These tunnels even connect air-raid shelters, military underground installations, etc, and are said to exist just under the Skandia building, that is to say, the former Stay Behind HQ, and the place where Olof Palme was murdered.

According to some so-called City Soldiers who have done their military service down there, this great system is used very frequently, and is, in some places, asphalted. Some of the largest of these tunnels are big enough for lorries to meet, and there are even electric trains.

For two decades this organization was headed by insurance director, Alvar Lind-

encrona who, according to Expressen on December 18, 1990, had been entrusted by several Social Democrat governments to handle contacts with the western intelligence services.

He had extensive knowledge of military affairs, and during the years 1940-1943 worked as an expert within the Foreign Office after which he moved to the Ministry of Transport. In 1947-1964 he turned up as Managing Director of the largest insurance company in the country, Thule.

Historian Karl Englund wrote: "The task of the historian is to explain, not condemn", after which he continued to say that Lindencrona was a "power person" without scruples and also the executioner of the insurance business. Others have characterized him with words like "energetic" and "a breeze from our days of glory".

Already from 1958, Lindencrona acted on orders from Prime Minister Tage Erlander, his main task being to keep the CIA and MI6 informed concerning the activities of the Swedish Stay Behind. For instance, through Marcus Wallenberg, Lindencrona had an important position in the International Chamber of Commerce, which meant that he could travel to Great Britain and USA without attracting attention.



Alvar Lindencrona

After some strange transactions, he sold Thule in 1963 to his competitors, Skandia, for only 600,000 Kronor, after which he was a member of the boards of a large number of Swedish companies quoted on the stock exchange, such as Saab-Scania and – yes – Skandia.

The following people were informed about the Stay Behind activities: Prime Minister Tage Erlander, Minister of the Interior Rune Johansson, Minister of Defence and Foreign Minister in several Social Democrat governments, Torsten Nilsson, head of the Confederation of Trade Unions, Arne Geijer, and then head of the Employers' Confederation, Bertil Kugelberg, and also one person representing LRF. The Supreme Commander is said to have participated in the meetings together with other high-ranking officers. Apart from these, only a few important people from trade and industry knew what was going on. Later on, even Olof Palme participated in some of these secret meetings.

In 1958, the contacts of CIA agent Colby were transferred to the Minister of the Interior. According to the paper, Proletären on March 6, 1991, Colby pointed out Party Secretary, Sven Aspling (see page 47), as the spider in the web. The reason why Erlander now placed the organization under the wings of the Minister of the Interior was that he wanted to keep it out of sight of the ordinary military activities.

In his book, "The Cold War", former Ambassador Kaj Björk, earlier also International Secretary for the Social Democrats, writes that Bill Colby completely on his own tried to establish a network: he contacted refugees from the east and gadded

about to place out secret radio transmitters. The resistance networks were concentrated under a special NATO committee and were trained, for example, in West Germany. Secret caches with heavy weapons and communication equipment were established, so that they were better prepared if there was another war.

In an interview with Dagens Eko on Swedish radio, head of SAF Bertil Kugelberg revealed:

“I can confirm the existence of the organization. We were informed that there was such a standby organization that naturally had to be very secret. I got orders not to talk to anyone at all about it. I was not told who were informed about it – only that it existed, and that it might become necessary to activate it. But Prime Minister Tage Erlander was one of the top people, and Lindencrona was said to be a contact in this circle, that much I do remember.”

In 1968, the organization was transferred under the auspices of the Ministry of Defence. Not even then was the government informed about its existence, and Lindencrona reported only to a few chosen people. This took place about once a year at so-called boss-meetings. There meetings were initially held at the Thule insurance company in the present Skandia building on Sveavägen (**exactly where Palme was assassinated**), and later in Lindencrona’s flat, three flights up at 4 Stureplan. Even the address on Stureplan, now Sturegal-lerian, was owned by Skandia.

Since then, Stay Behind and its international branches have been confirmed by many sources. One of these is researcher Ola Tunander who, in 1994, wrote a long article in the Danish magazine, Kritik 110 – The Invisible Hand and the White One:

“For several years the Swedish American intelligence co-operation has operated via a link in Wiesbaden in West Germany. But, according to certain sources, it was also organized from an office in the building of the Swedish insurance company, Skandia, at the corner of Sveavägen and Tunnelgatan. According to the same sources, insurance company Skandia organized this cooperation under the code name, Thule. Furthermore, this connection implied that Thule-Skandia was above all laws during the 1960s.”



Sven Aspling



Torsten Nilsson



Bertil Kugelberg



Arne Geijer

At this time, Minister of Defence Björn von Sydow worked for Prime Minister Tage Erlander at the government office building at Mynttorget.”

“Not until much later did I understand what Lindencrona was doing with Erlander – why an insurance director visited him all the time. Symptomatically I did not fathom this during – I don’t know how long – until it finally dawned on me. So I dare claim that he was very careful not to reveal anything concrete.”



The Skandia building – secret HQ of Stay Behind

Up until 1973, the organization was led from a special office placed in a two-room flat on Norrmalm in Stockholm. The secretary of the organization, “a dependable woman”, was always present and answered the phone. During the first ten years, this office was managed by Major General Anders Grafström, renowned as a volunteer in the Finnish-Russian war, and also chairman in the Union of Swedish Volunteers in Finland. He was responsible for training the resistance leaders and maintaining the caches of the organization. Later on, the office changed its cover name and moved to a larger office building in Stockholm where it existed until 1978.

According to Dagens Nyheter, Grafström was succeeded by Major Gunnar Areskoug who, for instance, headed the Swedish surveillance unit in Korea. After Areskoug, there has been at least one further manager of the office, Lieutenant Colonel Bertil Gålne.

This organization has existed completely outside the normal military system, the IB intelligence service, and their subsequent successors. Financing has been hidden behind different items in the state budget, and the Riksdag has appropriated subventions without knowing what was behind. Most politicians knew nothing – or did not want to know.

But even the CIA has contributed to the assets of this organization, for example, they donated the war funds allotted to the resistance leaders. As early as the beginning of the 1960s, these funds consisted of more than one million Kronor and increased through new donations from industrialists and wealthy private people who wanted to do something for King and Country.

For many years these funds were kept at the Defence Staff in Stockholm. But when, in the spring of 1965, Sweden changed bank notes, a problem occurred changing that much black money. For this reason, they changed to a more professional administration of the money at the end of the 1960s.

Most probably it was simply placed in a bank account. According to the interroga-

tion of Police Superintendent Åke Hasselrot at the Neutrality Policy Commission, the head of CID, Carl Persson, was the one to handle the money. After having been audited, the accounts were then destroyed.

In the middle of the 1960s, Åke Hasselrot himself, who had worked for Säpo from 1948 to 1964, was summoned to Sven Andersson (Minister of Defence 1957-1973, Foreign Minister 1973-76, Chairman of the Submarine Protection Commission). Both Tage Erlander and Alvar Lindencrona were present at this meeting. Hasselrot was requested to become legal consultant in Lindencrona's organization, which he was for about ten years.

Three years before his death, Alvar Lindencrona was retired from his secret service by the conservative government, and simultaneously, Stay Behind was transferred to Säpo. This was in 1978, and a considerable reorganization then took place.

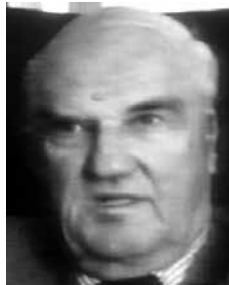
As soon as Stay Behind landed with Säpo, full warfare was initiated between Social Democratic and conservative security police officers, two groups which internally were named the Carlovingsians and the Merovingians/Byzantinians. The Carlovingsians were dissatisfied that the conservatives were running Säpo. On the other hand, the Merovingians thought that the Carlovingsians did not take the so-called red danger seriously enough.

Backed by Stay Behind, and thereby also the CIA, the Merovingians watched Social Democrats, members of the Folkparty, and the Centre Party, as well as, of course, even the communists. They kept watch over political refugees and others who were suspected of being enemies of the country.

In the mid-90s, new disclosures occurred. At that time, Kalla Fakta from TV4 presented new and serious evidence of the Stay Behind activities. Two representatives from this, the most secret of organizations, stepped forward from the shadows: hotel director, Reinhold Geijer, and former army commander and General, Carl-Eric Almgren. These two informed that the head of SAF and Managing Director of insurance company, Trygghansa, Curt Steffan Giesecke, had headed the Swedish Stay Behind during the 1980s, and that the organization had placed its alternative secret headquarters and arms cache at Berghedens skola in Äppelbo in Dalecarlia.



Carl Persson



Reinhold Geijer



Carl-Eric Almgren



Curt S Giesecke

Reinhold Geijer said that during his time in Stay Behind, he had attended a course in England on three occasions. The training camp was located in Wycombe northwest of London, and was even training agents in the James Bond style.

Many Swedes have in secret been active within this so-called “resistance movement”. According to American journalist Allan Francovich (see page 479), even Chief Investigator Hans Holmér (!) was a member of a secret parallel organization, consisting of officers from the police and the military, as well as intelligence agents – “No doubt one of the subdivisions of Stay Behind.”



Owe Victorin

The government was – and is – silent as a clam concerning these disclosures. Neither Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson nor Minister of Defence Roine Carlsson wanted to make comments in 1990. In connection with the Kalla Fakta programme on TV4, questions were asked of Supreme Commander Owe Victorin, Speaker Thage G. Peterson, and Chairman of the Defence Committee Arne Arnesson.

None of them wanted to speak up. Social Democrat member of the Riksdag and Chairman of the Intelligence Committee, Roland Brännström, did not say anything about the activities of the Swedish resistance organization, in spite of the fact that the committee recently had decided to investigate the foreign cooperation of the different Swedish intelligence branches.



Niels B Schou

IN DENMARK

Stay Behind also works in Denmark. From the beginning, two conservative officers in the Danish intelligence service FET, Poul A. Mørch and Niels Bjarka Schou organized the network aided by intelligence officer and journalist, Ebbe Munck.

Their most active Stay Behind group was called Arne Sejrligan, also called the Firm, which specialized in bugging leftist sympathizers. According to Ekstra Bladet, another elite unit was trained in sabotage and liquidations.

In 1976, both retired Intelligence Officer Niels B. Schou and Lieutenant Colonel Erling J. Harder were busy organizing a new right-wing Stay Behind network, named Operation Survival. Also at this time, Hitler's old head of espionage, Reinhard Gehlen, turned up as active adviser.

During the years 1955 to 1968, Reinhard Gehlen had acted as head of the West German intelligence service and became



John Gregussen

the representative of Operation Survival in Munich. In certain internal documents, he was even referred to as President. However, this cooperation ended suddenly in the summer of 1979 when Gehlen died.

The initiator and head of agents of Operation Survival was a Norwegian living in Denmark under the name of John Gregussen, alias “Doc Andreas John”. A revealing article in Kvällsposten in December 1980 showed that he had used an unsuspecting Montessori school at 13 Tornevangsvej in Birkerød as cover for his illegal activities.

Operation Survival also had contacts with other American right-wing organizations, and according to Kvällsposten, Gregussen had connections high up in the administration of the American intelligence service, where one of his contacts was former Admiral George W. Anderson, active within the American Security Council.

The members spied on Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians who were said to have leftist sympathies, as well as political refugees from other countries. It went so far that they informed on their own citizens to South African authorities. According to Kvällsposten on December 21, 1980, the agents felt like children of the house at the South African General Consulate in Copenhagen, where espionage was carried out on certain employees at the same time as negotiations were held with Consul General, Naudé Steyn. There was also intimate contact with the South Korean Ambassador in Copenhagen, Air Marshal Chi Ryang Chang, who promised to help finance the secret operations.

Operation Survival is said to have been dissolved in 1980, but at least as late as 1985, the Danish Home Guard had secret intelligence patrols going on. In the spring of 1980, “Doc Andreas John” fled from Denmark, after having received an immigrant visa to USA in only three days, via one of the advisers to President Jimmy Carter. This must be said to be extremely fast.

However, Operation Survival is not only a Danish concern. In Sweden and Norway, the right-wing extremists gathered, and according to sources in Norway, Bertil Wedin (see page 614), Police Professor Åke Ek (see page 370), and Anders Larsson (see page 353) participated as contacts.

According to the Danish monthly, PRESS number 64, 1991, in 1991, Swedish Stay Behind and Operation Survival were led by Sheriff, Bachelor of Laws, and so-called Special Police Officer, Bertil Häggman, who worked at the police HQ in Ängelholm. Häggman was born in 1940, and had earlier cooperated in organizing the extreme anticommunist organization, Baltiska Kommittén, together with Arvo Horm and Anders Larsson. According to the Danish daily, Ekstra Bladet, he also had an impressive contact network in the USA.

Häggman had never kept quiet about his political opinions, and had written books

with titles such as: Moskvass Terroristinternational, Frihetsskämpar, Terrorism: vår tids krigsföring och Den kommunistiska förintelsen (The Moscow Terrorist International, Resistance Fighters, Terrorism: Warfare in Our Times and The Communist Holocaust). On June 19, 1977, Söndags Expressen had it that “he had made study trips in terrorism in the USA, participated in conferences on terrorism and met many experts”.

It should be added that the article was illustrated by a picture of Häggman shaking hands with President Thieu during his visit to the presidential palace in Saigon. He was also claimed to have connections to the Police Academy outside Stockholm and have at his disposal a number of so-called Hands, primarily police and military officers who participated in favor of what they thought was needed for the safety of the country, if it became necessary.



Bertil Häggman

In July, 1977, Dagens Nyheter claimed that Bertil Häggman had been working as a secret agent for a long time, and had, among other things, been involved in the so-called Hetler case in Denmark, where he had appeared as an informer for the Danish military intelligence service, FET. Hans Hetler was a private person who had made up a register of opinions including more than 60,000 people.

According to the series of articles in Kvällsposten, The Agent in the Police HQ, in December 1980, it turned out that Häggman in June 1977 had registered a trading company under the name, Security & Information Services Scandinavia (SISS), at the County Government Board in Kristianstad, the aim of this company being the collection of information concerning terrorism and other illegal activities.

However, this was only half the truth, because in a confidential document to Operation Survival, Bertil Häggman disclosed that SISS could supply customers abroad with information about conditions and persons in Scandinavia. On December 26, 1980, it further became known that he had handed out a list with names and code names of 250 Brazilian terrorists with guerilla training in different countries. This fact aroused indignant protests, e.g., from Amnesty International.

“Innocent people are pointed out as terrorists. The untrue information from Bertil Häggman is extremely dangerous and can imply persecution, terror, and, if the worst come to the worst, it can mean death to them!”

To which countries was this list sent? No outsider knows for certain. Head of agents John Gregussen was given it for further actions, with the words: “You do not know from whom you got this list, or else you have forgotten it”. However, the head of Danish CID, Ole Stig Andersen, did confirm that they had this document in their archives, and that it had been given to the presidium for exiled Cubans in Miami, Florida.

“WE WHO RULE NORWAY”

On November 25, 1995, Dagens Nyheter described how the Norwegian Minister of Defence, Jørgen Kosmo, had been forced to give a rather detailed description of the local Stay Behind network after a lot of details had been revealed in the book, *The Secret Army* (*Den hemmelige hær*), written by authors Finn Sjøe and Roland Bye, earlier Social Democratic Party Secretary, Cabinet Minister, and Chairman of the big Committee on National Defence. According to Kosmo, the sabotage activities terminated in 1983, when all weapons caches were handed over to the military. However, Norwegian Stay Behind still existed, but now under the name, Occupation Preparedness, and which included volunteers who were considered to have high morals and integrity.

“Those who are members of this organization expose themselves to great risk in a war situation”, said Jørgen Kosmo, who considered that the revelation had done a lot of harm. “The members should not feel that they participate in something that stinks. That is why I appear today.”

As early as 1992, Finn Sjøe wrote a book about Stay Behind named, *Vi som styr Norge* (*We Who Rule Norway*), in which he points to Trond Johansen as head of Norwegian Stay Behind. A man, named Finn Kirkestuen, at the same time appeared as the former head of division in Stay Behind.

An entire chapter in this book is dedicated to the extensive cooperation between the Norwegian Arbeiderpartiet and the Swedish Informationsbyrå IB, which used Social democratic officials to register active communists and left-wing sympathizers, in spite of the fact that this had been prohibited according to law since 1969. According to former Minister of Defence, Eric Krönmark (conservative), considerable sums of money later disappeared as other expenses. For instance, IB rented an exclusive villa by the Mediterranean in Brindisi, Italy.

However, about 60 percent of IB activities were concentrated on foreign affairs. The Norwegian contacts were taken care of by the above-mentioned Ronald Bye, who was responsible for an archive of people that was kept in Folkets Hus in Oslo. This archive contained information about leftist radicals in Norway, and his Swedish contacts were no less than



Finn Kirkestuen



Ingvar Paues, IB



Birger Elmér, IB



Urho Kekkonen

the top people in IB, Birger Elmér and Ingvar Paues.

“I met Elmér and Paues several times after I became party secretary”, said Bye. “We had many interesting discussions and talked about actions and wild strikes.”

According to Bye, these contacts were put on ice when IB was disclosed in May, 1973, by journalists from *Folket i Bild*, Jan Guillou and Peter Bratt, but were resumed after a while, and according to Bye, went on until he himself retired as party secretary in 1975. Peter Bratt, Jan Guillou, and their informer, IB agent Håkan Isacson, were apprehended by Säpo in October that year (see page 386), whereupon the trio was sentenced to one year imprisonment each for espionage against IB.

One interesting detail: According to a revealing article in *Aftonbladet* on December 3, 1998, some of the people who knew about the IB affair – but chose to keep silent – were: Prime Minister Tage Erlander (Social Democrat), Minister of Finance Gunnar Sträng (Social Democrat), President of Finland, Urho Kekkonen, Minister of the Interior, Rune Johansson (Social Democrat), Minister of Defence, Eric Holmqvist (Social Democrat), Minister of Defence, Sven Andersson (Social Democrat), Prime Minister, Ingvar Carlsson (Social Democrat), Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sten Andersson (Social Democrat), Minister of Defence, Anders Thunborg (Social Democrat), Minister of Defence, Thage G. Peterson (Social Democrat), Party Secretary, Gunnar Svärd (Conservative), Member of the Riksdag, Yngve Hamrin (Liberal), Member of the Riksdag, Gunnar Hedlund (Centre party), Arne Geijer (Confederation of Trade Unions), and Bertil Kugelberg (Employers’ Confederation).

According to a decision, IB was to terminate its work in 1969. But was this really carried out? The head, Birger Elmér, was paid until 1979. He died at 91 years old in November 1999, and took all the secrets about IB with him to his grave. And then the question was still valid, and the answer to which everybody was waiting for – did he report directly to Olof Palme, or not?

In November, 1990, the German weekly, *Der Stern*, revealed that Olof Palme was not the only Social Democrat minister that Stay Behind had been after. According to *Stern*, Gladio had a death list with names of prominent Social Democrats and Socialists all over Europe. One of the names was the German SPD politician Herbert Wehner. Even he was murdered.

On September 8, 1996, *Svenska Dagbladet* encouraged Justice Erik Holmberg to make a thorough investigation of the possible involvement of the state guerilla group in the murder of



Herbert Wehner was murdered

Olof Palme. If persons with a background within Stay Behind or similar power group in any way had been involved in the murder, it is easy to understand the disinterest in solving the murder from both the Social Democrats and the Conservative parties. But is there any real proof of this?

“I have heard conversations between officers where they have clearly stated that Olof Palme must be removed. I do not know what connection that could have to the murder, but many officers were cheering when he was assassinated”, commented a man, named Hugo Johansson, with a background of 40 years as a professional military in the paper, *Proletären* no 19, 1987. “But it was completely acceptable to be a Social Democrat, whereas Palme as a person was generally hated. I think this was primarily based on the fact that he was seen as a pacifist. The military does not want peace, that goes without saying. And furthermore, Palme was on speaking terms with the East.”

“In the event of war, there would be no question about it, then the Swedish military would belong to NATO without delay. This was not questioned within the officer corps. Sweden is part of the Western powers, that is the opinion of the Swedish military. And it is not difficult to understand that stories about spies played a significant role in the important threat image, where the pursuit of submarines was the great showpiece. But, based on the insight I have attained through my years as an officer and my service in the “Milostab”, where I have access to lots of information, I dare claim that this threat image was consciously made up. And the directors were a small grouping within the Swedish military, a grouping with insight into the political life, and with the aim of driving Sweden into NATO.”

Many people have agreed to this reasoning. On May 28, 1997, the French paper, *L'Èvènement du Jeudi*, in Paris published an article with the heading, “Was Palme murdered by secret NATO soldiers?” In this was presented a clue that had been mentioned by Dagens Nyheter as early as April 28, 1992.

American journalist, Allan Francovich, had earlier written the manuscripts for several films about the most doubtful operations of the CIA, and had also produced a three-hour documentary, named “Gladio – Stay Behind”. It was during his preliminary work with this documentary that Francovich had obtained new information concerning the death of Palme. According to him, the assassination had been given the code name Operation Tree (see page 485), and prepared by an extremely secret organization within NATO. This mystery organization was called *Le Service des Opérations Spéciales* or Special Operations Planning Staff (SOPS).

PLUTONIUM FOR INDIAN NUCLEAR BOMB

SOPS was part of the Allied Clandestine Committee (ACC), a sort of roundtable organization with representatives of the secret military intelligence departments in the member states of NATO. ACC/SOPS was also a coordinating organ for the Stay Behind

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N-13: INGEBRITSEN TO PUBLISH SERIES IN AFTERFOOTEN STRESSING ITAC/NATO NECESSITY OF NAVAL BUILD-UP IN NORWEGIAN SEA BETWEEN LOFOTEN AND JAN MAYEN TO INTER-CT ACCESS OF SOY NORTHERN FLEET, LA. TTHOODS BASED ON KOLA INTO ATLANTIC JOX

N-14: WILLOCH WILL USE INGEBRITSEN SCRIPT TO COMPROMISE NORSE SOCIAL DEMS. ALL DELEGS FEEL IT IMPERATIVE THEY BE DENIED POWER SINCE BRUNTLAND PARTY AGAINST LEBMAN PLAN AND LIKELY PRO-SOY JOX

N-15: NORSE CONTACT WITH HOFITEN AND HIS GROUP HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED BY BULL-HANSEN STAFF TO WARM CAMPAIGN FOR SWEDEN TO JOIN NATO AND DESTAB SWEDISH POLIT SCENE. FUNDS FROM PARGESA AS NEEDED. (PRE: THUNHOLM JOX)

NOTES:

INVITED PARTICIPANTS: ADM C. ALGERNON IN BEHALF OF GEN LAMJO JOX DISCUSSION CENTERED ON CONDITIONS RESULTING FROM FURTHER DEMILIT OF FINMARK WHICH MAKES NORTHERN SWEDEN CRUCIAL FOR TRACKING TRAFFIC OF KOLA STATIONED BEBMS. MONITORING OF GREENHIA ACTIVITY GIVEN TOP PRIORITY. FRG DELEGATE FEELS THAT ENTIRE NORTHERN FLANK IN DANGER DUE TO SPMS INTENT TO SEEK MFE IN 37/40/45/50. UK DELEGATE SEES SPMS TRIP TO MOSCOW SPMS AS POSING GREATEST DANGER TO NATO CTMT POLICY IF AS REPORTED BY INTELCEM SPMS TO DISCUSS NATO EOT OF NORTWAY AND DENMARK. BELG CHAIR PROPOSES INCREASED INTEL ACTIVITY RE: SPMS STAFF TO ASCERTAIN RELIABILITY OF INTELCEM REPORT JOX DANGSH REP. CONFIRMS INCREASED ACTIVITY IN ED PARTY VS. NATO. NORSE REP INTENDS TO SUPPLY SOPS NAMES OF LEADING OLD ANTIMATO ACTIVISTS CHAIR REITERATED SERIOUSNESS OF ITEM UNDER DISCUSSION. ALL REPS AGREE SWEDISH REP. STATED POSITION OF LAMJO AND KEY STOKHOLM FRIENDS THAT SOPS CONSIDER SPMS INTERNAL SWEDISH PROBLEM TO BE HANDLED BY SWEDISH INTERESTS. SOPS AGREE SO LONG AS THREAT TO NORTH FLANK REP TO KEEP SOPS

FRG REP NOTED

This top-secret report reveals a lot about Nato involvement in Palme murder groups in Europe. SOPS was the operative part of ACC, and its task was to plan and carry out secret operations. A third organization, called Intelligence Tactical Assessment Centre (ITAC) aided SOPS with information and operational funds. The delegates of ACC/ SOPS met regularly every month, most often in different European capitals. The HQ was said to be in Brussels, whereas the meetings were held in Belgian Mons, in Denmark, and in Norway. Representatives of the Social Democratic government confirmed to Dagens Nyheter that some Swedes were regularly seen at these meetings. Even one source within the Swedish military intelligence service confirmed this activity.

A CIA agent and high-ranking official, named Oswald LeWinter (see page 435), himself claimed to have been head of ITAC until 1984, where he was well oriented about the activities of SOPS. Oswald LeWinter was the source behind the above-mentioned TV documentary, *Gladio – Stay Behind*, where his information proved correct after thorough scrutiny. He was also the one to reveal the so-called Telegram Clue (see page 486), and also that Olof Palme had offered Rajiv Gandhi plutonium for an Indian nuclear bomb were he to purchase howitzers from Bofors (see page 308). This was even confirmed by former Säpo employee, computer expert Ulf Lingärde (see Appendix 1).

As chairman of the Palme Mediating Commission and driving force in the Five-Continent initiative, Palme also had unique influence in all parts of the world. He could count on sympathy everywhere, even within political circles in NATO and particularly in West Germany and the Netherlands. The main problem, however, was that he supported a strategy that threatened the interests of superpower USA, and thus the interests of NATO. Copies of reports stamped Cosmic Top Secret, the most secret classification in NATO, shows that SOPS during 1985 had had at least two strategic causes for interest in the Swedish Prime Minister.

The first was that a Swedish ship loaded with enriched Uranium 235 had sailed via Kiel in West Germany to New Delhi in India. This cargo had false certificates in order to hide its origin from the International Atomic Energy Agency, IAEA.

The American representative at SOPS, an officer connected to ITAC, made up a report from Tel Aviv according to which the activities of the Swedish Prime Minister in India on behalf of Bofors had been confirmed by Paris. Nato opposed independent Indian nuclear defence and wanted to stop Palme's plans to supply the country with LG QUAN WG 235 (Large Quantities of Weapons Grade 235 = Uranium 235).

The second was that there was suspicion that Palme, in connection with his visit to Moscow during the spring of 1986, was going to take actions that threatened the north flank of NATO. One point on the agenda was said to have been the question of Soviet guarantees for a neutral Nordic area, that is to say, that Denmark and Norway would leave NATO. According to a report from the intelligence centre of the group, Intelcent, this proposal had won approval in Moscow, and this frightened SOPS.

The Belgian chairman of the meeting then proposed initiation of espionage within the offices of Olof Palme in cooperation with USA and Great Britain in order to get hold of Palme's secret agenda about the coming meeting in Moscow. It was imperative to the defence staffs of the West to have disposal of the bases by the Baltic Sea. Like his Norwegian colleague, Gro Harlem Brundtland, Palme had expressed his opinion against these bases, and propagated for a nuclear-free zone on the Baltic Sea.

"If the nuclear-free zone had become reality, this would have been extremely risky for the safety policy", commented journalist Fredrik Braconier at Svenska Dagbladet in the Swedish TV programme *Dokument inifrån* in 1999. "That would have forced

Denmark and Norway out of NATO and endangered the entire safety political situation in northern Europe. A memorandum before the meeting in Moscow – confirmed by a Top Secret telegram written in cipher and addressed to the US Foreign Office – shows exactly that actions concerning the northern flank of NATO were to be discussed.

In the presence of Carl Fredrik Algernon (see page 302), the representative of the Swedish Supreme Commander, General Lennart Ljung, the discussion was mainly about the possible effects of a continued reduction of the Finnish nuclear plans, at which the role of northern Sweden would become of extreme importance for controlling the Soviet nuclear submarines stationed at the Kola peninsula, as well as surveillance of the Gremikha activities.”



Carl F Algernon

The area mentioned in the telegram was central in the terror balance between the superpowers. At the end of the 1980s, Soviet had a total of 930 nuclear-charged submarine missiles with 3,642 warheads. 75 percent of these were stored on board gigantic submarines of the Typhon and Delta types with bases in Polyarnyi and Gremikha on the Kola peninsula.

According to several reports, Sweden also wished to negotiate with Moscow concerning the closure of Muskön in the outer archipelago of Stockholm and Karlskrona, two of the strategic electronic monitoring stations of NATO on the northern flank of Europe, as well as shutting down of some so-called Sigint installations by Skagerak.

A summary of the conclusions reached by the group:

Somebody with the initials C.N. was to present a preliminary study late in April 1986 concerning

- * an electronic monitoring station for surveillance of the submarine base, Gremikha, from the Kebnekaise area
- * SOPS should coordinate a plan for reducing the threat constituted by Palme's trip to Moscow
- * Danish and Norwegian plans to leave NATO had to be stopped at any price
- * A possible ship cargo with Uranium 235 had to be prohibited or polluted.

Some time in April, 1992, the Palme investigators were contacted by Public Relations Officer for the preliminary cabinet meeting, Lars Christiansson. He had obtained similar information from two reliable sources: One, an English MI6 man, called Agent F., who lived in a suburb in Stockholm, and a retired American Colonel in Germany who had also been an officer within ITAC. (see page 480)

In connection with the planning of his trip to Moscow, Palme had had correspond-

ence with Gorbachev. In one of these letters, Palme is said to have expressed his recommendation of a so-called neutralization of the entire Nordic area. According to Agent F., NATO had received information of this which should have been the releasing factor for the murder. A strange telegram (see page 486) in the days preceding the murder and a telex written in cipher from Washington confirming the information were sent as part of this plan.

At a different meeting, ACC/SOPS made up a murder plan which reached its final form in December, 1985, when a Swede was named and entrusted with recruiting an assassin in Beirut (see page 615).

This report states, "In the present situation, it is imperative to execute Operation Tree successfully. The question about the Swedish Premier must be handled as an internal Swedish problem and by the Swedish friends – all depending on the threat against the north flank being successfully carried out."

Now, the members were reassured that "the necessary distance would be ascertained, so that the whole thing could be plausibly denied". Furthermore, the connection between them was "completely informal and not officially accepted or approved by the member states". The document underlined that the leadership of this operation would be local people, whereas the technicians would be imported. Total lack of contact was a prerequisite.

After this, SOPS had unanimously decided to send two Americans and several Swedes whose names were marked with the security stamp, For Your Eyes Only. Code names mentioned were "Host P?, P.G., C.N, Gorane, MATSL for CIW, P.S." as well as "the general". The most important point on the agenda was "Nass Beirut activities in connection with the Swedish Prime Minister" (this probably refers to the chosen assassin).

The source of journalist Francovich confirmed that it was at such a meeting in January 1985 that the names of the so-called technicians were discussed. The secret meeting was held in English Wiltshire in a house owned by a group, called Yggdrasil (compare with the name of financier and part-owner of Nobel/Bofors, Erik Pensers company, Yggdrasil. Yggdrasil is the name of the Tree of Life within the Norse mythology and tallies with the code word Operation Tree).

Francovich had also succeeded in getting hold of the name of the imported technician who was to carry out the final deed. This man's identity was confirmed by three independent sources, former members of the American and Israeli security organizations. The assassin was said to be a crack shot trained by the CIA, and financed by the secret intelligence service, Savak, of the Shah of Iran, an extremely competent professional who worked for astronomical sums of money.

But before Francovich could make his sensational findings public, he died of a heart attack as he was going through the customs on the Houston airport on April 18, 1997. He was then on his way to meet a former secret agent, who had earlier provided him

a photo of the perpetrator as well as his identity and address. Yet another seeker of truth silenced.

A comment: In every normal murder investigation one of the main tasks is to find out who benefits (*cui bono*) from murdering the victim, who had gained personally by the death. Follow the Money. At the murder of John F. Kennedy (see page 260) it was of the utmost importance to the forces behind the assassination to gain control of the Stock exchange, as they knew that the dollar would plunge dramatically as the message of his death was spread around the globe. Therefore, everything was prepared beforehand, for instance, that the murder was carried out on a Friday – the American Stock exchanges were immediately closed which ensured a couple of days respite over the weekend – and by having blocked off gigantic sums of dollars, so that no foreign interest could get at them before the situation was under control. Ironically, JFK's own economic emergency plan for extreme situations of crisis was utilized.



Erik Penser

So what happened on the Stockholm stock exchange after the murder? What happened on the Stock exchanges around the world? Why was Palme murdered on a Friday? Was that only a coincidence? And who benefited most by his death?

During the week following his murder, the shares on the Stockholm stock exchange soared by 1,300.000,000 Kronor! The share index thus reached the next highest level ever, only 0.1 percent from the historic record. All Time High.

According to Aftonbladet on August 6, 1986, financier Erik Penser was quietly reaching a world record in profit-making. After January 1, 1986, his shares in Swedish companies increased by the swindling sum of 2,700.000,000 Kronor in seven months! That meant that Erik Penser became the wealthiest man in Sweden with a fortune of 3,700.000,000 Swedish Kronor – these figures are taken from an analysis in the magazine, Affärsvärlden. So, what was a week of grieving for the people thus became a week of records on the stock exchange.

Was there any connection between the murder and the boom on the stock exchange? We shall be returning to that, later.

Concerning other questions in the quoted SOPS report, a set of disinformation and propaganda actions were included. Norwegian General Ingebritsen, head of the Norwegian Stay Behind had published a series of articles in Aftenposten that underlined the necessity of establishing a marine force in the Norwegian Sea between Lofoten and Jan Mayen. General Ingebritsen was also the head of the Norwegian intelligence service.

One document also mentioned that a Norwegian contact had been established with Hans von Hofsten (see page 379) and his group, via the personnel of Norwegian Supreme Commander, Bull-Hansen, to support the campaign for Sweden's membership in NATO and simultaneously destabilizing the political scene in Sweden. Financial resources

would be obtainable as needed via Pargesa (probably, a Swiss finance institute which is mentioned several times in connection with the financing of special operations). The payments were to be handled by somebody named Thunholm.

Could this be Lars-Erik Thunholm, former Chairman of Nobel Industries and Chairman in Wallenbergs' SE Banken? According to an article in *Arbetet*, Thunholm was no novice in ultra right-wing connections, and in the middle of the 1970s, he said as follows:

"An authoritarian regime is needed to handle the adaptation to inflation in society. If we cannot stop the inflation, we must get rid of democracy."

"Considering all I have seen and heard, I am convinced that elements from the right-wing military could very well have been the tools for the murder of Olof Palme", the professional officer, Hugo Johansson, said in the magazine, *Proletären* no 19, 1987. "It is not at all improbable that there has been cooperation between the military, the police, and security people. It should not be forgotten that many policemen have been officers, and that Säpo often cooperated with the military. I even know that there are people within the military and the police who are very willing tools for the USA and its spy organization, the CIA – people who could very well have been capable of murdering Olof Palme."

"Säpo had started to work increasingly for private trade and commerce, a Säpo which, like the political marketing people within the Employers' Confederation, looked with great distrust at the Social Democrats, and at Palme as a security risk. The same applied abroad. The cooperation between Säpo and the intelligence services of the West, such as the CIA and the British MI-5, were described as follows in the book, *Inuti Labyrinten* (Within the Labyrinth):

"You can see the contours of an organization that considers itself as a cog within a large secret machinery above the state, the primary objective of which is to defend the political and economic interests that have the power in the Western world. All movements that radically try to change the status quo, such as the environmental movement, are carefully watched, and if any radical movement – whether it works with democratic methods or not – threatens to grow strong, it is secretly infiltrated and manipulated."

"The same applied to inconvenient persons who, if they did not conform, were lined up for liquidation."

OPERATION TREE

From where did the funds come for the murder? The liquidation implied the participation of a team of professionals with very good knowledge of the vicinity, knowledge concerning the habits of the victim, access to a coordinating centre, escape cars, safe flats, and so on. We are here talking about arms and training as well as resources of personnel and equipment. For several reasons, it is obvious that Swedes were involved

in the operation. And it is equally obvious that this police connection (see page 403) is undoubtedly connected to both the site of the murder, right-wing extremist groups, as well as South Africa.

It might seem a little far out to claim that the CIA of George Bush, the DINA of Chile, the NATO Stay Behind web, and others may all be involved in the murder of Olof Palme. But when you start looking behind the scenes, a pattern begins to emerge.

Journalist Olle Alsén of Dagens Nyheter ended his job with a trip in Europe and USA, where for example he met an Austrian born in the States called Oscar, alternatively Oswald LeWinter (see page 480) alias Ibrahim Razin, alias Racine, alias Rosine, alias George Cave, alias George Mearah. In the newspaper archives of the Palme Group is an article published on July 28, 1990 in Aftonbladet, where LeWinter claims that Palme was assassinated because of his knowledge about the Iran-Contra affair, that Olof Palme himself was a CIA agent, and that the outrage at Lockerbie (see page 616) was aimed at the Swedish UN Commissioner, Bernt Carlsson, because he knew too much about the illegal weapons and narcotics dealings of American top people.

At this time, Oswald LeWinter worked at the Jewish magazine, Semit, in Frankfurt am Main in Germany after having worked up until 1989 at the UN organization, War and Peace. According to his own account, he had earlier worked as a disinformation expert in the Operation Directorate of the CIA from the middle of 1960 until 1980. On behalf of this organization, he had also cooperated with intelligence services in Israel, France, and several other European countries.

There is no doubt whatsoever that Oswald LeWinter had lived in a shady world of top-level agents. He was questioned by the Commission in connection with the Iran- Contras affair as the man closest to Oliver North (see page 490), and was even one of the main characters in the book, October Surprise, by Barbara Honegger, former employee at the White House. As the informer Y., he shook the American people with disclosures about the dirty presidential election campaign of Ronald Reagan and George Bush in 1980.

For example, the book reveals in great detail how George Bush, member of the campaign group and the CIA at a meeting in Paris with the highest ranking military leaders of Iran, consciously had prolonged the release of the about 50 American hostages in Tehran for four months. The reason was that the opponent, Jimmy Carter, was to be prevented from gaining advantage from this precarious situation in the election campaign. (See the Swedish TV Document Utifrån programme about this drama.)

After this, Oscar LeWinter had left the CIA and become a so-called whistleblower intending to expose the scary activities of the organization. His revelations were extremely danger-



Masked with a sack

ous, and LeWinter was often masked when he participated in radio and TV programmes in Italy, the USA, and Canada. One of these was on September 17, 1988, on the American radio programme, LA Live with Bill Moran. Here, he told about a weird telegram sent on February 25, 1986, with the wording: Tell our good friend, Bush, that the Swedish tree will be felled.

Three days later, Olof Palme (the palm tree) was dead.

This telegram had been sent from Brazil by the notorious grand master of P2 (the Italian Freemasons lodge), Licio Gelli, (see page 486) to Philip Guarino, Freemason, Vice Chairman of the National Committee of the Republican Party and close associate of Vice President George Bush. When a Swedish journalist contacted Philip Guarino, he stammered,

“I... I don’t remember any such telegram, but sure I know Gelli.”

(It should be added that the accused Palme-murderer, Christer Pettersson, was apprehended very conveniently the day after the story about this telegram was published in Swedish press. Was this a diversion manoeuvre?)

According to journalist Anders Leopold, this telegram had been censored before it was published in the Swedish press. Here, the wording is changed to: “Tell our friend that the Swedish tree will be felled”. Publishing the name of the American Vice President in connection with the murder of Olof Palme was considered impossible.

“I had good relations with several different intelligence services and had access to the archives at the CIA HQ in Langley”, claimed LeWinter in a telephone interview on TV3. “I cannot say that the Americans had Palme killed. But I am ready to say that they knew about it beforehand – and without doing anything to prevent it.”

When LeWinter disclosed the possible involvement of P2, the CIA, and Gelli in the assassination of Palme, the Italian President considered it so serious that he decided to appoint a legal commission. Those involved were said to have weighty evidence, and one of the sources of Dagens Nyheter claimed that he had found and photographed the agenda which had initiated the murder of Palme. Simultaneously, journalist Olle Alsén found out that former head of the CIA, William Casey, had disclosed the code name for the Palme assassination: Pantera Uncia (Snow Leopard).



Apprehended

THE P2 LODGE

Several former CIA agents described this lodge as a one hundred percent branch with ramifications to the Italian mafia, dealing in drugs and arms smuggling, political and military espionage, and illegal money transactions. P2 was thus not just a Freemasonic brotherhood (see page 523), where people swore to protect and aid each other in their careers. The leadership was in the hands of high finance that used the lodge to put themselves above the laws of the country.

Members of P2 were suspected of withholding about 2,400,000,000 dollars in taxes during the later part of the 1970s, and also of having participated in a row of bank frauds. The judicial authorities in Milan claimed that the aim of P2 was to destroy the constitutional system of the country. Information concerning the leading persons of the country, its parties, and organizations had been collected in a gigantic archive that was said to contain so much secret information that the organization could be said to be a state within the state, with the goal of taking over the country in a crisis situation.



Licio Gelli of P2

Grand Master Licio Gelli had been a dedicated fascist under Mussolini, and helped organize the so-called Rat Line that was used to smuggle Nazis out of Europe. Gelli had many international contacts with countries in Eastern Europe and South America, and in 1954, he fled to Argentina where he became adviser to Dictator Perón, and here, he had powerful protectors within the military junta. He also had such good relations with the Republican Party in the USA that he was present at the Reagan/Bush inauguration in January, 1981.

P2 had suffered a heavy drawback the previous year, when during the investigation of Gelli's contacts with banker and mafia boss, Michele Sindona, the police stumbled on a list of 953 members of the P2 Freemasonic lodge.

This list included more than 50 generals and admirals, two members of government, one of whom was Christian Democrat, Giulio Andreotti, 43 members of parliament, 54 top ranking officials, 138 high-ranking officers – among them 38 generals and admirals, including the Supreme Commander and the two highest heads of the intelligence service, 19 high ranking judges, and a crowd of lawyers, heads of police, leading bankers, publishers of newspapers, and professors, as well as journalists and pop stars. Yet another list with 2,400 names of influential members of the lodge was seized later on. This scandal overthrew the government and almost caused the dissolution of NATO.

Key-person in the P2 affair, bank director Roberto Calvi, did not have time to flee to South America like others at the top. When the Italian Banco Ambrosiano went bankrupt, Roberto Calvi was found hanging from Blackfriar Bridge in London on June 18, 1982. This greatest bank scandal in Italy since World War II resulted in leader of the Vatican bank, IOR, Archbishop Paul Marcinkus being the accused and being sentenced to pay back 240 million dollars to the creditors.

In the circus of money of Calvi, mafia money from weapons and narcotics trade had been laundered, and P2 was



Roberto Calvi - hanged

given its share of the pie to provide the operations with the necessary political support. On January 3, 1999, the Danish daily, Berlingske Tidende, wrote that the Archbishop had paired up with Roberto Calvi and thus ensured that the millions could flow freely among a myriad of “companies” and shady banks in Panama, Peru, Nicaragua, the Bahamas, Luxemburg, and Lichtenstein.

According to the journalist David Yallop there was also very clear evidence that Pope John Paul I, alias Albino Luciani, who died in 1978 after only 33 days as a pope, in reality had been poisoned by Roberto Calvi and the Archbishop. The motive was said to have been that John Paul I had tried to stop the activities of the two.

To this day, the death of Roberto Calvi is still a mystery. No less than three autopsies have been carried out of his body to try to ascertain the cause of death. In a letter written shortly before his demise, Calvi alternately threatens and begs for help. This letter is addressed to Pope John Paul II, alias Karol Wojtyla:

”I was the one who, instigated by Your representatives, carried out financings benefiting political-religious movements in the East and West. In the entire Central and South America, I have coordinated a web of companies and banks to combat the spreading of Marxist ideologies. There are today many people who promise to save me, if I tell about the work I have carried out on behalf of the Church. There are, in fact, many who would like to know if it is true that I have provided weapons to South American regimes to help them fight our mutual enemies, and if I have aided Solidarnosc with money, and other organizations in the East with money and arms. But I do not submit to blackmail.”

(Was it just a coincidence that the official disclosure of P2 came only seven days after Mehmet Ali Agca’s unsuccessful attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II on May 13, 1981? Many people within the Vatican, and even the Italian security police, claim that the P2 lodge played some kind of role in the attempted murder.)

In his book, *In God’s Name*, author David Yallop quotes Tine Anselmi, Chairperson of the Investigative Committee looking into P2:

“P2 is far from dead, it is still powerful, it works inside the institutions, it moves in society, it still has money, power, and tools at its disposal, and is still in control of



Pope John Paul II



Mehmet Ali Agca

well-functioning centers of power in South America. It can also at least partly influence the political life in Italy.”

Agent Oswald LeWinter’s disclosures caused a lot of commotion, and it was not long before the American authorities attacked back. During the autumn of 1991, the FBI had succeeded in uncovering what was claimed to be extensive information about LeWinter.

In 1953, he was said to have been arrested for posing as an officer. He was claimed to have worked for the Israeli intelligence service and have been arrested by Scotland Yard in 1971 for extortion. In 1984, he had been suspected of drug dealing, and the following year he had received a six-year prison sentence. The calumny continued:

“LeWinter has a grotesquely bad reputation”, commented former operative head of the CIA unit for Europe, David Whipple, on TV3.

“He has not even worked for the CIA”, claimed CIA anti-terrorist boss, Vincent Cannistraro on the same channel.

In April, 1998, LeWinter was apprehended in Vienna by the Austrian security police following a direct order from the FBI. This arrest aroused quite a commotion, primarily in England. LeWinter was said to have offered top secret documents to Mohammed Al Fayed, father of Dodi Al Fayed, who died in the car crash together with Lady Diana.

These documents would prove that the couple had in fact been murdered. In spite of very weak evidence, LeWinter was sentenced for attempts at fraud.

One official FBI source was quoted in several Austrian papers.

“CIA wanted to get rid of the troublesome leak, LeWinter, using all possible methods.”

In the autumn of 1998, he was still in the state prison in Vienna. He was suffering from a serious liver disease, diabetes, chronic bronchitis, and an annoying skin disease he acquired in Vietnam, and he was afraid of being extradited.

“Please start a big letter campaign to the President of Austria to grant me amnesty”, he pleaded. “I am innocent, have lost everything. I shall never survive if I am extradited.



Vincent Cannistraro



Mohammed Al-Fayed



Dodi Al-Fayed



Lady Diana

SHOT DOWN BY HELICOPTER

Not only CIA man Oscar LeWinter tried to expose the so-called Telegram connection. The same story has been told by two other people with a background in different intelligence services, one of these being former CIA agent Dick Brennecker.

The other CIA source is Gene “Chip” Tatum who started out as a fighter pilot in Vietnam. When he joined the CIA, he became personally responsible for very sensitive transports, most often containing arms or drugs. He even flew several presidents, among them George Bush, on secret trips all over the world.

In April 1986, Tatum was transferred from the CIA to OSG (Operation Sub Group), a kind of secret shadow government created by George Bush in 1981. Officially, OSG was an anti-drug and anti-terrorist organization with agents from intelligence services in the USA, England, Israel, Turkey, and Denmark. But there was also a secret OSG-2 group headed by the now notorious Oliver North, who was the effective and very dangerous tool for President Ronald Reagan, head of the CIA, William Casey, and Vice President George Bush in the super-secret drugs and arms cartel, Enterprise, circulating billions of dollars.

Here Chip Tatum got an insight into earlier operations carried out by OSG, and according to him, the murder of Olof Palme was one of these, having been perpetrated by professional assassins from South Africa. The reason for the murder was that the Swedish Prime Minister had threatened to turn to the UN to reveal what he knew about the involvement of George Bush, Bill Clinton (!), and former President Manuel Noriega, and several others in the illegal international weapons and drugs trafficking. All according to Tatum in an interview on Radio KIEV in Los Angeles on July 14, 1997.

Host of the programme and interviewer was Peter Ford, son of film star, Glenn Ford, and present at the interview was one of the most well-known narcotics police officers in the States, Mike Ruppert.

Peter Ford, “Was Bush involved in ... any kind of problem... was it a prime minister, or whoever it was, who was



George Bush



Oliver North



Peter Ford



Mike Ruppert

murdered in Sweden?”

Gene Tatum: “The Swedish Prime Minister, Olof Palme. I was informed that the OSG was behind that and used professionals from South Africa.”

Ford: “Well... and why was he liquidated?”

Tatum: “User certificates (end user certificates to countries with legal right to import weapons) were very important in order to ensure that “Contragate” could transport arms all over the world. Without certificates, it was very difficult to transport weapons without breaking international law and ending up in prison.

Sweden was one country whose weapons manufacturers (Bofors) had access to legal receiver countries that North wanted to utilize. So, as I understand it, he (Oliver North) revealed the whole plan to Prime Minister Olof Palme. He thought that the illegal sales via, for instance, South Korea and Nigeria and on to Iran, were carried out with the approval of the Swedish government. But the Prime Minister had nothing to do with this, and intended to hand it over to the UN, since it was illegal.”

Ford: “But this never happened.”

Tatum: “No, and that was the end of that story.”

“Tatum is very credible”, commented drugs investigator, Mike Ruppert, on the Internet news, Leopold Report. “He has run enormous risks when he chose to go public with what he knows about the CIA, and there is no reason not to believe him. The information he has given that I have been able to check has been correct.”

Mike Ruppert is a former narcotics police officer from Los Angeles who became known all over the States when he, on October 1, 1997, in front of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence revealed that he, in connection with his drugs investigations had found that, in fact, the CIA and the top leaders of the country for decades had been behind the drugs trafficking and the crack epidemic in the States. This scandalous information has been confirmed by many investigators and authors (for example David Icke in his book *And the Truth Shall Set You Free*). After his disclosures, Ruppert was fired, and several times subjected to attempted murders.

Since then, Tatum has exposed some of the secrets from the tape, both in his book, *The Tatum chronicles* (see page 783), and in a large number of interviews. Unfortunately, since the beginning of 1999, he has now disappeared together with his wife, Nancy Jane.

WASHINGTON ORDERED THE MURDER

To start with – even if it might be hard to believe – there are several indications that the CIA could have been involved in the assassination of the Swedish Prime Minister. In that case this would only be one in a long row of outrages organized by this much-feared organization. One man who has investigated the activities of the American intelligence service is researcher and professor, Noam Chomsky. In his classic book, *The Political Economy of the Human Rights*, he claims:

“The cases in which the CIA have been involved in actively overthrowing established governments as well as attempted political murders could be numbered by the hundreds, maybe thousands.”

On September 2, 1989, Svenska Dagbladet published information from Prosecutor Jan Danielsson based on a questioning of a Swedish security police officer that the CIA had in fact been present in Stockholm during the night of the murder. Reporter Roger Magnergård writes as follows about the bugging of a Soviet diplomat (see page 52):

“When Olof Palme was assassinated, CIA experts in bugging operations were in Stockholm. They visited the Swedish security services and claimed that they were willing to install bugging equipment, and because they were the most experienced in the field, their offer was accepted. This explanation has also subsequently been accepted by the politicians.”

But was this the only thing the CIA was doing this night? In July, 1992, the Danish police from Roskilde contacted the Palme Group concerning an American who claimed to have secret information. Colonel William Herrmann had formerly worked within the intelligence service and the CIA, where he had been employed as an agent until 1985. His job had primarily consisted in acquiring information about the weapons arsenals of other countries. This had brought him into contact with the huge international arms “roundabout”. In this connection he had met the special adviser to Prime Minister Shimon Peres – a top-ranking man within the Israeli security service. On one occasion this man had told him that neither the USA nor Israel would ever accept that any other NATO country or Sweden sold arms to Iran. In that case it would be stopped at any price. The CIA agent disclosed that in 1984 he had been shown a copy of a contract between Bofors and Iran concerning two hundred RBS-70 robots. Herrmann claimed that head of the CIA, William Casey, and George Bush had encouraged Olof Palme to approve the sale to South Korea.

But the Swedish Prime Minister had refused to influence his government to approve the sale. He also stopped several other deals between Bofors and fake end-user countries (see page 301). And here, he became a real threat to the Reagan and Bush administration. There was an overwhelming danger that his next step would be to stop the arms deals of the USA.

At the questionings, it turned out that Herrmann some time in September 1989 had got an insight into the Palme murder. According to the American, the order to eliminate the Swedish Premier had probably come from Washington, caused by the Bofors Connection. In August-September, 1985, the CIA had given the operation over to the Israeli intelligence service, the Mossad, which, in its turn, had contracted a hired Palestinian who himself had been murdered immediately following the



William Colby

assassination. His name was Mansoor M.

In a very exclusive programme on Swedish TV3 in the series, “Who Murdered Olof Palme?” featured both William Colby (head of the CIA 1973-1976) and former President George Bush.

“Film director Oliver Stone made the Kennedy murder into a huge conspiracy, and that is sheer nonsense”, William Colby explained. “He could most probably do the same with the Palme assassination. But I can guarantee that the CIA had nothing to do with the death of Olof Palme. We would not be that stupid.”

On Saturday, March 27, 1996, Colby disappeared. It has been said that he drowned when he was out in his boat close to his summer cottage in Maryland. One week later, his body was found in the water, less than a mile from the cottage. It was claimed to be an accident, probably caused by a heart attack.

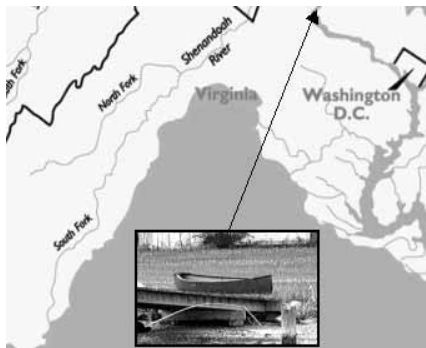
George Bush has also headed the CIA, and he gave the following description of the Swedish Prime Minister.

“I thought he was much too hard and insensitive in his criticism about the US being in Vietnam. But when I visited him in Sweden during my time as Vice President, I saw what a warm-hearted person he was at close quarters. I noticed his ambition to create a better Sweden and a better world. Then I felt great respect and also great affection for him as a person. He was a powerful man, and I am sure that we would have had differing opinions if we had been in power at the same time. But I would never have questioned his engagement to help the poor and to create peace in the world. He was a fine man – a great man.”

“PALME WAS UNDER SURVEILLANCE”

On the Dokument Inifrån TV programme in 1999 an anonymous witness turned up, named Björn. He had a military training, had served in the UN, and during the 1980s, he associated with anti-communist circles, where there was a burning hatred of Olof Palme. Björn was very afraid for his own safety, but all the same insisted on telling.

“A number of years ago, I joined a secret Swedish resistance movement that was intended to be the last line of defence



William Colby was found drowned here



Witness Björn

if Sweden were attacked. The people who joined preferably had a military background – commandos, officers of the reserve. But primarily, they were to be dedicated anti-communists, moral soldiers as they were called. This movement was close to the home guard.”

”There were also members within the police force. I never got an overview of the entire movement, not many people had. We were split up into small groups that were to have as little contact with each other as possible. There was quite a lot of weapons, even unregistered that could not be traced.

In peace time, the movement collected information about unreliable persons, so-called security risks. Investigations, surveillance and bugging. The movement exchanged information with Säpo in an informal way. Some of the information was also passed on to people abroad.”

“The hatred of Palme was incredible intense within this movement. He was considered a traitor, partly due to his indulgence towards the Russians, but also because he cared about Yassir Arafat.”

“I am absolutely convinced that, for different periods of time, they kept Palme and other Social Democrat politicians that were considered unreliable under surveillance. The surveillance team consisted of four to seven people. They had good technical equipment, and listening in on phones was no problem. I think there was also some bugging, and in connection with physical surveillance, people had radio contact. I was not involved myself in keeping an eye on Palme, but I do know that it was done. Not continuously, but in periods.”

One argument that is always taken up by critics of conspiracy is the question of bugging. How could the murderer / murderers otherwise know that the Palmes were to go to the movies on this cold February night?”

“There is absolutely nothing that hints at Palme’s phone was bugged”, Chief Investigator Hans Ölvebro used to point out. “Early on we examined their telephone and also the connection box in the street, but found no trace of bugging.”

But this does not mean that Palme’s phone was not bugged. On the contrary, it would have been sensational if bugging had been carried out in such a way that it had left traces. Nobody can seriously believe that a professional murder team would have bugged the phone by coupling up, using alligator clips in a box in the street. At that time, there was much more advanced bugging technology than that.”

On March 10, 1986, Palme’s safe in his office was examined. As nobody knew the code, a locksmith from the security police opened it. The documents almost exclusively



Was Palme’s phone bugged?

concerned the role of the Prime Minister as mediator in the Iran-Iraq war. Furthermore, there were a few documents concerning the so-called Harvard Affair. (see page 382)

That Palme would take the evening off had been known for a long time. His agenda for February had been decided as early as the end of January. It was accessible to his bodyguards, Säpo, and his closest associates. Palme had always been extremely suspicious of Säpo, and always took for granted that his phone calls might be bugged. In spite of this, he never abstained from expressing himself openly on the phone, a colleague at government level said.

After the murder, it was the very same Säpo that investigated whether Palme had been bugged, that is to say, the very people who had been responsible for protecting him. This investigation consisted of a so-called thorough search for bugging equipment in the workplaces of both Olof and Lisbet Palme, as well as in their home. Furthermore, an examination was carried out together with representatives from the Televerket of the phone lines from Palme's home to the Jeriko telephone station located in the backstreets nearby. Nothing exceptional was found.

But many people are still convinced that Palme was truly bugged. Former Säpo employee, Ulf Lingärde, military intelligence expert, says the following in Aftonbladet on October 20, 1995:

"I am convinced that the murderer got his information through bugging the conversation between Olof Palme and Emma Rothschild (see page 46) on the night of the murder, in which Palme mentioned that he and his family were going to the movies that night."

Lingärde further explained to the Marjasinkommission how simple it is to bug someone:

"All modern phones have built-in bugging facilities. This can be carried out at places with a qualified programme terminal within the Televerket (Swedish telephone agency). In the modern systems you do not even need to use threads or cables, you only have to give the right orders to the computer. You simply use an ordinary three-party conversation. However, this implies the cooperation of at least one phone operator with qualified authorization. This person does not run any great risk as he does not have to identify himself personally when he connects." (Read more about advanced bugging on page 824.)

Lawyer Pelle Svensson appeared several times in the Palme case. After the murder, he felt that his life was threatened by what was described as a religious sect that was under scrutiny by the Chief Investigators. It is claimed to be the Scientology Church, but has striking similarities with the activities of Stay Behind (see page 465). Svensson had come into contact with defected members when he, as defence lawyer for the Bomb Man, had summoned witnesses with former connections to this organization. The Bomb

Man (see page 294) was a close acquaintance of a man who worked within the secret terror group of this sect, the militant Office 1. With the testimonies, Svensson wanted to prove that the sect had been involved in several outrages, among others blowing up the villa of Prosecutor Sigurd Dencker on July 16, 1982.

One of the witnesses said that the group worked with espionage, burglaries, bugging of phones, infiltration into the Swedish police force, and authorities, as well as control and manipulation of journalists and their own members. The group had at least 500 files on people who opposed the sect. Their tactics were to make the enemy attack the wrong opponent or to make the opponents fight each other.

“The court trial changed character when I started interrogating the defected members”, Pelle Svensson told the press. “I then realized what a sick philosophy this organization was based on. According to their opinion, the state and the establishment were enemies, and they said, in no uncertain terms, what they called “handling” people who were in the way of their ideas.

The list also included members of government. Several gangster gorillas turned up among the audience and sent hateful looks at the people I was questioning. When they did not succeed in shutting them up, their attention turned against me, and I felt very bad because of their threatening presence. Therefore I changed routines the whole time I was in Stockholm. I rarely slept more than one night in the same place, and I continually changed my way to the court room.”

Could these threats be the reason why lawyer Pelle Svensson later on completely changed direction, and started to serve downright lies and fabricated evidence to the establishment. We shall be returning to the so-called last will of the Bomb Man.

THE TRANEBERG LEAK

In this connection, it should be mentioned that there seems to be some points of contact between Stay Behind and the tough police force at Norrmalm (see page 409). According to Police Superintendent Gösta Söderström (see page 176), certain of his colleagues participated in secret military training, for instance on Vaddö about 75 miles northeast of Stockholm.

“This training clearly had connections to the Stay Behind movement”, Söderström said.



4 Järnmalm svägen in the Traneberg area

The hard core of violence-oriented police officers mentioned by him has also been pointed out in connection with the murder of Palme. Most of the tips mention members of the much-feared Baseball gang (see page 407), but also their colleague, Lennart Källström, was close to the site of the crime. Källström is the police officer in Radio squad car 2160 seen by the witness, Eva, passing two men with walkie-talkies on Johannesgatan (see page 95). Is this just a coincidence? Let us have a look at a rather strange occurrence that has connections to the same people.

In 1986, Lennart Källström had the lease of a flat at 4 Järnmalmsvägen in the Traneberg area in western Stockholm. Shortly after the murder, the lease was taken over by Lennart Källström's colleague, Baseball gang member, Leif Tell.

Leif Tell was born in Central Sweden and grew up in Ystad. He is 6'4" tall, blond, and sturdy. When a water leak occurred at the end of September, 1987, landlord Hans Cederblad contacted the janitor, Lennart Bergfors, to get access to the flat. The landlord telephoned Tell's workplace and was told that Tell was off duty and was in Gothenburg.

However, Superior Police Officer Bo Asplund (see page 412) insisted on sending a police officer. And for some reason, the key to the flat was on a hook in the VDI police HQ, accessible to anyone.

Hans Cederblad and Bergfors waited until the police officer arrived before they entered the flat. In order to get at the leak, they had to uncover the water pipes and move a cupboard. In this connection, one door of the cupboard flew open, and an SS helmet with a Nazi emblem and a swastika rolled out. According to a questioning on October 25, 1987, apart from the SS helmet, the landlord uncovered a huge radio installation, a very advanced special telephone, and at least one tape recorder that rattled, turning on and off with red and green lights. Flags with swastikas and some walkie-talkies were also found in the cupboard.

"The flat looked more like a radio studio than a home", janitor Lennart Bergfors later commented. "There was particularly one tape recorder that went on and off the whole time, and I got the impression that everything in the flat was bugged. It all felt very weird, and I told my colleague that I would never go into that flat again."

The plain-clothes police officer felt out of place and left after a few minutes, while the janitor and the landlord remained there a little more than an hour.

However, they had hardly had time to start working when a squad car from the Norrmalm police force turned up. The officers asked very excitedly what was going on. And not until they noticed that a colleague was already there, did they leave.

But why this uproar and crowd of policemen for a simple water leak? Why this unusual interest from the Norrmalm



Leif Tell

police in a flat? Did they perhaps know something earlier on?

Landlord Hans Cederblad felt bad about what had happened and wondered what to do about it. Because he was active as a local politician and was a member of the local government, he knew the Vice Chairman of the Police Board, Roland Öhrn. This Öhrn was both stunned and indignant when he heard about it, and the very same day, he reported the incident to the Palme Group. But to no avail.

“It was a sheer coincidence”, the Police Inspector told the Palme investigators in an interrogation on November 19, 1987. “We happened to be in the vicinity when we heard about the water leak in Tell’s flat.”

It should be added that Traneberg does not belong to the Norrmalm district and that their trip was never registered as an official matter. After some time, a colleague contacted the Investigators, hinting that one of the police officers might have been involved in the murder of Palme. A control showed that this man owned a Smith & Wesson .357 Magnum.

This weapon was test-shot, but with the wrong type of bullets! In its report dated October 28, 1993, the forensic laboratories, SKL, wrote that the test-shooting had been carried out using bullets that could not be used for a sensible microscopic comparison with the Palme bullets.

Now, back to the flat in Traneberg. According to the neighbours, nobody lived there. And, in fact, Leif Tell had at least another two addresses: a postbox address to which his pay was sent, and a c/o address at his girl friend’s. He also had a flat on Råsundavägen in Solna.

A special phone connection belonged to the flat in Traneberg, and it was from exactly this direction that the unregistered police cars came, that were observed by the witness, Tommy, a few minutes before the murder (see page 56). Could this flat have been one of the cells in the Stay Behind network? (see page 465)

County Police Commissioner, Sven-Åke Hjälmsroth, was informed of this on October 6, 1987, and the Palme investigators received the information ten days later. You might well ask why it took so long before the Palme Group got this information. And not until this scandal had reached the general public yet another week later, was Leif Tell questioned.

At that time, and according to their own words, Säpo had kept the address under surveillance from another flat. But no search was ever made of the flat. On the contrary, the investigators supplied Tell with a possibility of getting the strange objects from the flat to “his sick mother” in peace and quiet.

Several witnesses claim to have seen Tell close to the murder site on February 28, 1986. What was this Baseball member doing this dramatic night? One thing is clear: he was not on duty



Sven-Åke Hjälmsroth

and he got off the A-team at 3 p.m. He has not been able to account for his doings on the murder night, and it is an open question where he spent the evening. He claimed to have found the SS helmet on Valön in connection with a party. At that time, Valön was owned by one of the Comrades – the Union of Stockholm Police Officers. The walkie-talkies he used when riding, fishing, and diving, as well as when he was out walking with his girl friend in the Hagapark.

And this was sufficient for the Investigators. The nazi symbols were of no interest whatsoever. In 1987, this investigation was terminated, because Police Officer Tell had given the Prosecutor a plausible explanation as to why he owned them.

Concerning the murder of Palme, Leif Tell was not questioned until 20 months had passed. But because he did not have a license for the murder weapon, he could not be the perpetrator, so they said (!) – yet another proof of fabulous police work. Palme Prosecutor Jörgen Almlad acquitted Leif Tell by claiming that no witness had observed such a large man around Sveavägen and the murder site. But this is a downright lie. Several testimonies have described the Grand-Man (see page 57) as the “fair giant baby”.

It seems appropriate – in a country where people aspire to have two of everything, cars, children, houses – that they also have two versions of history. And we do. One official story or Disney version so easily accessible that nobody can avoid it and another which remains secret, buried, nameless...

Jim Houghan, author

FABRICATED ALIBIS

Up until the time of the murder of the Prime Minister, Ambassador Carl Lidbom, Police Commissioner Hans Holmér, head of the national CID, Tommy Lindström, and publisher Ebbe Carlsson were respected members of Swedish society. However, since then, this picture has changed, and we will soon see how these gentlemen have appeared under very weird circumstances in connection with the murder investigation. There is even serious circumstantial evidence suggesting that some of these might have been involved in the murder itself!

One man is behind most of these revelations, the indefatigable journalist and author, Sven Anér, who personally has written a number of books concerning the murder of Olof Palme. He is also the sole publisher of investigating paper, *PalmeNytt*.

THE BORLÄNGE SCAM

Let us start with what is now referred to as the “Borlänge Scandal”. Police Commissioner Hans Holmér is said to have been on his way to the Vasa ski race on the day of the murder, but one witness claims that he drove him past the scene of the murder right after the shooting! Here we have a strange situation indeed, because the head of the investigation into the murder of a Prime Minister needs an alibi for the night of the crime, but does not have one! In his book, “Olof Palme är skjuten” (Olof Palme Has Been Shot), Holmér gives his version of what happened on February 28, 1986:

At about noon or early afternoon (see page), he left Stockholm together with his police colleague and mistress, Åsa Kyhlén. He was on his way to his 18th Vasa ski race in Mora. They spent the night at Scandic Hotel, 21 Stationsgatan in Borlänge. Holmér woke up at dawn the following morning



Åsa Kyhlén

and at 7.30 went to the reception to fetch water for tea. There, a young girl told him about the murder of Olof Palme. Holmér was shaken, and immediately phoned the control room of the Stockholm police to obtain information from his colleagues, Curt Nilsson and Gilbert Nyberg. After having told him about the situation, Nilsson asked:

“Do you want to speak to Gösta?” (Deputy Commissioner Welander).

“That is not necessary”, answered Holmér, who then got the following message:

“He says that you can take it easy and participate in the race”. (?)

However, after this phone call, Holmér chose to hurry back to Stockholm. At 10.50 a.m., he entered the control room, and at once appointed himself head of the investigation. And when he apparently high-handedly took over the entire investigation, only few protests were heard.

But who delegated the investigation to Hans Holmér? There is a reason to ask this question, because it was in no way obvious that he should take over. Formally, his superior was the National Police Commissioner at the Police Board, who would have been the natural officer in command, and who might have appointed a more qualified head of investigation. As a lawyer and administration expert, Holmér had no experience whatsoever of practical police work, and had never before headed a murder investigation. This has been compared with a director of a hospital taking the scalpel out of the hand of his surgeon, because a special patient was on the operating table.

“Assigning a bureaucrat as Chief Investigator was one of the first mistakes in this mess”, said Prosecutor KG Svensson in the paper, Örnköldsviks Allehanda on February 28, 1991. “It was a catastrophe!”

The same could be said about Holmér’s strange investigating methods. He ignored all accepted routines concerning examination of the site of the crime and testimonies. He left airports, harbours, roads and railway stations unguarded during the night of the murder.

Rules and regulations were disregarded completely at the same time as he handpicked a group of investigators among his own favourites. Later, twelve of the most experienced police officers at the CID headquarters collectively asked to be relieved of their jobs, because they lacked confidence in the leadership. They claimed that their reports had been tampered with, that their competence had not been utilized, and that Holmér in their place had appointed amateurs. Many people felt offended, and the strong man of Säpo, P. G. Näss, took an almost ten-week-long holiday during the summer of 1986.

Hans Holmér’s behavior was also very strange. He was some sort of a spider in the web, the former head of the secret police allied to the Social Democratic government, but also initiator of the notorious Baseball gang (see page). The paper,



Hans Holmér

Proletären, succeeded in proving a very close connection between Säpo, the CIA, and the secret Israeli police Mossad, and Holmér has been pointed out as the prime connecting link between the CIA and Säpo. During his time as head of Säpo, this organization had time and time again been pointed out as nothing but a spy organization aimed at the Swedish workers.

With his past, Holmér was also aware of quite a lot of shady business within circles inside the Social Democratic government. And now he was heading what was to be named the largest police investigation the world had ever seen. At the same time, he reported directly to the Minister of Justice. From there, he was never given any signals that the direction of the investigation ought to be changed, and among other reasons, nobody else dared question his actions. That would have meant jeopardizing your career. "I had the strange impression that the government did not rule Holmér, but that Holmér was ruling the government. I know that this sounds crazy", said Prosecutor Solveig Riberdahl later to the Juristkommission.

FAKED RECEIPTS

Not until journalist and author, Sven Anér, had started to notice oddities concerning the Chief Investigator, was an examination of his trip to Borlänge initiated. Having a closer look at Hans Holmér himself was rather strange to start with, but it soon turned out that for some reason, he did have something to hide. It still remains to be seen why.

His story about his trip to Borlänge changed at regular intervals. Sometimes, he went with his girl friend, sometimes alone, sometimes in a leased car, sometimes in a rented car, sometimes in his own car. Sometimes, it was a BMW, sometimes a four-wheel-drive Ford Sierra. Not until he was under proper pressure by both private investigators and journalists did he even disclose the name of the hotel and hotel room in Borlänge. Furthermore, it has been proved that Holmér was not entered as a participant in the famous Vasa skiing competition, something that is usually compulsory about six months in advance. And not until a private investigator had noticed this, did Holmér's name in a mysterious way appear in the list of participants. Furthermore, Police Superintendent Curt Nilsson said that, a couple of days after the murder, he had asked about the time of their telephone conversation. At that time, their impressions concerning the time differed by three or three and one-half hours.

During the night of the murder, Reidun Andréasson was on duty in the reception of Scandic Hotel in Borlänge. Contrary to Holmér's description, she is a fully grown woman who worked alone and who later on has sworn that she has never seen, entered, or checked out any Hans Holmér. Each guest at the Scandic Hotel is entered in the hotel register, and head of reception, Maj Lundén, went through all the copies of bills several times without finding any Holmér.

The same night, Police Superintendent Roland Åkesson was on duty at the

Coordinating Centre in Stockholm. Åkesson was attending a preparatory training course for superintendents and was this night to be assistant to Superintendent Hans Koci (see page). In the chaos following the murder Åkesson was given tasks that would have been more suitable for a more experienced colleague. Among other things, he failed to get hold of County Police Commissioner Holmér. Later, Åkesson claimed that he had phoned all six police districts on the way to Mora, but when author Sven Anér contacted these during the autumn of 1991, he was told that nobody had phoned there during the night of the murder. Who is telling the truth? Åkesson, or the heads of police in the cities Sala, Borlänge, Falun, Rättvik, Mora, or Malung?

Two editorials in the Östra Småland newspaper later forced the investigators to take some drastic steps. Because Holmér's alibi had been seriously questioned, a search was carried out at the turn of the year 1990-1991 at the Scandic Hotel initiated by Assistant Chief Public Prosecutor Axel Morath.

This search was not carried out by the Borlänge police, but by Detective Inspector Olle Holknekt from Falun, an old acquaintance of the investigators. It might seem a bit weird that the national CID had not been able to talk a policeman from Borlänge into walking the 90 yards from the police building to Scandic Hotel. And that they furthermore needed almost a whole month to carry through this difficult task may be seen as even more strange.

In connection with this search, Holknekt is said to have encountered three documents that had not been there earlier and which are claimed to prove that Holmér is telling the truth. The first one is an arrival form for Nordic guests without the stamp of the hotel and with departure date March 11 instead of March 1.

The other is a hotel bill, but even this is wrongly dated with February 28, 1986, instead of March 1, 1986, when checking out is claimed to have taken place. This

ANMÄLNINGSBLANKETT
Nordiska gäster

2p

Ankomstdatum 28/2 Avresedatum 1/3 Rum 105

Efternamn Holmér Förnamn Hans Yrke/Titel

Bokningsadress 21 Hemort Falun Telefon 08 7960016

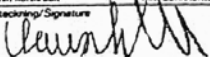
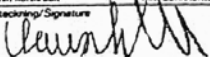
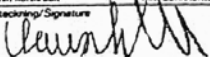
Hemland ☐ Sverige ☐ Danmark ☐ Finland ☐ Island ☐ Norge ☐

Medborgarskap ☐ Svenskt ☐ Danskt ☐ Finländskt ☐ Isländskt ☐ Norskt ☐

Födelsedatum Registreringsnummer - London Motor Hotel, stämpel

Välkommen till Scandic-hotellen
Utgåva 1. bockup 841224

The registration form – note the wrong date: March 11 not March 1

5275 0075 2187 6120		5958881		Försämringsstättens medlem/ Member Establisment card																																				
1256/EURO/12 HOLMER HANS		04-86																																						
Förbrukare/Establishment:																																								
SCANDIC HOTEL BORLÄNDE																																								
CARDHOLDER'S DECLARATION The issuer of the card identified on this item is authorized to pay the amount shown as Total upon proper presentation. I promise to pay such Total (together with any other charges due thereon) subject to and in accordance with the agreement governing the use of such card.																																								
KORTINNEHAVARENS FÖRSÄKRAN Eurocard bemyndigar att vid anfördran betala det belopp som står under rubriken Total, enligt följande rpg/ans att betala beloppet jämte i samband därmed stående kostnader i enlighet med det avtal som gäller för min korttyp.																																								
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document also lacks the hotel name and is not perforated as all other hotel bills. The third document is a Eurocard slip that Holmér is supposed to have used for payment. But it is signed EB. The receptionist in question was called Reidum Andréasson. Why would she have signed that way?

105	HOLMER HANS	28/2	1/3	Kontant <input type="checkbox"/> Faktura <input type="checkbox"/>
Adress	STOCKHOLM	An. pers.	Pers.	Kreditkort <input type="checkbox"/> Voucher <input type="checkbox"/>
Fakturaadress		2	352-	
				Räkning A 72979

1	1		
2	2		
3	3		
4	4		
5	5		
6	6	02882767	
7	7	TEL*****335.00	
8	8	0BAL	.00
9	9	0BAL	335.00
10	10	0BAL. B1	R 105-3 335.00
11	11	0BAL	38.20
12	12	12.870%	
13	13	2882218	
14	14	0BAL	335.00
15	15	120	.00
16	16	120	9.60
17	17	0BAL	344.60
18	18	0BAL. B1	R 105 .00

After this the forensic laboratories reported that it was impossible to prove that Elisabeth Berggren had signed the slip, but that there were no signs that somebody else had done it.

After this, head of reception Maj Lundén was questioned once again by the police, and by now she had changed her mind about the night of the murder. It was possible that she had said that Holmér had not stayed there, from considerations of convenience. That the mechanical stamp of the hotel bill and the receipt were wrong depended, according to her, on the fact that the date was changed manually, and that this was usually not done until some time during the morning.

However, several private investigators continued their indomitable search that finally resulted in head of the Palme Group, Åke Röst, forbidding the managing director of Scandic Hotel, Sven-Erik Valin, to make any statements in the case.

“I cannot confirm whether Hans Holmér stayed at the Scandic on the night of the murder”, he explained somewhat strained. “You will have to talk to the police investigation. I will say no more. I shall never say any more.”

The following document (abbreviated) appeared in a letter to the editor of Dagens Nyheter on April 20, 1991: “We are very doubtful concerning the versions of Hans Holmér and the CID. Our doubt is based, among other things, on the following conditions:

- * Why was the search carried out by a policeman from Falun, and not from Borlänge?

- * A woman who has once worked as a receptionist at the Scandic Hotel in Borlänge has been heard, but has been bound to total secrecy by the Detective Inspector from Falun. In a letter dated March 26, 1991, to the government I, the undersigned, Sven Anér, write as follows:

“If the CID have presented fabricated documentation to provide an alibi for a dismissed head of the investigations concerning the murder of Olof Palme – then the Swedish community governed by law is naturally shaken to its very foundations. It is on this background that we demand that the government and the Riksdag immediately and without blinkers look into this matter.”

This document was signed: Per Olof Alm, registered physician, Peter Althin, lawyer, Sven Anér, journalist, Per Gahrton, member of the Riksdag, Bo Järborg, journalist, Stig- Björn Ljunggren, political scientist, and Gösta Söderstöm, Police Superintendent.

The years have passed, and no change has occurred, and on July 16, 1995, Sven Anér sent a direct accusation to former head of investigations:

“Hans Holmér,

I accuse you, in collaboration with the CID and the Office of the Chief Public Prosecutor and Prosecutor of the Supreme Court of Sweden, of having arranged a false alibi for the night when Olof Palme was murdered, February 28 – March 1, 1986. I

even accuse your present wife, Åsa, of not having protested against your untruthful description in your book, "Olof Palme är skjuten" (Olof Palme Has Been Shot) concerning a fabricated chain of events on March 1, 1986 at the Scandic Hotel in Borlänge.

That a policeman lies is always serious. That a high-ranking police officer, who is furthermore the head of the investigation concerning the murderer of the Prime Minister, lies about the alibis of himself and his present wife during the night of this murder, is un-heard of."

"I present the above accusations in my future book, "Affären Borlänge – ett svart streck" (The Borlänge Affair – a Black Streak), which is being published in September. If you would like to read the book before it is published, I can send you a copy of the manuscript. If you have any viewpoints concerning the contents of the manuscript, you might let me know. If you – and/or your wife – wish to accuse me of slander, that would ,of course, be excellent."

Up to this day, this letter remains unanswered. On the other hand, Holmér has retaliated in other ways, for instance, on the TV3 programme, Mänskligt, on February 12, 1996. The hostess was Birgitte Söndergaard:

"There are many people who criticize you, who still believe that you are in some way involved in the Palme murder. We tried to invite Sven Anér, but you stopped that. Why?"

"Yes, I said that you would have to choose: Sven Anér or me. The fact is that almost ever since it all began, Sven Anér has continued to write a lot of crazy stuff about me as a person. He has been at it for ten years now, so he must have finished by now."

"So you will not comment that he is still claiming that you have no alibi for the night of the murder?"

"No, I do not think that belongs in this programme."

And that is the way it has been going on. Nobody has seriously put him up against a wall. Instead, he has always been rubbed the right way, maybe because of his past as head of the Säpo with its scary archives. The report by the Granskningskommission (see page) concerning the Borlänge affair was also very lenient:

"There has really never been any reason why the murder investigators should examine where former County Police Commissioner Hans Holmér was on the night of the murder. Nothing points to his involvement in the murder."

"Everything indicates that what he has told the Juristkommission and on other occasions is true, that is to say, that he was at some other place on the Friday night, and that he drove to Stockholm in his own car as soon as he found out what had happened. The investigation that has been carried out confirms this."



Sven Anér

“HOLMÉR WAS AT THE MURDER SITE”

For others who are not so easily convinced, the question remains: Where was Hans Holmér during the night of the murder? One hint about the real truth might have come from Police Inspector Rolf “Dallas” Dahlgren, trained as an elite soldier, paratrooper, dog trainer, bodyguard, and later driver for the top people within politics and Säpo. On September 1, 1990, this man told Police Superintendent Gösta Söderström (see page) that in fact he drove Holmér past the murder site immediately after the murder, north on Sveavägen.

“Where did you fetch him?” asked Gösta Söderström.

“In Falun.”

“But wasn’t it in Borlänge you fetched him. He was going to join in the Vasa ski race, to have spent the night at the Scandic Hotel, and then have driven alone in his car back to Stockholm.”

“That is not true”, answered Dahlgren.

“But how is it possible that you were at the site of the crime seven minutes after the murder, when you drove from Falun?”

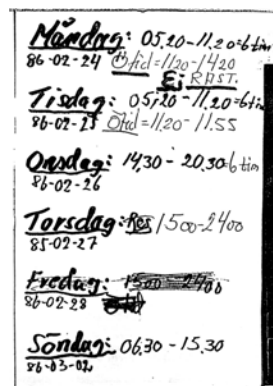
“We flew.”

“Something here does not tally at all. If you had been in Stockholm, as you said earlier, where were you then, when you found out about the murder?”

“On Sveaplan.

“Dahlgren changed this information on several different occasions. One version was that “I drove the limousine for a rental firm that night. I drove an ambassador (see page 641).” But the time reported by the Police Inspector was always exactly 11.28 p.m., that is to say, seven minutes after the shots, two minutes before the first squad car arrived at the crime scene, and one minute before the murder was transmitted on the police radio. That means that Holmér was at the murder site even before the arrival of the first squad car.”

Life-companion of Dahlgren, Lillian Fäldt, who was herself employed by the police authority, very well remembers what Rolf had told her:



Dahlgren's diary for February 1986. Note that the day of the murder has been stricken.



Police inspector Rolf Dahlgren's service card which first disappeared – to reappear in the safe of his boss.

“You see, when Ullah Ankarspong, a lawyer from Gothenburg, and I visited Rolf, we asked him some questions about the murder of Olof Palme, and then Rolf told us that he and Holmér had been by the crime site seven minutes after the murder. After a while, we asked the same question again, and he gave us the same answer.”

This unheard-of statement has been confirmed by other journalists and police officers who have been in contact with Dahlgren. It might thus be seriously questioned whether Holmér even left Stockholm. He definitely was not in Borlänge.

In February, 1991, the Moderna Tider programme in TV3 went to see Police Inspector Rolf Dahlgren. On this occasion he refused to appear in front of a camera, but through the letter slit of his flat confirmed what he had said.

“Ask Holmér! His fiancée was also there.”

“But why don’t you want to say any more?”

“It is secret, don’t you understand!”

“Have you been pressurized?” asked the journalist.

“Yes.”

“By whom?”

“My boss.”

The persistent efforts of Sven Anér to reach the general public have mostly been stopped. But not always. One of the few other journalist who have questioned the activities of the head of investigations during the night of the murder was journalist Olle Alsén of Dagens Nyheter:

“One reason among many – why the question about where Holmér spent the night [is so important] – might be contradictory information from a Police Inspector in Stockholm who had been Holmér’s driver”, he wrote on September 3, 1991. “This man sometimes claimed and then revoked his statement, that he drove Holmér past the murder site that night, that they flew down from Falun, that they were on Sveaplan (in Stockholm) when the murder alarm was transmitted, and several more oddities.

On the five-year anniversary of the murder, surprised watchers of TV3 heard the man himself – via a letter slit in a closed door with his name on it – shout “Yes” to the question whether he had driven Holmér past the site of the murder on February 28, 1986, but that it was secret and that he had been forbidden by his boss to say anything. But now he denies all that and even denies that he had participated in the TV programme... Is there not one figure correct in the Palme equation?”

This question is well worth asking, because there seems to be a sort of curse over the Palme case. Some have even had to pay a high price (see page). After his dramatic disclosure, Rolf “Dallas” Dahlgren was subjected to harassment at his workplace, and was even accused of misconduct when his service card disappeared at the office. After, in accordance with regulations, he had reported what had happened to his superior, filled in a report, and just received a new identity card, he was suddenly accused of

trying to cheat with double identities upon which his superior opened his safe and picked out Rolf Dahlgren's lost service card. That means that the card had been at his workplace the whole time, but in the safe of the head of police!

In spite of this absurd accusation, the case was taken to court, and Rolf Dahlgren was fined 5,000 Kronor. Before that the court had tried to have the accused declared mentally deranged (?), something that was stopped through the joined intervention by Superintendent Gösta Söderström and private investigator, Fritz G. Pettersson.

When Dahlgren returned to his workplace, he was transferred to a completely nonsensical office job. He also experienced that he was being increasingly frozen out as many of his colleagues considered it serious that Holmér himself had accused him. The pressure was tough, and he soon became psychologically burned-out and depressed. On May 4, 1994, he was found dead in his kitchen "due to long-term alcohol abuse".

We shall be returning to the strange activities of Rolf Dahlgren during the night of the murder. (see page 683)

TOMMY LINDSTRÖM

One of Holmér's closest associates was head of CID, Tommy Lindström. From the very beginning he was part of the inner circle and has since then often appeared as an expert in the mass media. But, just like Holmér, he is surrounded by strange conditions that make you question who he really is in this case. His suspicious activities started already on the morning after the murder of the Prime Minister. In spite of the fact that he was head of the CID, nobody bothered to alert him, and instead, Tommy Lindström wants us to believe the following which has already been mentioned (on page 152), but is worth repeating:

On the morning of March 1, 1986, his alarm clock went off as usual at 05.22. Lindström went out to fetch the paper by the gate, and then discovered the shocking news that the Prime Minister had been shot. In his book, *Mitt liv som snut* (My Life as a Cop), he describes what happened next, because this was his birthday and the children wanted to come in and surprise him with coffee and cake in bed.

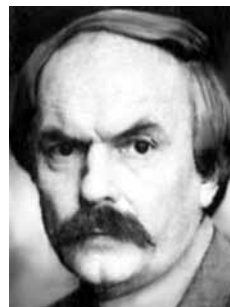
"However, I had to jump into bed again and pretend to be asleep when the kids came down and attacked me. I was given



**ROLF "DALLAS"
DAHLGREN**

26/5 1935
† Stockholm 4/5 1994
har i dag hastigt lämnat oss.

*Rolf "Dallas" Dahlgren
paid a very high price*



Tommy Lindström

Betala mot denna check

Check nr 31281 Ort, datum STOCKHOLM 1985-03-12

Kronor 115.000,-

Kassaförkortning

TOMMY LINDSTRÖM

SUMMA KR 115.000,00 ÖRE

SKANDIA

1985-03-12*6146*11*126 H 2811DNR**115000.00 UT

Checknummer 031281 Kontonummer 17 5261-10 241 11

The notorious cheque for 115,000 kronor – written out by Skandia to Tommy Lindström

a note ordering me to find my way to a certain place where another note was waiting, and so on. The fourth note directed me to Maivor's wardrobe where the present was waiting – a bandy stick."

Due to the celebrations, it took six (!) hours before he turned up at his workplace – six hours after he had found out that the Prime Minister of the country had been brutally murdered only some miles from his home. Please also note that it was "Source M" – Milan Heidenreich was his real name – a close associate of Tommy Lindström's, who in the months preceding the murder tried to hire an assassin to kill Olof Palme (see page 359)!

At a very early state, Tommy Lindström was a policeman renowned for his peculiar methods. He had been given his nickname, "Turbo", because he had once driven his service car at more than 100 miles per hour and had been apprehended for speeding. He had also been noted in connection with the so-called Carac case when, at the beginning of the 1980s, he rented a garage for his secret prowl cars from the notorious Mr X, Leif Stenberg, at that time the unrivalled head of the underworld of Stockholm. In its turn, Carac then rented civilian prowl cars to the police which cost the tax payers tens of thousands of Kronor per month.

The money for these activities he had acquired by presenting an unauthorized bill "concerning costs for drugs" at the CID pay office after which he had 185,000 Kronor in his hand. After this, Lindström went to a lawyer's office and purchased a joint-stock company that was named, Carac.

Do you really need 185,000 Kronor to purchase an empty joint-stock company? Of course not, and people are still wondering what happened to the money. In the

register of joint-stock companies, his girl friend is noted as authorized to sign for the company, which must be considered a rather clumsy way of going about carrying out secret investigations. A simple phone call to the personal index of the provincial government would disclose that Carac was in reality Lindström's baby. After a lot of different businesses, Lindström finally retired and left his cars to rust in the yard of a barracks in Sörentorp.

THE ANGLAIS SCAM

The Anglais scandal is a rather bizarre story about how Lindström at the beginning of 1986 invited the entire CID staff to a two-day party at Hotel Anglais on Stureplan in Stockholm. The bill was for 85,000 Kronor. Tommy Lindström took the bill to a high-ranking accountant at the CID who told him to pay out of his own pocket. For some reason, he then went to the insurance company, Skandia, where they, without question, wrote out a cheque for 115,000 Kronor to pay for the entrecote and lobster of the head of the CID and his almost three hundred colleagues. This cheque was then cashed at the SE-Banken on Scheelegatan. Why on earth did Skandia pay for a staff party of a state authority?

It might be appropriate to remind you of the suspicious activities of this insurance company in connection with the state guerrilla group, Stay Behind (see page 465), that had its headquarters in the offices of this company by the murder site. Other sources have also pointed out this building as the link between Säpo and the American CIA. At any rate, this sum was paid via a security officer at Skandia, former police officer, Per Häggström, who at five minutes warning, made it appear to be compensation to an informer in connection with an art theft – which had been paid for a long time ago! After this, Tommy Lindström paid 85,000 Kronor to Anglais. It is not yet known what happened to the difference.

Did Lindström beforehand know that Skandia was going to pay? Or did he really take the risk of having to pay almost one hundred thousand Kronor himself? Was it perhaps in the interest of Skandia that this party was arranged?

Since then, Lindström has continued with his diverse shady projects, and in 1991, he received a warning from the State Responsibility Commission for having initiated his own crime investigation without informing the Prosecutor. In 1992, he was accused of forgery and untruthful testimonials in connection with investigation of art thefts, and was therefore transferred within the Police Board until in October 1993, he was dismissed from his job. Had the borderline between the CID and the criminality in the country been wiped out?

On November 2, 1994, it was time for the district court to give him a suspended sentence for gross deception and to pay damages to the Skandia insurance company.

During the summer of 1996, the High Court of Justice took over and gave him a suspended sentence for gross deception. On April 19 of the same year, the State Responsibility Commission decided that he be dismissed. However, he was allowed to keep his rank and continued working in the CID building, now with cases for the Interpol.

In connection with the Palme murder, Tommy Lindström has appeared on several occasions. For example, he was the one who suddenly turned up out of nowhere and conned his way into the high-security prison in South Africa, after Colonel Eugene de Kock (see page 557) had started leaking information about the South Africa Connection. Another public serial has been the diversings in central Stockholm, under the leadership of Tommy Lindström! These can be seen in a different light, when it becomes clear that the investigators from the very beginning must have known that they are looking for the wrong weapon (see page 229). In August, 1997, the time had come again, this time in the form of Operation .357. It was hardly a coincidence that these diversings took place during the busy days of the Stockholm Water Festival and thousands of curious passers by had a good look. There were many comments, such as:

“It feels good to know that the police are really doing their best in the pursuit of the murderer of Olof Palme.”

THE CHAMONIX SCAM

Now, the time has come to have a closer look at the next strange happening. The youngest son of Olof Palme, Mattias, was at the Pierre et Vacances pension in the French Alp village of Chamonix when his father was shot. As far as can be known, he received the news at the restaurant, Chambre 9, seventy-five minutes after the murder by the local agent for STS Resor travel agency, Olof Manner. At the same time, the information was echoing from loudspeakers along the winding main street.

But this is not the official version that instead is full of bizarre occurrences. Journalist Sven Anér has done the main work in disclosing this, among other places in his book, *Affären Chamonix* (The Chamonix Scam). It started as early as the morning after the murder, when the following could be read:

TT-telegram, March 1, 1986, at 09.41 a.m.:

“On Saturday morning the French government decided to send an airplane to an airport close to the winter sport resort of Chamonix, where Palme’s youngest son, Mattias, was staying, in order for the young man to return to Stockholm as soon as possible.”

“Early on Saturday morning, the French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius sent a telegram to Mrs. Lisbet Palme. On the plane sent by the French government to fetch Mattias Palme



Carl Lidbom

home were the Swedish Ambassador, Carl Lidbom, and Ebbe Carlsson, one of the associates of the Prime Minister, and a good friend of Mattias Palme.”

“Mattias who was in Chamonix has not been reachable by phone, and that is the reason why the Ambassador and Ebbe Carlsson are on the plane. They are to inform him about what has happened, and ensure that he returns as soon as possible to Stockholm.”

On March 2, 1986, you could read the following in the paper, GT:

“Lisbet Palme is now supported in her grief at the death of her husband, Olof, by her three sons. At 10.35 last night the youngest son, Mattias, also returned home to Lisbet and his brothers, Joakim and Mårten, at 31 Västerlånggatan. For almost a week Mattias has had wonderful skiing holiday together with a friend. but now his vacations ended in a tragedy.”

“The Swedish Ambassador Carl Lidbom and press attaché Abbe Carlsson (correctly quoted) themselves went to Chamonix to be with Mattias during the trip. The French state put a plane at their disposal which took the three from Chamonix to Geneva, where yet another specially chartered plane was waiting for further transport to Sweden.”

“The intention was that the plane should land at 10.00 p.m. at Bromma, but instead the pilot chose to fly to Arlanda. Here a police car was waiting with people from Säpo, who then quickly escorted Mattias to his home on Västerlånggatan. The black Mercedes drove all the way up to the door. And with his head bowed, Mattias entered his home with one fast step.” (end article)

What is so strange about this? Is it not nice that countries help each other? Sure – if it were not for the fact that, for some dim reason, this flight never took place!

BORROWED A FRENCH JET PLANE

In 1986, Carl Lidbom was the Swedish Ambassador in Paris (see page 640) and the following is a mixture of information he has given on different occasions. On the evening when Olof Palme was shot, he was sitting at home in his Ambassador’s



*The bodyguard helps Mattias Palme out of the car. Or is it instead Mårten Palme?
(Picture published in GT on March 2, 1986)*

residence with his good friend, Ebbe Carlsson who had come to celebrate his 60th birthday. Ebbe was a frequent visitor at the Lidbom's and had often visited them in Paris.

After a nice party, Ebbe Carlsson went to bed, but was later woken in the middle of the night by Lidbom's wife, who told him about the outrage against Olof Palme. Lena Lidbom then hurried to phone her husband, who had been invited to dinner by a certain Madame Chantal Crousel. The Ambassador was shaken by the news, and immediately hurried home to the Embassy.



Ebbe Carlsson

Book publisher Ebbe Carlsson had simultaneously phoned Olof Palme's successor, Ingvar Carlsson, who asked Ebbe to fetch the son, Mattias Palme, at the ski resort, Chamonix. After that Ebbe Carlsson phoned head of Säpo, Sven-Åke Hjälmsroth, who arranged contacts with the French security services to ensure that the right hotel might be located, which was also carried out.

This in itself is odd: that a private person takes over the duties of the Ambassador and uses two security services to locate a hotel. And how could an ordinary Swede turn the entire French bureaucracy upside down on a winter night between Friday and Saturday?

"Lidbom arranged for his Embassy secretary, Christian Leffler, to contact the office of Prime Minister Fabius, after which the French government put a jet plane at the disposal of the Ambassador", explained Ebbe Carlsson to the Attorney General in 1988.

They then went to Villacoublay, a small airstrip outside Paris that was used for military purposes, and where the official planes of the government were stationed. The two Swedes, a pilot, and yet another crew member then took off towards Geneva from where they went by car to Chamonix, fetched Mattias Palme to Paris, and flew him back to Stockholm.

But, according to Sven Anér, this is a fairy tale. To start with it is impossible to fly to Chamonix, because the village does not even have an airstrip. When this was pointed out to Lidbom, he changed his version to his having landed in Geneva and driven the rest of the way by car. Mårten Palme also at first claimed that Lidbom certainly had flown with a French government plane to Geneva, but that Mattias had flown by ordinary plane directly home to Stockholm from Switzerland. The next variant was that Carl Lidbom had flown by government helicopter directly to Chamonix, had picked up Mattias and gone back to Paris. Then this version did not feel good, so they resorted to: Mattias had flown to Paris and spent the night there.

But no witnesses have seen Lidbom, Mattias, or Ebbe Carlsson in Paris. There is no sound logic in the statement, either. If Mattias had been driven directly to the airport in Geneva at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, he could easily have caught an

SAS plane from Copenhagen to Stockholm with arrival at Arlanda at 12.35 noon, a very fast connection, and all of nine hours faster than the alleged Mystère 20 flight.

The analysis carried out by Sven Anér continues. When, in July, 1992, Ambassador Lidbom was faced with certain contradictions in Ebbe Carlsson's statements, he changed his mind. Now, he had instead rented a Mystère 20 from the planes of the French government, GLAM. With this plane Lidbom had flown to Chamonix and fetched Mattias to Paris. When they arrived safely at the Embassy, they managed to get a few hours sleep. At the same time the Embassy fixed tickets to an SAS plane which took Mattias back to Arlanda, where big brother, Mårten, was waiting. On the trip back to Sweden, Ebbe Carlsson joined Mattias.

Hans Dahlgren of the Preliminary Cabinet Meeting, later chairman of the UN Security Council, one month later arranged for a sum corresponding to 6,143.20 Swedish Kronor to be paid for the purchase of two flight tickets Paris – Copenhagen – Stockholm for the two gentlemen, Carlsson, Ebbe, and Palme, Mattias, two private people with no connection to the government. But why should the tax payers pay for Mattias' trip back? His trip was already paid for and all travel agencies have arrangements for emergencies like this, which are free of charge, and are paid via an SOS insurance which is included in the charter trip.

Lidbom simultaneously tried to prove his alleged trip with four documents and copies of a number of thank you letters.

"But we have not been able to find any documentation whatsoever, and as far as I can see, a flight has never taken place", was the official comment. "We have not lent any plane to Monsieur Lidbom, and the Foreign Minister has not received any thank you letter from Monsieur Lidbom."

Even the documents presented have turned out to be fake, and therefore Carl Lidbom's alibi becomes invalid. These documents were later classified by Foreign Minister, Margaretha af Ugglas. Why?

Mattias has always claimed that he went directly home from Geneva to Arlanda paid for by the travel agency. Not until September 23, 1992, did he admit to a wondering journalist from Dagens Nyheter, that he had been lying for more than six and half years, and that he had, in fact, gone on the plane of the French President.

When the German NDR wanted a comment from him, he nervously refused to be interviewed, saying that he did not feel sufficiently psychologically strong (?) to



The Palme brothers Mårten & Mattias

reveal whether he had flown with Carl Lidbom or not.

His brother, Mårten, has given the same version as Mattias, that is to say, that about noon on Saturday, March 1, he met his younger brother at Arlanda, and took him home to Västerlånggatan in his own car. But after September 23, he agreed with the corrected version with the *Mystère 20* and Air France.

Is this really true? John-Erik Hahne, one of Olof Palme's bodyguards has testified that on Saturday March 1, at 9.30 p.m., he met Mattias at Arlanda and drove him home to Västerlånggatan. And John-Erik Hahne did not see Mårten at all. That Hahne really did fetch Mattias can be seen from a newspaper clipping from GT on March 2, 1986. Or is it instead Mårten he has fetched?

Questions, questions – but no answers.

Where was Lidbom then during the night between February 28 and March 1, 1986? Nobody knows for sure, because nobody has seen him in France until 3.00 p.m on the Monday after the murder. He was the only Swedish Ambassador in the whole world who was not at his post to receive the official condolences – an Ambassador who leaves his office in a situation when Sweden might have been subjected to a terrorist attack or a coup d'état!

Lidbom's own explanation:

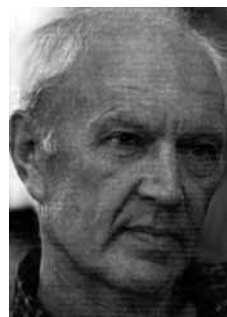
"When Mattias late on the Saturday afternoon had been put on an Air France plane to Stockholm, I lay low during the Sunday and the Monday morning. It is possible that nobody saw me then. But on the Monday afternoon it was time for a new trip, I considered that I could ignore the condolences (?). So I went together with Embassy secretary, Agneta Bohman, to Lyon to watch the initiation of the French presidential election."

That Lidbom did not even inform his closest superior, Pierre Schori, is also noteworthy.

"The only thing I knew then and know today is that somebody from Rosenbad had contact with Carl Lidbom to help him get Mattias Palme home", Pierre Schori explained in a phone conversation with Sven Anér. "But that this should have taken place with one of the French government's planes, I have never heard about. Ever."

"What is your reaction?"

"Well, it does sound sinister."



Pierre Schori

In Sweden, travelling expense accounts for public servants are openly accessible documents. As are Lidbom's – but not all of them. In connection with an official visit in Jerusalem, the former Ambassador was asked the following question:

"The documents concerning your trips around the time of the murder of Olof Palme

are classified. Why?"

"That is completely wrong. No documents are secret. But the people who have tried to find the bills have not found any, because no money has been paid out at all."

"But has the flight really taken place?"

"Yes, it has", answered Lidbom. "If you ask the officials at the office of the French Prime Minister, you will get all the confirmation you want. People who wonder about this will find nothing in our books, they answer at the Foreign Office. There is nothing strange about that, since it was a friendly and hospitable gesture from the French government. And we have paid nothing for the loan of the plane."

At a speech in Huddinge, this questioning continued when a private investigator asked:

"When, where, and how did you meet Ebbe Carlsson before the flight between Paris and Geneva during the hours after Palme's death?"

No answer.

The question was repeated.

No answer.

"But can you confirm the information in the so-called flight papers that the Swedish Foreign Office has shown to author, Sven Anér, and where you, Ebbe Carlsson, and Mattias Palme are noted as passengers?"

No answer.

The Prime Minister and a great number of Cabinet Ministers have been personally informed by Sven Anér about the so-called Chamonix Scam, among others Gun Hellsvik, Olof Johansson, Mats Odell, and Alf Svensson. But no one has reacted.

And the Palme investigators have not shown any interest whatsoever in this information, even if the European Council in September 1993 accepted the case. The Granskningskommission did not find any reason to bother about it. Anyway, Sven Anér has continued his fight and, on October 16, 1999, sent an extensive letter about his investigations to the European Parliament. On February 8, 2000, he received an answer from



Mårten, Lisbet, Mattias and Joakim at the funeral

Head of Department, Jean- Louis Cougnon:

“We have studied your investigations but must, however, tell you that the European Parliament does not have the authority nor the possibility to make any kind of examination in a criminal case. This is valid also in this case, when the victim of the crime was a renowned statesman.”

Why then do Lidbom and Ebbe Carlsson believe that they needed an alibi, and what does it mean that they have gone out of their way to forge documentation, etc, to realize this?

Shortly after the murder, Carl Lidbom made the following comment, according to the paper, Proletären:

“It is best for all involved if the murder of Olof Palme is never solved.”

*IN ORDER TO SAY SOMETHING LIKE THAT
YOU HAVE TO KNOW THE TRUTH YOURSELF!*

It might be appropriate to point out to you how Lidbom and his wife were anaesthetized with gas (see page 640) in their Embassy residence the summer following the liquidation of the Prime Minister. Did this occurrence have any connection to the murder?

Unfortunately, today Carl Lidbom is dead.

WHY IS MÅRTEN PALME LYING?

For a long time, Sven Anér believed that the Palme family would appreciate his honest efforts, but instead, he has been met with both silence and advanced untruths. There are unanswered questions about not only Mattias in the Palme family. The alleged shot wound of Lisbet Palme (see page 257), her extraordinary behaviour in court (see page 284), and her pointing out of Christer Pettersson (see page 278), are difficult to explain. But that is not enough.

Even Mårten Palme's activities during the night of the murder need looking into. Ingvar Heimer (see page 350) was a private investigator who took great pains to find answers to these questions, and he died under strange circumstances. In the County Court in 1989, Mårten Palme had to account for his activities immediately after the murder:

“We walked north to the flat of my fiancée on Vanadisplan”, he said. “After we had gone in and put the kettle on for tea, my mother suddenly phones me, and says that they have been shot at. So we rush down into the street and get a taxi to Västerlånggatan. When we get there, we discover that they are not there, and then we get a lift (by the police) to Sabbatsberg.”

Mårten left out an important part of what happened. Because he did not have a key to his parent's flat himself, he knocked at the door of the neighbour, Janken Myrdal,

who used to water the flowers, and therefore had a spare key. After that, he was in the flat for at least fifteen minutes. There was no police car there at midnight which is the time Mårten claims he arrived. Via Ingvar Heimer's interview with Police Officers Stig Rysén and Lars Berntsson, we know that surveillance of the home of Olof Palme started at 00.15, and that Mårten and Ingrid did not come out until three minutes later. This in its turn implies that he did not only look into the flat, but had something concrete to do there.

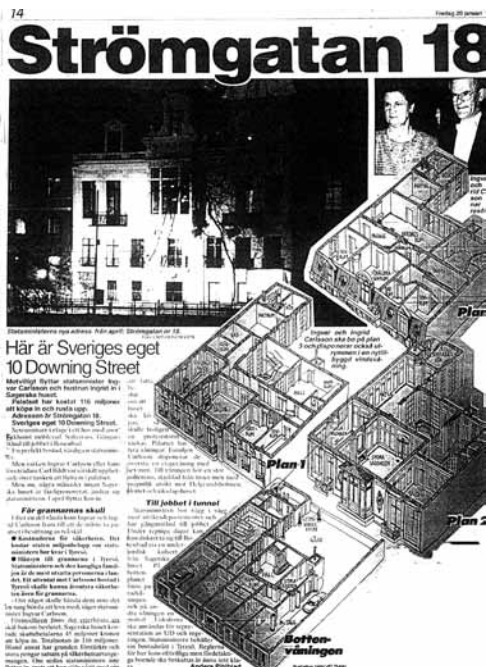
In 1995, Mårten completed the picture. In spite of the information that his wounded father "was in operations", he is supposed to have believed that his mother, 20 minutes after the outrage, had gone home, instead of going with her husband to the operating room (?). As the observant reader will note, Mårten's activities do not tally with the fact that, supposedly, he was phoned after the news of the death at 00.06 (see page 124). Therefore, he cannot have answered the phone in Ingrid's flat, as he, according to the witness, Janken Myrdal, at that time had already arrived in Gamla stan.

So, the incredibly early visit by Mårten and his girl friend, Ingrid, at Västerlånggatan is indeed strange. Can he have been informed some other way? Can Lisbet Palme have phoned her other son, Joakim, first, after which Mårten called Joakim from Västerlånggatan?

Ever since the murder, the Palmes have refused to express themselves about this occurrence. It might seem unimportant to care about one minute here or there, but we shall see that these apparently trivial details can be of great importance to the whole picture.

WAS INGVAR CARLSSON FORCED TO RESIGN?

In April, 1995, Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson moved into the Sagerska palatset on 18 Strömgatan in central Stockholm. After having thought about it a great deal, he had finally decided to make the change. "It saves millions in security and is preferable out of consideration for my neighbours", the Prime Minister said in Expressen on January 20, 1995.



The article revealed the layout of the palace

“An outrage might happen causing damage to my neighbours in Tyresö.”

Carlsson had entered the inner circles of power as one of Prime Minister Tage Erlander’s “boys”. Three years later he had been chosen chairman of the youth association of the party, SSU. In 1967 he became Under Secretary of State in the preliminary cabinet meeting, after which he became Minister of Education and Minister of Housing. After the election victory in 1982, he then became Olof Palme’s closest associate. The title Vice Prime Minister implied responsibility for questions concerning the future and research, but as a result of the murder, he had automatically taken over the entire authority as Prime Minister.

The “10 Downing Street” of Sweden has four floors of which the Carlsson family had the top two at its disposal, shut off from people’s view, but with a magnificent view of the Castle and the government building. About 8,000 Kronor per month for a fabulous flat with six rooms and a roof terrace was not bad, particularly in a building that had recently been renovated for 116 million Kronor. In the Aftonbladet article the same day, a detailed plan-drawing of the building was presented. Maybe not a very wise thing to do considering that the tax payers had just paid gigantic sums of money to increase the safety against attacks.

Some months later, something occurred that may be a continuation. On August 17, 1995, Minister of Finance, Kjell-Olof Feldt demanded another investigation of the Police Connection (see page 403). In Dagens Nyheter, he expressed his doubts concerning the authorities involved, and asked that the murder investigation be taken over by police and prosecutors who had never had anything to do with the case or with the Stockholm police force.

Chief Investigator Hans Ölvebro answered that he did not even consider reading the book, *Inuti labyrinten* (Inside the Labyrinth), that was the cause of Feldt’s worries. And no other official reaction was ever seen.

The following night, two unknown men got past all security installation in the building and climbed about on the roof just



The men passed all cameras and security measures

above where Ingvar Carlsson was sleeping. Säpo was responsible for surveillance, but for some unknown reason, nothing happened until a private security company sounded the alarm. The men were apprehended after about an hour's search on the roof (?) but no investigation was ever carried out.

A few hours later, the Prime Minister summoned a press conference. He arrived on crutches – that was said to be due to an athletic injury – after which he announced that he intended to resign!

This was like a bolt from the blue. Ingvar Carlsson, who was renowned for never doing anything without lengthy preparations, had not even informed his substitute until just before the press conference. The official reason for his resignation was that the governmental power had been reclaimed, Sweden was part of the European Union, his UN Commission had been successful, and the government had accomplished important savings decisions.

First, the demand for an investigation of the Police Connection, then the men on the roof, and now, Ingvar Carlsson's resignation – all within 48 hours. Was there maybe a connection here? The thought of the very least relation was officially denied.

Those who first noticed this strange chain of events were people from Norddeutscher Rundfunk (NDR), the West German radio and television, in Hamburg. In memory of the 10th anniversary of the Swedish outrage, they had produced the documentary *Der Mord an Olof Palme* (also known as *Wer erschoss Olof Palme?*) (The Murder of Olof Palme, also known as *Who shot Olof Palme?*), a very well-made film that exposed the conspiracy behind the murder, and showed also the possible involvement of several of the Baseball gang police officers with both names and pictures.

This film even took up the events in Chamonix (see page 512) and has been shown in several European countries, causing such violent reactions that it was nominated as the best German TV documentary in 1996 among a dozen competing films. Later NDR put copies of this film at the disposal of different Swedish TV companies, but none has wanted or dared to show it. The head of TV4 Kalla Fakta did not even take the time to watch it.

"If it does not concern Christer Pettersson, we are not interested", was his comment.

However, the film was shown by Sven Anér in Tuna



Why were the men on the roof?



Carl Lidbom

bygdegård outside Uppsala, and an unexpected visitor sneaked in without paying – Carl Lidbom (see page 513)

“I was curious”, explained former Ambassador Lidbom in Expressen on September 29, 1996. “But it was just a lot of bunkum, and I cannot for the life of me understand how I came to be involved in this. It is, quite frankly, completely inappropriate slander.”

After this, Sven Anér contacted the filmmaker in Berlin for a comment.

“Am I really the only one who has had the thought that the Swedish Prime Minister might have resigned, because his life was in danger if he agreed to having a renewed investigation into the Police Connection?” said Klaus Knapp. “And why were the people who broke into the private home of the Prime Minister let loose?”

*His honour rooted in dishonour stood,
And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true*

Alfred Lord Tennyson

A STATE WITHIN THE STATE

Some questions keep popping up in connection with the assassination of Olof Palme, such as: Is there in fact a conspiracy behind the crime? How is it possible that so many people can be involved without anyone blowing the whistle? Is it really possible that the top echelons of society know about the forces behind it? And, if so, how has it been possible to keep quiet?

A massive secretiveness within the social elite, politics, police, and security services has for many years been a huge problem that has, however, been invisible to many people. An increasing number of people have now started to suspect that there might be secret webs controlling behind the scenes. The international Freemason organization may be part of the answer to this question. Freemasonry is built on secretive loyalty, incommunicativeness, and secrecy, and the Brothers swear oaths of loyalty until death.

Various webs – of which Freemasonry is one – infiltrate society and work without being seen. The Freemasons make up an invisible power which influences our daily lives without us having the slightest notion.

In January, 1985, Swedish journalist Göran Skytte presented a shocking series of articles in Aftonbladet.

Parts of the first article follow here which even included long lists of member-



The Freemason HQ in Stockholm – Bååtska Palatset

ships. However, these have been stricken out of respect for those pointed out and their families.

In 1985 the Swedish Rite has its 250th anniversary. In connection with this event, parts of the membership register of this organization were investigated since it is very controversial both in Sweden and abroad. The result of this investigation showed that a surprising number of the people at the very top in Sweden are Freemasons.

Some facts:

- * The Swedish Rite has about 24,000 members (of these 4,000 in Stockholm, author's note)
- * Almost all are from the upper and upper-middle classes
- * More than 1,000 Swedish officers are Freemasons – among these many in the very top of the military echelons
- * Many police officers, prosecutors and judges at the very top are Freemasons
- * More than 500 priests are Freemasons – among these 8 bishops
- * Almost 400 bank directors are members as well as several within the Bank Inspection Board
- * Furthermore, a long list of members of the Riksdag, most of these from the



*The impressive Johannessal. The black and white floor symbolizes the good and the bad
Schackmönstret är en av Frimurarnas vanligaste symboler.*



The Hall of Knights is all in red. The seats are especially made for each member

conservative (Moderata Samlingspartiet) and also many journalists.

The members of the Swedish Rite have great influence on Swedish society on the whole. Today they exist within the top of practically all important and central institutions in public administration, the judicial system, the military, trade and industry, politics, as well as the church.

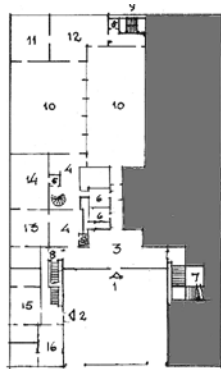
It is noteworthy that all these important people are members of a secretive brotherhood where you swear an oath not to reveal anything about the organization. It cannot be excluded that these Freemasons have connections and loyalties among themselves which make them practically a state within the state, a power factor which is invisible to the general public. The Swedish Freemasons even have connections to the scandalous Freemasonic organizations in both Italy and England.

Officially, the Freemasons claim to be an association based on Christianity which devotes itself to charity. This sounds completely inoffensive. And yet the Freemasons are frequently being attacked and criticized. All that has been written in Swedish press within the latest twenty years can be summarized like this:

The press claims that the Freemasons are an anti-Semitic organization, hostile to women, which has secret and occult rites with skulls, coffins, and bones. There is drinking of blood and swearing of horrible oaths of secrecy where you accept to be killed if you break your oath. All this sounds crazy and beyond imagination.

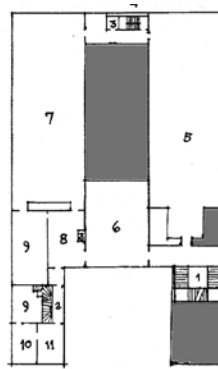
Bottenplan

1. Huvudentré
2. Sidoentré
3. Entréhall
4. Kapprum
5. Hiss
6. Toaletter
7. Stora trapphuset
8. Lilla trapphuset
9. Utrymningstrappa
10. Matsal
11. Klubbrium
12. Uppvärmningskök
13. Biblioteksexpedition
14. Lässal
15. Drätseldirektorium
16. Ordensassistentexpedition



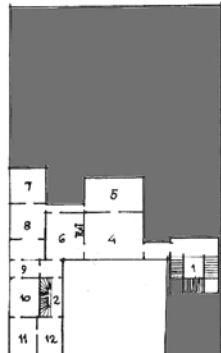
Våning 2 trappa

1. Stora trapphuset
2. Lilla trapphuset
3. Hiss
4. Utrymningstrappa
5. Riddarsalen
6. Oscarsalen
7. Johannessalen
8. Förrum
9. Ambetsmannarum
10. Johanneslogens OM-rum
11. Logedirektorium



Våning 1 trappa

1. Stora trapphuset
2. Lilla trapphuset
3. Hiss
4. Villæ gradens förmak
5. Taveksalen
6. IXæ gradens förmak
7. Kronprinsrummet
8. Kungarummet
9. Storceremonimästarrummet
10. Ceremonimästarrummet
11. Kanslerrummet
12. Ordens visitor



Källarplan

1. Trappa till sidoentrén
2. Bååtska valvet
3. Trappa till kapprummet
4. Omklädningsrum
5. Ordens Arkiv
6. Ordens Museum
7. Utrymningstrappa
8. Hiss
9. Nödutgång till Stallgatan



The Freemason brochure about their HQ, Bååtska Palatset on Blasieholmen contains the above layout. The dark areas are premises used for secret rituals.

However, this is partly true: Women are prohibited. Anyone who is not a Christian cannot become a member – such as, for example, Jews and Muslims. Mediaeval rituals with occultism and mysticism are held, the skull is one symbol, and each member has to swear a solemn oath not to reveal anything about his organization and its rituals to outsiders.

English journalist Stephen Knight published a very controversial book, “The Brotherhood”, which was followed up by another one, “Inside the Brotherhood”, and which shows that Freemasons within the high degrees have infiltrated the entire English society, and that they have repeatedly been involved in different judicial scandals concerning corruption and criminal so-called brotherhood politics.

We are going to see that this might also be the case in Sweden.

A POWERFUL FORCE

In 1985 sixteen members of the then Riksdag were also members of the Swedish Rite, that is to say, that they had connections and loyalties towards other Freemasons which were hidden from the public eye. One of these people was former Minister for the Defence, Anders Björck, Freemason of the 10th degree. It should be noted that many of these politicians refrained from mentioning their membership in the government in the membership register of the Freemasons.

Furthermore, the membership register of the Freemasons included 388 people with the title, Bank Director, but there are also three men with high positions in the Swedish Bank Inspection Board, whose authority is to ensure that the bank directors keep within the limits of the law.



Anders Björck

People within commerce and industry were represented in large numbers in the Order. Among others there were 1820 with the title, Director. This could indicate that the Freemason lodges are important as informal channels for making discreet business contacts.

The Freemasons are even powerfully represented at the top of the Swedish armed forces. In all 1028 active and former officers were members of the Swedish Rite – and many of these were high up in the Defence Staff, the Army Staff, the Air Staff, the Naval Staff, as well as in the regiments: 2 lieutenants general, 10 majors general, 5 commodores, 7 colonels, 13 commanders, 270 lieutenant colonels, 17 naval captains, 238 majors, 306 captains, 15 cavalry captains, and 15 lieutenants.

The Freemasons also hold a strong position within the top echelons of the entire Swedish judicial system. In the middle of the 1980s, the membership register included 190 people within the police, many of these at the very top of the police force at both county and local levels. The article mentions that 5 county police commissioners were Freemasons, of these 3 in active service as well as 18 commissioners of whom 10 were in active service.

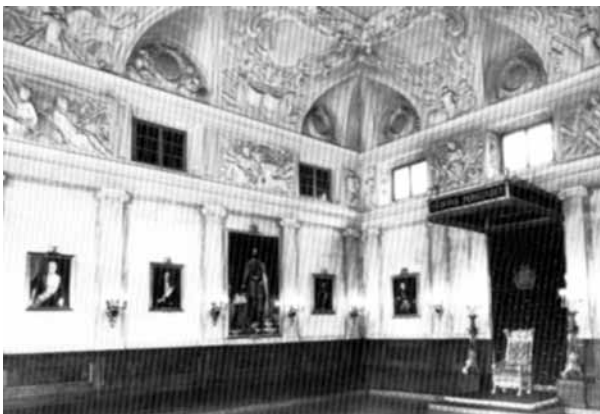
And this is only the top of the iceberg, for to this must be added a long list of police officers with high but subordinate positions, such as: 5 chief superintendents, 22 superintendents, 12 detective superintendents, 27 inspectors, and 46 detective inspectors. Among these can be found Vice County Commissioner for Stockholm, Gösta Welander, 10th degree Freemason, and a central figure in the Palme case. It is possible to see a clear tendency that, in many places where the top manager is a



Gösta Welander

Freemason, several of his closest subordinates are also members of the Order.

Over and above this were found 41 Freemasons who were highly placed prosecutors in active service: 2 county public prosecutors, 16 chief prosecutors, 15 district public prosecutors and 8 prosecutors. When the Freemason police and prosecutors have done their jobs, the judges pass sentence in



The Oscar Hall with the elaborate throne

the courts. The investigation by Aftonbladet showed that there were Freemasons in the high echelons of the entire court system: 1 justice of the Supreme Court, 17 chief justices of the Courts of Appeal and 17 justices in the county assizes.

Below these top figures was a large number of lawyers in the profession of judges who were Freemasons. According to the membership register, 203 lawyers were Freemasons.

Even journalists are members. At the time of the Palme assassination, 110 journalists were organized within the Freemason Order, several of these with great power and influence within mass media. It is here obvious that there must arise a conflict between the role as a professional and the role as Freemason. On the one hand, you as a journalist have to inform impartially and critically investigate the high and mighty. On the other hand, you as a Freemason belong to a largely secret organization and have sworn not to reveal the secrets of this organization to outsiders. It does not tally.

In short, the Freemasons are teeming with high police officers, prosecutors, judges, and lawyers, all sworn brothers in a very secretive organization characterized by secrecy outward and loyal solidarity inwards.

Since this time, the membership number has increased.

Outside Sweden, the Freemasons are a much more controversial organization and criticism there is also both more intense and broad. One example is the Catholic Church which excommunicates Catholic Freemasons, and the Greek Orthodox Church which expels priests who are Freemasons.

In Sweden, large parts of the Free Church movement are very critical, and the most extreme critics think that the secret rituals of the Freemasons are on the verge of paganism and devil worship. Even within the Swedish church, you can hear critical voices concerning Swedish bishops, who during ordinary church service hours, have preached

in the temples of the Freemasons. Astonishingly, many of the ecclesiastics can be found in the membership registers and, in the mid-1980s, you could find 535 there: 7 bishops, 3 deans, 118 rural deans, 249 vicars, 111 curates, 19 parsons, 17 perpetual curates, 2 diocesan curates, and 2 chaplains to the King.



One of the beautifully decorated rooms of the palace

The Swedish church has many times been under fire, because of the engagement of the priest in the Freemasonic organization. Repeatedly, the press has written about Freemasonic priests who participate in different more or less macabre rituals and ceremonies. In 1983, for example, one vicar in Kalmar accused the bishops within the Freemasonic Order of drinking blood, and BA Rolf Sjölund from Södertälje made a report to the Committee for Responsibility for Bishops. (Ansvarsnämnden för biskopar)

“The Freemasonic Order is a religion apart from the Swedish church. Within this Order people make promises to accept the religion and teachings of the Freemasons, among other things. It cannot be considered consistent with the rules and promises valid for the position of bishops that bishops within the Swedish church practice a foreign religion.

According to many serious investigators, it is important to underline that Freemasons of the lower degrees often have no idea what is going on at the top of the hierarchy. What to many seems like a pleasant gentlemen’s club might thus prove to have completely different aspects among the elite.

THE GRAND COUNCIL

Grand Master within the Swedish Rite has, as a rule, been a royal person – from Karl XIII to Prince Bertil. However, the present King, Carl XVI Gustaf, refused when he was asked after the death of his uncle. Since the start of the Swedish Lodge was founded in 1760, the following people have been Grand Masters:

Karl Fredrik Eckleff 1760-1774
Karl XIV Johan 1818-1844

Karl XIII 1774-1818
Oskar I 1844-1859

Karl XV 1859-1872
Gustav V 1907-1950
Prince Bertil 1973-1997

Oskar II 1872-1907
Gustav VI Adolf 1950-1973

The highest echelon consists of twelve people. For a long period, His Royal Highness, Prince Bertil, was Grand Master and Highest “Warden” of the Swedish Rite. At his side, he had the Supreme Council consisting of the following persons:

Gustaf Piehl, managing director,
Carl Nisser, cavalry captain,
Lars Ljunggren, director general,
Sven Silén, bishop,
Allan Alvestrand, chaplain to the King,
Lars Piehl, bank director,
Åke Sandberg, graduate engineer,
Curt Lindhagen, Doctor of Divinity,
Hadar Jacobson, public accountant,
Lars-Erik Böttiger, professor,
Kjell Edström, director general.



Prince Bertil

On January 12, 1995, the Swedish daily, Expressen, revealed new names and facts. Now, the number of Swedish members was 17,000. and at the same time, the paper disclosed secret and earlier unknown details concerning the initiation rituals for the different degrees.

The Swedish Freemasons divide their members into eleven different degrees. Every time you rise in rank, you have to go through rituals and swear oaths of silence. A Freemason of a higher degree may not reveal the secrets of his degree to members of a lower degree.

Finally, there are only two ways to leave the Freemason organization:

To make yourself passive, abstain from attending meetings, and not pay your dues. After two or three years, your name is cancelled from the list of members.

Or to request a conversation with the grand master to be permitted to leave the lodge. This is a difficult way to choose, because it may become a complicated procedure. At least this is the official version. Other reports from Freemasonic organizations abroad claim that it is much more difficult and dangerous than this. But, let us start with a study of the initiation rituals. We begin with the lowest degrees, and continue upwards.

1st degree, Apprentice of Saint John

This is the initiation degree which follows a certain ritual with swords, clubs, and other symbols. The future apprentice is blindfolded and asked to answer questions. An

oath of silence is sworn. The Master in Charge says that whoever breaks his promise will be duly punished. Each apprentice is lured into believing that he missed the initiation test, but is nevertheless accepted in the Rite if he passes the tests. He is made to swear the ancient oath which in detail says what will happen to anyone who breaks his oath:

“But if I in any way whatsoever break this, my oath, I agree to have my head chopped off, my heart torn out, my tongue and vitals pulled out, and all thrown into the depth of the sea, my body burned, and its ashes spread for the winds, so that nothing of me will be left in the memory of mankind and my Freemason Brethren.”

The apprentice will here also answer the question:

“Are you ready to mix your blood with that of your brethren?”

The Master in Charge then three times hits a pair of calipers that are pointed at the heart of the apprentice, this terminating the ritual.

2nd degree, Companion of Saint John

The second degree is also called the degree of Life. The novice is received with candles and music in an impressive hall and is led round the room according to a certain ritual. At the altar the novice swears the companion oath concerning silence and fidelity, after which the Master in Charge repeats the procedure with the calipers pointed at the chest of the man.



The Corridor of Death (note the skeleton in the coffin, see page) under the HQ.

3rd degree, Master of Saint John

This is the degree of Death and the premises should be a dark sepulchre. The picture below shows the so-called Corridor of Death under the Bååtska Palatset in Stockholm. In the middle of the room is coffin, on the coffin lid is a skull, and on the altar a Bible, another skull and cross-bones.

Here, a ritual funeral takes place where the future Master of Saint John is placed in the coffin and carried away accompanied by funeral music. The Master Word, Mac-Benac, is then introduced, the exact meaning of which is that the flesh is separated from the bones, or that the body has already started decaying. The Master in Charge then adds: Memento mori! (Remember that you are mortal.)

After the ceremony, a gilded trowel in a blue ribbon is placed on the apron of the newly-appointed Master of Saint John.

(In 1996, The Supreme Court pronounced a verdict claiming that, according to the Law of Sweden, it is forbidden to use the skull as a symbol. Until now this law has only been applied in connection with neo-nazis. The Freemasons have not even been mentioned).



An Egyptian sepulchre under Bååtska Palatset

4th and 5th degrees, Apprentice or Companion of Saint Andrew

This ceremony takes place in three rooms. The Lodge itself should be decorated as a vaulted Egyptian sepulchre. On the west wall is a man in a shroud with his index finger on his lips, a symbol of secrecy. Now the future Apprentice or Companion of Saint Andrew is subjected to a symbolic walk through the kingdom of the dead. He

walks alone along a dark passage decorated with skulls and crossbones. To end the ritual, the Master in Charge points his official dagger at the right eye of the novice and then at his mouth, while a ritual text is read aloud.

6th degree, Master of Saint Andrew

On the altar is a Bible, a lamp, three three-branched candlesticks, and a skull on crossbones. In the middle of an adjacent room is a coffin. Here the Companion becomes a Master of Saint Andrew. A band is tied round his neck, and the Master of Ceremonies says:

“Based on the oaths you have sworn, I tie you with this golden band of union, so that you, after your tests, may become a link in our unbreakable chain of brethren.

7th degree, Knight of the East

Whoever reaches the seventh degree is called Knight of the Sunrise in the East and Jerusalem. In a special preparation room, he receives seven questions which he must answer in writing. These questions concern the Freemasonic organization, for example: Which number is the basis for the Freemasonic secrets? The correct answer is the number 3, which results in the figures 9, 12, 27 and 81.

8th degree, Knight Templar

A larger world opens to anyone who is appointed a Knight Templar. For example, no Freemason with a lesser degree than the 8th knows that the Order has a chapel of its own. For the initiation ritual of the Knight Templar, the Bible is placed opened on a table in the preparation room. Here, the Master of Ceremonies hands over a form with nine oaths which the applicant has to fill in. The seventh oath is:

“I promise that I will consider all the Knights of this most Holy Order and Brethren as my most intimate friends, who will accept me in their circle, and with whom I this day enter into an unbreakable and eternal union.”

In the large chapter house, the altar is covered by a black cloth. The coffin is covered with black cloth with silver edges and a red cross. The applicant for the Knight Templar degree – or more completely, Knight of the valiant and magnanimous order of Knights Templar – is to be dressed in a suit of armour before he is dubbed.

When this has taken place, the newly-appointed



Special attire of a Freemason

Knight is kissed three times by the Master of Ceremonies. Each knight has his own coat of arms and when he dies, this is moved from the chapter house to the chapel.

9th degree, the Degree of Light

Several rooms are needed for the initiation ritual for the ninth degree: The chapter house, the White Chamber, and the cleansing

room. All the knights of the order are in white and have their daggers. The novice becomes an Enlightened and Favorite brother of Saint Andrew. An initial ritual with new oaths, then a pause for dinner, and after this the initiating ritual itself. The applicants are cleansed by the Master of Ceremonies and are then led to the Hall of Knights, where they are received by the Grand Master after which they are taken to the so-called White Chamber.



The impressive Hall of Knights on Blasieholm

Degrees X1 and X2, the Secret Degrees The 10th degree is divided into an open degree named X1 and another degree which has until now been strictly secret, named X2, the Inner Union.

The X1 ceremony contains oaths and symbolic acts. The Grand Master hits the altar, and all join in a procession to the chapel where a priest conducts a ritual with breaking of bread.

Before the initiation ceremony for the secret X2 degree, the applicant is reminded of his oath from degree X1 concerning the mixing of blood, and is then told that this is about to take place. After this a priest presents the chalice of the Order containing wine.

Earlier, the applicant had to cut his right thumb to let blood drip into a goblet. Nowadays, this is only carried out symbolically.

According to the ritual, the priest then takes out a secret crystal flask with old blood from brothers earlier initiated, and lets three drops of this blood drip into the claret from the Order chalice. He then reads from the Bible and encourages the applicant to drink the blood-mixed wine, after which the priest himself drinks of the wine, and passes the chalice to the other brothers around the altar.

NO BLOOD FROM ANY BISHOP

It can therefore be ascertained that the Swedish Freemason Rite is an organization for the bourgeois elite of society, a brotherhood for men with power and influence. In 1985, Bank Director Lars Piehl of PK-Banken was a member of the Supreme Council of the Swedish Freemason Rite with the title, Grand Master Architect.

The Swedish journalist, Göran Skytte, was granted a personal interview, and his first question concerned the actual aim of the organization. "In short, you can say that we are a charity organization based on Christianity, and within this work we try to create a positive development both for ourselves and for our fellow man. Economically, this implies that we, among other things, take care of children and young people with a difficult family background. Spiritually, we try to develop as human beings by participating in different meetings and rituals.

"The Swedish Freemason Rite has about 24,000 members, and practically all of these come from the upper and upper-middle classes. How many children and youths do you take care of within your charity work?"

"Well, I think that right now there are about fifteen."

"I have heard the following: Whoever becomes a member of the Freemasons has to swear an oath of silence concerning the organization. Afterwards, you can rise to different degrees and every time you are promoted, you have to swear a new oath of silence. Any Freemason with a higher degree is forbidden to reveal certain secrets to Freemasons of a lower degree. Is that true?"

"Yes."

"Why is an oath of silence necessary?"

"As far as is possible we try to keep our rituals secret. We consider that our rituals must be secret in order for the members to feel that they develop when they become Freemasons and when they advance within the degrees."

"It has been claimed that you have different rites in connection with the swearing of your oaths. Within one certain degree, you are blindfolded and swear the oath with a sword pointed at your naked chest. And within another you have to lie in a coffin. Is any of this true?"

"If I reveal these rituals, I shall completely destroy the interest for the person who applies. Therefore, I refuse to answer your question."

"What do the ceremonies and rituals mean?"

"They are of great importance, since they contain a lot of symbolism which induces people to stop and reflect."

"It has been said that you use the skull as a symbol."

"It is one of our symbols. But those who criticize us often come to the wrong conclusions. They claim that we in some way are engaged in a death cult. But the skull does symbolize death, and there is an ongoing debate that we humans ought to think

more about death than we usually do. In that way the fear of death can be reduced. You must remember that the skull is even an symbol within the Swedish church. There is nothing strange about that.”

“I have heard that you have crossbones and skeletons in your premises. Is that true?”

“There may be a skull and crossbones, that is true. But I have seen no skeletons. Not the way you can see in different pictures that are claimed to have been taken within our organization. I have never seen any skeletons in our premises.”

“It has been claimed that you have rooms with walls full of bones, is that true?”

“That is wrong. At least we have no such room in Stockholm. As far as I know. But then, I have not been in all our premises.”

“About one year ago, a priest claimed that you have rituals that include the drinking of blood. Among other things he accuses certain bishops within the Freemason organization of drinking their own blood. Is that true?”

“That one you can wipe out completely. There is no blood ritual, I can assure you of that without going into any of our rituals. I have never drunk the blood of a bishop. Don’t write this last bit.”

“I have a proposal. Let us go down to the Swedish Freemason Rite building here in Stockholm. You show me all the premises. In that way I can assure my readers that there are neither skeletons nor coffins.”

“You are welcome later to see certain rooms, but there are premises we do not show to the public.”

“About one year ago, a secret and illegal Freemasonic organization, called P2, was revealed in Italy (see page ??). This organization included top people within politics, the military, the judicial system, the mafia, the Vatican, as well as commerce and industry. This revelation resulted in a large parliamentary investigation which showed that P2 was involved in a huge network of financial crime, blackmail, murder, as well as plans for a coup d’etat. Journalist Mino Pecorelli, who disclosed the names of members in this secret Freemasonic rite, was shot in the mouth. How were you as Freemasons in Sweden influenced by this revelation?”

“A lot of questions have been asked, and people connect the P2 Freemasonic order with the Swedish Freemason Rite, and they are taken to imply the same. That is very embarrassing for us. The Swedish Freemasons make up a completely independent organization, and we have no contact whatsoever with the Freemasons in Italy.”

“You now repeat twice that you have no contact with the Italian Freemasons, but that is not true. In your own register of members you have



The articles caused a lot of furore

a list with the following heading: Foreign orders with which the Swedish Freemason Rite have contact. In this list you have included the Grande Oriente d'Italia. That is the main organization for the Italian Freemasons. Almost all members of P2 are members of this organization.”

“I said that we do not have any contact with the Italian Freemasons. But we have connections. When I say no contact, I mean that we are in no way controlled from the outside. We have no co-operation. On the other hand, our connection allows us to be invited to an anniversary, for example.”

SÄK-RINGEN

Since 1978, there has also existed within the Swedish security police, Säpo, a fraternal order called “Säk-Ringen” consisting of security police officers and others that were considered to have acted for the safety of the country in a creditable way. The basic requirement was that you had worked within Säpo for at least ten years and that another member had recommended you – this to ensure that only people with “the right attitude” joined the fraternity.

Säk-Ringen was founded by the old pal of Hans Holmér, Police Superintendent Rune Beckman, and two meetings were held annually: the Ring-Blot in the autumn and the Ring-Ting in the spring.

“We use old Norse wordings and adopt names from the Old Norse mythology such as Woden and Thor“, explained a member of the board of Säk-Ringen.

The brothers of the fraternity even had a supporter club called the Ringvännerna – The Friends of the Ring – that could be joined only by people from the very top echelon of society who had supported the work of the security police, such as for example, provincial governors or someone within the parliamentary board of the national Swedish Police Board.

The head of this board, the head of the security police and the heads of departments were among those who had participated in the meetings. All this was revealed in an article in April, 1987, in the paper, *Arbetet*, which was based on information provided by former Security Commissioner, Ture Holmblad.

“I was invited to participate but when I saw their statutes, I was filled with disgust”, he claimed. “They were nothing but nazi-inspired.”

“That is not at all true”, retorted the chairman of the Police Association, Gunno Gunnmo. “The Säk-Ringen fraternity within Säpo is nothing but a harmless club of pals.”

Now, whom can you trust and who can truly check secret fraternities? Fraternities and supporter clubs with tentacles stretching into society? A secret network of influential people is always a danger to democracy, and it must be considered alarming that heads of the Police Board were/are members of this, as exactly this Board has as its aim to democratically control the secret police force.

After his series of articles, Göran Skytte received letters and phone calls from about 300 people, five of whom claimed to have pictures of secret rooms with skeletons in the premises of the Stockholm Freemasons. Two of these pictures were considered genuine by Göran Skytte, the first being an 8 mm film made on the sly by an electrician who had made some installation work in the Bååtska Palatset, the Freemason headquarters on Blasieholmen in Stockholm just behind Grand Hotel. This film reveals that the walls of a narrow corridor are covered with skulls and parts of skeletons.

The second proof came from a building worker, who had also been allowed into the holy of holies in the mansion on Blasieholmen to make some restoration work. He had taken a whole series of stills which were very clear and showed a wall covered from ceiling to floor by bones and skulls.

To most people all this sounds both bizarre and incredible. It is, however, very clear that this kind of secret sects and networks should be exposed in a democratic country. Many have tried but very few have been given the chance.

The year following the assassination of Olof Palme, Pastor Jack-Tommy Ardenfors of the Smyrna church in Gothenburg was extremely worried by what he called the prevalence of devil worship in Sweden, particularly within the established circles of society. On July 1, 1987, he published the following accusations:

“Many well-known politicians and industrialists are devil worshipers. They participate in rituals where they drink blood and have group sex. The culmination was reached at a large devil fair in Sweden this last weekend which was joined by the leader of the Satanic Church in USA, Anton LaVey. In Gothenburg, the first black masses were held at the beginning of the 1950s, and there are now thousands of people in Sweden who worship the devil.”

“During the last 15 years, devil worship has increased continuously all over the country, but I think that Gothenburg is one main site. Every night except Saturdays, hundreds of people gather in different premises all over the city. They rent rooms in hotels and inns under the guise of fraternities and associations. I could name at least ten very well-known politicians and industrialists as being devil worshipers. You would never believe me!”

Apart from the orgies with group sex and partaking of communion by drinking blood, Satan was being worshipped at these masses. It was all like an upside down church service, and people were even baptized in blood. Furthermore, pastor Ardenfors reveals that whoever wishes to break out of these sects are filled with fear. They wanted to, but were unable to follow their wish, due to the oath of eternal silence they had sworn before the sect. Their entire social life was centered around this oath of secrecy.

“We have to bring this into the light. I dare do this because I am under the protection of God, and in spite of the fact that I have had three death threats because of the information I have.”

THE OBELISK – THE SYMBOL OF DEATH

Foreign tourists find it very surprising that no statues or museums exist to honor Olof Palme, the most well-known international politician in Sweden. A few squares and streets have been named after him, otherwise – nothing.



The copper plate in the pavement – the only memorial

Even the paving stones where the Prime Minister was killed have been replaced so that nothing reminds you of the assassination. This is in accordance with the wishes of the Palme family. For a while a gas flame was burning at the site of the murder, but even this was removed, due to the relatives of Olof Palme, who have also declined the idea of a memorial. The only thing that remains is a simple copper plaque with the text: “On February 28, 1986, Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme was murdered here”.

“We have to respect the wishes of the bereaved”, commented City Commissioner, Lennart Rydberg.

It is as if Prime Minister Olof Palme in fact has ceased to exist, and you might well ask why the Social Democrats have not gone to greater lengths to commemorate the former so well-loved leader. Why this silence?

The concealed power of the Freemasons is built to a great extent on symbols and secret signs understood only by the initiates. In this way, the Freemasons can communicate without words. In rituals, initiation rituals, and works of art many motifs recur, some of the most usual being: calipers, scales, squares, the black and white chequered pattern, the eternal flame, and the obelisk.

The obelisk has a strange way of turning up in suspicious connections. In the case of spectacular murders behind which the Freemasons have played an important but invisible part, the following phenomenon often occurs:

About one year after the assassination, a discreet obelisk is erected within a radius of approximately one hundred yards of the site of the crime, the pretext being that the place needs decorating. To the man in the street this only looks like an insignificant ornament but to those initiated, the obelisk is of significant symbolic importance.

Three well-known murders can be used to describe this. It is important to remember that the forces we are talking about have been working behind the scenes for hundreds of years, but perhaps to a lesser degree. (The following statements may seem to be

taken out of the blue, but both historians and authors have spent thousands of hours digging out the truth. (See the Bibliography, designation F).

After the murder of the Swedish King Gustaf III, an obelisk was erected outside the castle in Stockholm. This obelisk stands opposite a statue of the king who was assassinated by Freemason Captain Anckarström, whose bust is now on honorary display in the entrance of the international headquarters of the Freemasons in Paris – the Grand Orient Lodge. Gustaf III himself was a Freemason together with his brothers Carl and Adolf Fredrik, after they had been initiated into the order during the autumn of 1771. This occurrence was to become extremely significant within the Swedish Freemasonry.



Olof Palme - Freemason?

In Washington D.C. the Memorial statue of Abraham Lincoln was placed at the opposite end of the Reflecting Pool on the Mall from the Washington Memorial obelisk. This monument was erected long before the murder but was inaugurated with a huge Freemason ceremony (See various encyclopedias). Even here the Freemasons played a vital part in the planning of the murder which to this day is full of unanswered questions, because the official version and medical facts do not tally.

Also here we see that the “lone looney” (See page 15) is nothing new. President Abraham Lincoln is claimed to have been assassinated by a lone confused actor, named John Wilkes Booth. It might then seem strange that no less than eight people were arrested for being involved and that the alleged murderer “by mistake” was shot



Outside the castle...



...in Dealey Plaza



...and in Washington DC

to death, when unarmed he tried to surrender to the army.

And on Dealey Plaza in Dallas, Texas, a white obelisk was can be seen on the site where the deadly shots were fired at JFK (See page ??). Also in this case the alleged perpetrator was murdered before he even left the police headquarters.

What is known to very few people is that exactly the same occurred after the deed in Stockholm. In 1987, on Luntmakargatan parallel to the Sveavägen, a renovation of the street was initiated by “ten private property owners”, among these Skandia – a company that seems to be involved in more than just insurance (See page ??) –, SPP Insurance, ABB, NCC, Reinolds, and Bonnier’s publishing firm.

According to one of the people responsible for the property of Skandia, Rolf Gallon, a competition had been announced for decoration of the street. The winning contribution consisted of five large obelisks – so-called “luntres” (Swedish) which were placed along the Luntmakargatan. Two of these are on Tegnérgatan which opens into Luntmakargatan. They are designed to match the facades of the Skandia premises.

Another obelisk is located in a strange way exactly where the murder occurred, that is to say, around the corner of Tunnelgatan in an asymmetrical and non-decorative place – but exactly where the assassin escaped towards the stairs up to Malmkillnadsgatan.

Please have a closer look at the pictures and judge for yourself. Do not



Photo taken from the murder site. Note the strange situation of the obelisk – along the escape route.



The inscription on the obelisk at the site

forget to take into consideration that the obelisk might even be an honorary monument. In such case, it is, of course, assumed that Olof Palme himself might have been a Freemason.

For a long time, the Skandia building on Sveavägen was the headquarters of the super-secret Stay Behind state guerilla organization, and might also have included an office connecting the CIA and the Swedish guerilla group (See page ??).

Here is an interesting tip sent to the head of investigation and signed THULE, the name of the Skandia insurance company until 1963.

“For Palme with roots in the present Skandia it was a prerequisite for his career that by lobbying he influenced legislators and people within the legal profession to amendments and interpretations of the laws adjusted to the requirements of Skandia. Furthermore, solidarity was utilized as a guise to dismantle the security systems through mass immigration, which in the long run would provide Skandia with a larger population



The strange obelisk seen from the top of the stairs. In the background the place where Palme was murdered



The obelisk seen from the the back of the Skandia building

basis for intended future private pension funds where about eleven percent – due to the extensive bureaucracy – directors, etc, would be provided with pension advantages paid by their companies into completely tax-free foundation accounts with extremely high yield inaccessible to ordinary people.

Simultaneously, about 24 percent of the population would be kept outside this system in order to keep the inflation low. When Palme had achieved his political goal, he tried to stop dismantling the security systems and the connection to the present European Union.

That is why Palme was murdered, at the initiative and with directives from the directors within the insurance company, Skandia. It concerns an increase of an intended approximately 290,000 million only for Skandia during the first three years after the collapse of the welfare system.

I have access to a tape where 75 directors in the Skandia building claim that nothing will be allowed to stop Sweden from joining the present European Union, and that the Swedish people do not know their own good. The unprecedented secrecy around the murder of Palme depends on the domino effect.

Everything is connected. The murder of Palme, the DC3 incident, the registration of opinions, political double-dealings, the errand boy activities of the secret police paid by the tax payers to Skandia, the Skandia building, Sveavägen, Olof Palme, double dealings, and cover-ups.



Out of the ruins the new world shall be built according to the New World Order. Beside a bust with its head chopped off is an egg with the black and white Freemason pattern



The similarities between the Johannessal and the Kungsträdgården underground station are striking. According to a guide, this station is an ante-temple of the Freemason palace.

People from the security police shadow Palme and are present in the Skandia building during the night of the murder. Earlier the same night, one of these has pretended to be a drug dealer and lured Pettersson (See the film *Sista kontraktet*, author's note).

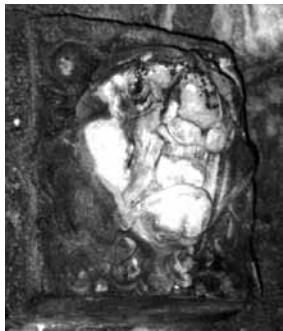
A freelance American was also present in the Skandia building. He leaves Sweden on a diplomatic passport with the murder weapon which by now has been melted down in the States" (the end).



The set-square – Freemason symbol



Where does this 12 foot copper door lead?



Another grotesque mask



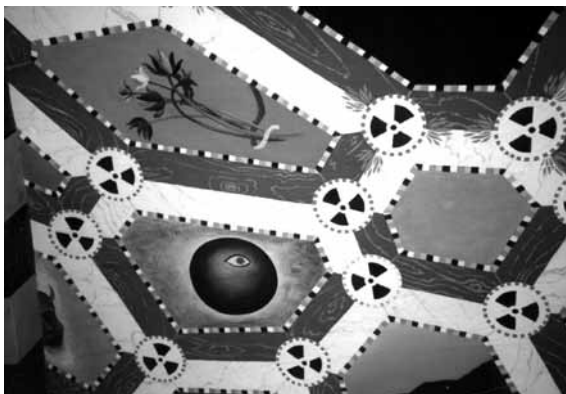
See nor hear nothing



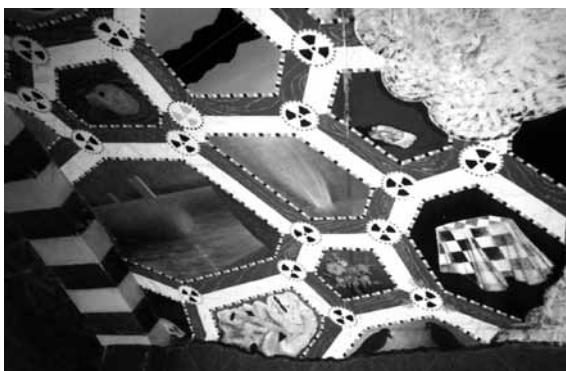
Mask with eyes torn out



Freemasonic symbols on the painted ceilings



The devil, the all-seeing eye and radioactivity (?)

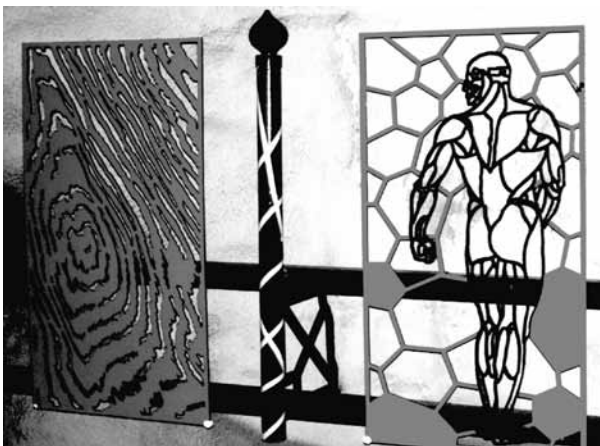


More impressive symbolism, but what does it mean?

In 1994, researcher Ola Tunander wrote a long article in the Danish cultural magazine, Kritik 110 – The Invisible Hand and The White One, which confirm part of this tip.

“According to a source that wishes to remain anonymous, four people from the security team of Skandia were present at the time of the murder. They were all equipped with communication equipment. Furthermore, one American joined them only a few minutes after the deed (See page ??)

We shall be returning to this but first some more about the Freemasons.



A fingerprint, a phallic symbol and a male figure

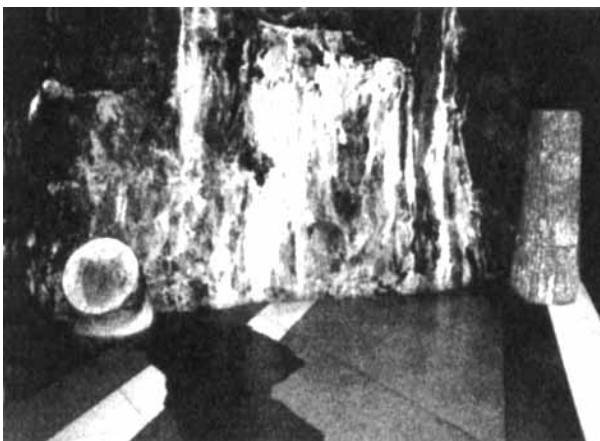
THE UNDERGROUND STATION – AN ANTE-TEMPLE

When I made a discreet visit to the headquarters of the organization on Blasieholmen, the guide in passing explained that the Kungsträdgården Underground station was, in fact, an ante-temple of the Freemasons. A Freemason temple? Can this really be possible?

“There are so many weird things going on at present”, the guide answered to avoid my direct question.

Daily passengers may have noticed that this station is more exclusive than others. It is also situated directly under the main office of SE-Banken on Kungsträdgårdsgatan (that is to say, the Wallenbergs, see Appendix 1).

According to the Lo-



Beside the tree a yellow and blue oil barrel

cal Stockholm Traffic Office, this Underground exhibition shows History, the Past and the Present. The artist, Ulrik Samuelsson, has made the decorations, aided by architects and technicians from the Local Traffic Office and the Artistic Committee of the City. The paintings on the ceilings were made in co-operation with Arne Fredrikson, and the sculptures in the west sector towards the Gallerian are castings or originals from buildings which are or have been situated close to Kungsträdgården, for example, the Makalös palace, built by the de la Gardie family during the 17th century.

But, if we study the decorations of the station remembering the words of the guide, another picture is easy to discover. Everywhere sculptures and objects can be seen which are connected with Freemason rituals, from the black and white chequered floors around the escalator to the paintings on the ceilings. Black ravens, skulls, and portraits of the devil can be found among many other motifs which the author is unable to identify. For example, different variations of a male figure can be found identical to a painting in the Freemason palace.

On the way down to the station is a twelve-foot copper door, apparently with no function whatsoever. If it is there only as a decoration, you might ask why it is placed in the middle of a staircase.

Could there be a tunnel behind it, and in that case, where does it lead? Please remember that only there is only about one hundred yards to the headquarters in the Bååtska Palatset just behind the Grand Hotel.

Along the walls you can see a long succession of distorted animal and human masks which are seemingly taken from a nightmare. Several have blood at the corners of their mouths, the eyes of others have been torn out, and the eye sockets are bleeding. On several occasions when I visited this station, the blood was not even dry. What is going on here? It makes your head swim. Are ceremonies held here when the station is closed to the public at night?

The most impressive thing in this station is very discreet, and I suppose that very few



Blood in the mouth



The felled tree on the platform

have even noticed it. At the far left of the platform is a moulded, sawn-down tree trunk about five feet high and a diameter of about one foot. Please note the so-called Operation Tree (See page ??) and the mystery telegram (See page ??) which was sent just before the murder of Palme from the leader of the Italian Freemason Lodge P2, Licio Gelli, to his freemason brother, Philip Guarino, a close associate of the American vice president George Bush:

“Tell our good friend, Bush, that the Swedish tree will be felled”. Three days later Palme was dead.

According to the official version, this tree trunk represents the elm trees that in 1971 caused discrepancies between the authorities and demonstrators. A cast of the elm trunk is “to remind us that should not allow ourselves to be petrified”.

However, remembering the obelisk at the murder site, there is room for thought. Could this instead refer to the telegram? This part of the underground station was inaugurated the year the Prime Minister was murdered. Beside the tree trunk is a blue and yellow oil barrel, sunk into the marble floor, with “oil” leaking out onto the platform under a large statue of the main god, Zeus. According to well-informed sources, one contributing factor in connection with the liquidation of Olof Palme was that he had transferred all Swedish rights to the oil in the North Sea – this very oil that made Norway into a very rich nation.

Are all these just coincidences – or is there a connection? In that case, it is frightening to see the arrogance with which these monuments have been placed right in front of our noses.

FRIGHTENED TO SILENCE

Networks such as the Freemasons and the structure of society as a whole built on misunderstood loyalty, and fear of colliding with the powers that be, might be one part of the explanation for the silence surrounding national scandals, such as the murder of Palme and the Estonia catastrophe. But this is far from the whole truth. Let us have a look at the police force:

On October 14, 1996, in the daily paper, Dagens Nyheter, former National Police Commissioner, Carl Persson,



Obelisks - the entrance of Luntmakargatan



Esbjörn Esbjörnsson

and former head of department at the National Police Board, Esbjörn Esbjörnsson, described the drastically changed situation within the police force in the following way:

“Today only shoplifting and murders are investigated. Ordinary everyday crimes are hardly looked at at all. The police organization has been smashed and divided into a lot of different forms of organization, which differ from county to county. Administrative jobs which were earlier carried out centrally are now done at 24 or more places. At present, the personnel have no peace and quiet to work they are subjected to a lot of psychological stress, and lose their initiative and motivation – assets so invaluable in connection with jobs as demanding as police work.”

“By changing the appointment and payment systems, the superiors within the police force have been muzzled, and they have become dependent on the favours of ministers and bosses. In this way, silenced police officers have been created at all levels. And then, things turn out the way they have, and nobody dares question a bad reform. When the authorities hear nothing, they naturally believe that they live in the very best of all worlds.”

As we have seen earlier, there might even be forceful connections to NATO behind the murder. This organization is also a very powerful force, both openly and in secret. This phenomenon has been described by Cecilia Steen-Johnsson, a very experienced journalist at the daily, *Dagens Nyheter*, in her book “Ett folkbedrägeri – DC3 an och svensk säkerhetspolitik” – “Deceiving the People – the DC3 and Swedish Security Policy”.

“NATO and the intelligence services of the West have great influence on the appointments of important jobs within the Swedish industry, which belongs to the total defence system, as well as the public administration and mass media. Persons who, for political or other reasons, are considered “untrustworthy” should not be given such appointments.

This is made very clear to the Swedish decision makers. There are influential informers in the service of NATO, within the large national newspapers, as well as within radio and TV, who report about discussions and planning within the editorial offices which they, of course, also influence in the “right” direction. Some of them have managerial posts, and are thus able to stop controversial articles and prevent journalists from digging into conditions a little too close to the strategic or political interests of NATO in Sweden. There are also a handful of political columnists and commentators who are provided with their articles pre-written with the correct viewpoints.”

Several journalists can testify that their interest in certain sensitive questions have been met with active disinterest, refusal of requested funds for traveling, or other necessary prerequisites. Sometimes, it may even be a question of occupational prohibition, spoken or unspoken, when colleagues who are considered trustworthy are assigned the same topic. Within the media, it might also be a question of important appointments,

such as, for example, the job as a foreign correspondent, where top management listens to the wishes of the Western alliance, directly or via trustworthy intermediaries.

THE PROTECTIVE TOOLS OF THE POWERS

There are several ways of convincing the general public that everything is fine and dandy. One of these is commissions: The tool of the power to investigate itself – or to protect itself?

No matter the deficiency of various investigations, what with suspicions which have been brushed aside with weird motivations, disappearing documents, obscurities that are never looked into, etc, the commissions rock us to sleep.

In a country with but a few million inhabitants where political. Economical, and academic elites with differing interests have for a long time been educated within a common culture of negotiation, there is no space for independent and serious critics. You may sometimes imagine that it is the mass media and the so-called private investigators that are subject to investigation. Only then you find sharp comments and vicious criticism.

Let us go through the four commissions that have been appointed following the murder of Olof Palme:

THE JUDICIAL COMMISSION – JURISTKOMMISSIONEN

This commission was appointed on May 22, 1986, and presented its first report on May 12, 1987 and its final report late autumn of the same year. The commission consisted of:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| • Olof Bergqvist | Supreme Court Justice and Chairman of the Labour Court, as well as former head of the legal department of the Labour Market Department, |
| • Dag Victor | Expert on criminal law from the Ministry of Justice, |
| • Stefan Ryding Berg | Head of department at the Defence Staff, |
| • Kjell-Arne Eliasson | Police Superintendent from Malmö, |
| • Sven Persson | Police Superintendent from the Police Board, |
| • Nils-Olof Berggren | Head of division with the Attorney-General, |
| • Tore Samuelsson | Commissioner for the Judiciary and Civil Administration, |
| • Gunnel Lindberg | Prosecutor in Västerås, |
| • Carl-Ivar Skarstedt | Chief Justice of Appeal in Umeå and former head of the Legal Department at the Ministry of Defence, |

- Per-Erik Nilsson Swedish Parliamentary Commissioner for the Judiciary and Civil Administration and Chairman of the Commission.

Nilsson resigned as Commissioner for the Judiciary and Civil Administration in June, 1987, and was dismissed at his own request from the Commission and Carl-Ivar Skarstedt took over the chairmanship.

In its final report, the Juristkommission sharply criticized both Chief Investigator Hans Holmér and the Prosecutors. Even the government was blamed for what had happened.

THE EDENMAN COMMISSION / PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION

The Parliamentary Commission or the so-called Edenman Commission was convened on March 19, 1987, and handed in its final report on April 22 the following year. It consisted of ministers from three earlier governments:

- Ragnar Edenman Chairman,
- Thorbjörn Fälldin Former Prime Minister,
- Håkan Winberg Former Minister of Justice.
- Sven Gustafson
- Doris Håvik
- Ivar Nordberg
- Jörn Svensson
- Anders Litzén
- Stefan Strömberg
- Lars Lindström
- Sören Mannheimer City Commissioner.

The task of this Commission was to draw conclusions based on the material of the Juristkommission, but also to investigate the Police Connection (See page ??). A large run-through and some questioning were carried out. However, it later turned out that they had made do with evasive answers, and in some cases, pure lies. The Commission itself had no authority to examine anyone under oath and “everyone who provided information has done so voluntarily and without our right to make any formal demands on totality or veracity”.

“At the very first meeting, I demanded that somebody free and competent be connected to the Commission who



Ragnar Edenman

could investigate and find facts. But nobody would listen”, Commission member, Sven Gustafson, said in the TV programme, *Striptease*. “And now, we know that some of the people we questioned, among them the head of the Police Board, lied to us. They were not obliged to tell the truth, and apparently they didn’t”.

The choice of chairman might also be somewhat surprising. Ragnar Edenman was given the position, in spite of his well-documented past as a nazi during the 1930s. One might think that his youthful sins should be forgiven, but it is not quite as simple as that, as he was appointed acquitting Judge of neo-nazi police officers.

The criticism of the Edenman Commission was as follows:

“The overall impression must be that the police force did not function satisfactorily during the important hours just after the murder. This judgment is primarily aimed at the work of the Coordinating Centre. The perplexed confusion of the work carried out there is astonishing. We are surprised that the efficiency there was so lacking. These people were in the largest and most well-equipped police centre”.

THE MARJASIN COMMISSION – THE CITIZENS’ COMMISSION

After quite some noise within the mass media and pressure brought to bear from, among others, the so-called private investigators, a third Commission was at long last appointed. The Government planned to publish the directives for this Commission during the spring of 1994. But then, suddenly, Chief Investigator Hans Ölvebro promised that the murder case would soon be solved, so the Government decided to delay the Commission until the summer. However, Hans Ölvebro soon had to admit that, in fact, he did not have a murderer. Instead, on March 16, 1994, the daily, *Svenska Dagbladet*, revealed that the Palme Group had been consistently lying about its investigations.

“This is one way of revealing leaks in our closest vicinity”, Ölvebro explained unaffectedly. “A couple of times, we have been able to exactly ascertain who has been passing on our information”.

The Marjasin Commission consisted of:

- Sigvard Marjasin, Chairman and Provincial Governor of Örebro,
- Inga-Britt Ahlenius, Director General of the National Swedish Accounting and Audit Bureau,
- Hans-Gunnar Axberger, Council for the Prevention of Crime, as well as university lecturer of criminal law,
- Gull-Britt Mårtensson, City Commissioner in Östersund, and
- Håkan Winberg, Chief Justice of Appeal for southern Norrland, and also parliamentarian in the former Edenman Commission, where he participated in eliminating the Police Connection.

The task of the Marjasin Commission was to investigate the proceedings of the investigation of the crime. The Commission was given its directives on September 29, 1994, and the material consisted of the reports by the Palme group. It was out of the question to ask direct questions of witnesses or other people connected to the case, but Sigvard Marjasin claimed “that no stone would remain unturned”. “We shall try to remove all possible lack of confidence in the State, but we will not silence the debate in society”.

“Which characteristic is most important to yourself and the Commission now that you start this job?” asked Lars Borgnäs, reporter of the TV programme, *Striptease*.

“That is to work with confidence, so that the rest of the world (!) understands that this is serious and confidence-inspiring”, the newly-appointed Chairman answered. (Had Marjasin only been appointed to appease an indignant society’s opinion?)

“I can verify that those who spread information and disinformation that the police are behind the murder have been rather successful”, complained Chief Investigator Hans Ölvebro in the daily, *Expressen* on February 11, 1996. “If the conclusion of the Marjasin Commission is that police officers might have organized the murder, we have to replace the police force in Sweden. Nobody can remain.”

“However, I am completely convinced that the Commission will draw the same conclusion as we have. Naturally, I have no idea whether the actual perpetrator happens to be a police officer or not, but in that case, he is in no way part of any conspiracy” (?). Simultaneously, Ölvebro welcomed the third Commission.

“We are ready to let them start work at once, since they are to investigate things with which we are not working (?). That they do this means that we are relieved of quite a lot of unnecessary extra work, for example, all contacts with the private investigators who will then instead contact the Commission.”

However, it soon turned out that everything was not quite above board. When, for example, Inga-Britt Ahlenius wrote a note to Chairman Sigvard Marjasin concerning the Police Connection, he immediately hid the document in his locked safe. But the press soon found out about this and published the document in which she, among other things, had written:

“We members of the Commission have made ourselves prisoners of the police... There was no Police Connection in the investigations by the police” and “One given hypothesis / starting point for our examination is to consider that there might have existed a conspiracy within the police force. And



Inga-Britt Ahlenius



Sigvard Marjasin

based on this hypothesis, investigate not only the actual measures taken, but also the strategic decisions or NON-decisions made by the police”.

Ahlenius even touched upon a case in which a female police dog-keeper had been harassed by her colleagues.

“This goes to show that it is completely impossible in a case of harassment, which has attracted a lot of public attention, to induce the police to point out one of their own. This indicates that it should not be difficult to hide more serious conspiracies – the *esprit d’corps* is extremely strong, and so is loyalty. It might even be dangerous to participate in the investigation” and “it is obvious that there is a number of subcultures within this police force – of a more or less permanent nature over time. The Baseball gang is one example, the dog-keeper is another”. “Within the police force – or parts thereof – there is apparently a culture where lying is not considered noteworthy”.

On September 18, 1996, she appeared on the *Striptease* programme, once again voicing criticism concerning the way the Commission was functioning.

“I would compare this with having a large area of forest to map out, and we started this investigation by counting every single tree. And then, we found that there was one million trees, but we have no idea which people and animals live there, what the conditions for forestry and so on are like. That is why there must be another perspective on this huge investigation. We have to attack these 500,000 pages of text in such a way that we get an overview, and can lift ourselves up out of this overwhelming noise of information. To be more specific, I could say that it is uninteresting whether we figure out if the police have done the wrong things in a correct way. We have to concentrate on the foundation of the strategic choice of roads made by the police where they decided which type of investigation was to be followed. What was the overall picture in this situation? What were the alternatives? Is it our opinion that the police have evaluated and had a good reason for carrying out their examinations in one way instead of following another path?”

For someone who has studied the way the Commission has been working and understood why the members were appointed, it is not difficult at an early stage to predict the contents of their final report. Just for fun, one of the more prominent private investigators, Fritz G. Pettersson, wrote his version of the expected report by the Marjasin Commission:

“Of course, there were certain mistakes, particularly during the first year, but former Commissions have already remarked on that. Later on, the investigation has been carried out in a professional way, and we have nothing to point out. But the murder has been solved by the police, and we in Sweden have so very high demands on evidence and legal security that we have unfortunately not been able to convict a perpetrator. There is nothing to criticize, and we can only state that Sweden is in every respect a model state governed by law. The so-called private investigators no doubt mean well,

but unfortunately, they have been mistaken and made completely false conclusions, based on loose hear-say and incorrect information”.

1995 passed by without anything important occurring, but in the late autumn, Inga-Britt Ahlenius made up the general plans for the activities of the Accounting and Audit Bureau for the year 1996. These plans included control of a number of provincial governors, including Sigvard Marjasin, who was to be investigated by accounting directors, Bo Sandberg and Christer Skogwik, both security-classified after having carried out important and sensitive investigations within both the security and defence sectors. This was to become the start of a national scandal. On February 14, the daily, Dagens Nyheter, published an article criticizing the Chairman of the Commission for a number of strange receipts and other irregularities, and in August, the so-called Marjasin Affair really caught the public eye. At the same time, a debate started concerning the accusations that he had kept secret sensitive documents from the other members of the Commission. After a virtual witch-hunt in the media, Sigvard Marjasin was dismissed by the government at his own request on June 6, 1996.

THE PALME COMMISSION – THE INVESTIGATION COMMISSION

On August 15 the same year, his successor as Chairman, Provincial Governor Lars-Eric Ericsson started his job by sacking the four experts and the two secretaries of the Commission. Both the accountants from the Accounting and Audit Bureau were sacked as well. It seemed as if the Marjasin Commission had disappeared into thin air the minute Ericsson took over.

“There is no way I can put my name onto something I have not participated in doing. It is just asking too much of the secretaries and the experts that they adapt their way of working to a new Chairman, that is why I do not want them to continue”.



Lars Eric Ericsson

The new Palme Commission had its premises at No. 2, Drottninggatan, and consisted of five members:

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| • Lars-Eric Ericsson | Provincial Governor, Director General of the Accounting and Audit Bureau, |
| • Inga-Britt Ahlenius | Controller in the Ministry of Finance, later in the EU Commission, |
| • Gun-Britt Mårtensson | Chairperson of HSB, |
| • Håkan Winberg | Chief Justice of Appeal, formerly member of the Edenman Commission |
| • Hans-Gunnar Axberger | Lawyer and debater, University of Criminal Law. |

It must be considered noteworthy that Håkan Winberg was once again appointed member.

Chairman Lars-Eric Ericsson had hoped for peace and quiet after the Marjasin scandal, but soon after the Commission was once again attacked. This time by the son of Olof Palme:

“A number of people who are, I am sure, excellent within their own fields, have suddenly been appointed expert murder investigators, something they have never before been in contact with”, said Mårten Palme, and continued, “The so-called Police Connection is considered most important. The Commission is especially specific in its aim to examine this, particularly two experts from the Accounting and Audit Bureau. To me it seems improbable that they are also expert murder investigators. Usually murder cases are never investigated by accountants, and Donald Duck, Batman, and Tintin have never actually solved a murder in real life”.

“I think that he has misunderstood our role”, Lars-Eric Ericsson defended himself. “We are not at all here to investigate the murder (?). The idea of a motive, a police conspiracy, or something along those lines, has never been part of the work of the murder investigation.”

Now, the members of the Palme Commission had a gigantic mass of material to go through, that is to say, half a million pages of questionings and examinations from the Palme group and the security police. The old PKK connection of Hans Holmér filled one whole room. And the Police Connection took up three shelves of files – from floor to ceiling. They studied the investigation and were even aided by him as proof-reader (!). Or as they themselves had it, “At meetings the Commission has co-operated with the preliminary investigators as well as the chief examiner to obtain the viewpoints reached, and has then corrected the material in accordance with this”.

Up until the summer of 1999, the members of the Commission kept completely silent referring to the fact that a report was forthcoming. When, however, the 916-page report was put on the table, the silence became even louder, and when Striptease wanted a comment from Chairman Ericsson, he almost tried to run away from reporter Lars Borgnäs.

The report was immediately dismissed by the editor of Striptease, and was called a conjurer’s trick with double messages, that is to say, it provided criticism and at once, it cut its own judgment to pieces. However, before this the Commission had taken time to ascertain that there was really nothing to the Police Connection. Head of the Palme investigation, Lars Nylén, at once commented, “This is nice to know for the Swedish people.”

Minister of Justice, Laila Freivalds, was simultaneously given the possibility to respond.

“Do you yourself think that there are any questions con-



Lars Nylén

cerning the security police in the murder case of Olof Palme?” the reporter asked.

“I cannot answer yes or no to that question. It is impossible to form any opinion about it”, she answered.

“Now, your own party leader was murdered fourteen years ago, and you are the Minister of Justice. Now, you receive a report which you yourself have ordered, and this shows large and grave omissions in the police work about which you thought you were informed. It might be said that you could react in order to actively ensure that this police investigation will be taken care of in a more effective way in the future.” “I am not allowed to do that”, Laila Freivalds defended herself. “I am constitutionally prevented from doing that. But what I can do is to keep informed about what is actually going on. But I can in no way give orders or even present personal wishes concerning how police work is carried out”. (?)



Laila Freivalds

Just as always, Lars Borgnäs was a lone wolf in the media arena, and no colleague cared to even comment on his contribution to the debate, let alone follow his trail. An archive collected by the entire corps of private investigators contains at least 50,000 to 100,000 documents, but none of the Commissions has, until now, requested one single one, and the books written by journalists and private examiners are hardly ever mentioned in the work of the Commissions. Gunnar Wall's book, *Mörkläggningen – statsmakten och Palmemordet* (Cover-up – the Government and Alleged Palme Murder), was awarded the journalist prize in 1998, but was not mentioned with one single line anywhere. The same applies to the five books written by Sven Anér on the subject.



Lars Borgnäs

“It is with an almost incredible arrogance that these investigators who are manipulated from the top and oh so very self-assured under the leadership of an untrustworthy Provincial Governor choose to concentrate on everything the police themselves have testified and examined while all other information, of a maybe less biased information, is left to one side”, wrote a disappointed Sven Anér in *PalmeNytt* no. 2, 2000.

*History does not describe what actually happened
But what the documentation left claims happened.
Whoever can hide the documentation and
Keep the secrets can also write history.*

Thomas Powers in his book about Richard Helms, CIA

THE DISCLOSURE

For a very long time, the so-called South African Connection was not touched – not until 11.17 a.m. on Thursday, September 26, 1996. Head of the notorious death squads, Colonel Eugene de Kock, was then involved in long interrogations at the Court of Law in Pretoria. Judge van der Merwe, the lawyers, and Prosecutor Ackerman had just returned from their tea break, when Eugene de Kock started telling about how four ANC activists had been executed in the eastern Cape province, and in passing he suddenly let the bomb detonate:

“Exactly as in the murder of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, it was one of Craig Williamson’s operations within Longreach! The murder was intended to shock everyone supporting the resistance movement. They wanted to show that no opponent was ever safe. The reason why I am revealing this is that I want it examined before the evidence can be swept under the carpet.”

Dead silence reigned in the court room as Eugene de Kock in a calm and businesslike manner explained that in 1992 or 1993, South African Senator Philip Powell had informed him about Craig Williamson’s involvement in the murder. According to information, this Philip Powell had himself earlier been connected to Williamson’s Operation Longreach.

To the Prosecutor’s question whether this was hearsay, de Kock answered:

“This is first-hand information.”

In a few seconds, the South African Connection became hot news again. The news spread like wild-fire the world over. Craig Williamson had been pointed out as the brains behind



Craig Williamson

the shots on Sveavägen. South African agent Anthony White was also pointed out as accessory. At 2.20 p.m., news agency, AFP, sent out a telegram with the heading:

“URGENT: APARTHEID FORCES INVOLVED IN MURDER OF SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER.” Ten minutes later, Swedish TT published: “URGENT: SOUTH AFRICAN SECURITY POLICE MIXED UP IN MURDER OF PALME.”

“Eugene de Kock’s statements are shocking, and will be investigated as thoroughly as possible”, said Parks Mankahlana, spokesperson for President Nelson Mandela.

Many people felt doubtful about a connection to a country as far away as South Africa. The leadership of the country were very upset. In a press statement, the South African legation in Stockholm talked about scandalous and unfounded allegations. It was also claimed that South Africa condemned political violence and murder. In an interview with TV2 news, Rapport, a spokesman for the South African intelligence service looked very seriously at de Kock’s information saying that the South African authorities intended to initiate their own investigation. In Sweden, where one might have expected an enthusiastic reaction because of the new angle in the murder investigation, something quite different occurred.



Ingemar Krusell

Six years previously the then Assistant Head of Investigations, Ingemar Krusell, had declared that the South African Connection had been written off.

“We have no information which connects it to Sveavägen”, was his motivation.

Only a few days after the murder, British intelligence service, MI6, received the first indication: “Members of the South African death squad, Koevoet – also called COIN – are behind the murder, with master spy Craig Williamson as the spider in the web. Swedish police were involved.” This information was stunning, but came from a reliable source.

About this time, Secretary General in the Swedish Civil Defence League and former correspondent for Aftonbladet in London, Karl-Gunnar Bäck, was contacted by an English acquaintance who had been an agent for the British Intelligence Service in Belfast, and also he said that MI6 had information about the murder – information that pointed to South African security people. The origin of the conspiracy came from South Africa, and consisted of a secret cooperation between Swedish businessmen, the South African security service, and a Swedish security police officer.

On a more concrete basis, the information had stated that the Bofors Connection and the Commissions here had played a major role in the murder. A commissions company, named A&I Services, had received money, and its owner had lived in South Africa and Rhodesia. The name of the owner was Robertson or Donaldson, and he alternated between living in London and in Johannesburg.

Karl-Gunnar Bäck recorded his information on tape and handed this in to the security police in Uppsala. But time went on, and he heard nothing until he was told, about six months later, that the tip had been investigated and had led to nothing.

How could the security police have investigated the tip and be so convinced without even having spoken to him or his English contact? Not until after a TV programme about the Palme murder in the spring of 1994 was Bäck summoned to a hearing, and now, it turned out that the Palme investigators did not know anything about his tape or whether the tip had been examined. The tape had disappeared. When the security police handed over their three files with tips concerning suspected police officers, there was nothing about a suspected security officer.

“Never in the material I was shown”, claimed Ingemar Krusell, Assistant Head of Investigations during 1988-1991.

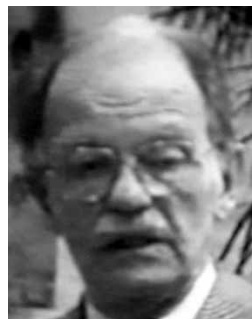
In connection with Bäck’s receiving the information, he wrote an article in the Civil Defence paper where he pointed out that the weapons trade might be worth looking into. Not long after he had a phone call from Bofors Director, Martin Ardbo, who explained that the article was totally wrong, and that it would only create ridicule around the Civil Defence and Bäck himself, if he continued with his investigations.

TV reporter Lars Borgnäs, the man behind the film series, “The man, the murder and the mystery”, asked for an interview with security police head P. G. Näss in connection with his film in 1999, he received a short written answer: “There is no reason whatsoever for a meeting.”

As early as June 17, 1988, Assistant Editor Duncan Campbell at the esteemed English magazine, New Statesman Society, wrote about three Swedish businessmen – with German and Finnish connections – and South African financiers who had gone to London to find a co-operative assassin to murder the Swedish Prime Minister. They contacted weapons dealers, mercenaries, and a former member of the British anti-terrorist force, SAS, but to no avail. All refused, and instead of co-operating, several of them went to the security forces of the British police, the Special branch, and MI6. According to the New Statesman, this was reported to Säpo.

More detailed tips concerning the South African Connection were given to the Palme Group during the spring of 1986.

“Only a few days after the murder, we had information that Craig Williamson had been here with his death squad”, confirmed former head of CID, Tommy Lindström (See page ?), in *Aktuellt* on September 27, 1996. This tip came from at least three independent sources. Head of Operations within Säpo, P. G. Näss, was immediately



Karl-Gunnar Bäck

ordered to utilize all his channels in the pursuit and with the utmost secrecy.

“About the same time, one of our employees at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs received a tip that Williamson had been in Sweden”, said former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sten Andersson. “We considered it to be serious, and immediately contacted the security police, Säpo.”

“Many stones were turned on which were written South Africa, but with no concrete results”, said Hans Holmér.

In a memo dated March 12, 1986, UN Ambassador Anders Ferm wrote that South Africa had a motive for murdering Palme, because he had escalated his criticism of the Apartheid regime, and therefore stood as a symbol for the resistance. For example, Sweden had supported Lesotho, by sending advisers who were used for negotiations with South Africa, and had thus been negotiating behind the scenes, and this upset the South Africans.

This memo was not registered by the Palme investigation until 1992, and at a direct question from the Granskningskommission Head of Investigations, Hans Ölvebro, said that he had no idea how this had happened.

However, the investigators gave a special group the task of following up the South African Connection. But this group soon found that the information “lacked interest, since it was not connected to Sveavägen” and that “South Africa would never use a so-well-known spy as Craig Williamson – and so easy to identify.”

During this time, the papers, Proletären and Norrskensflamman wrote very actively about the Swedish Baseball police and South African agents. There were even tips concerning Craig Williamson from author and authority on South Africa, Per Wästberg.

Disappointed journalist at Proletären, Olle Minell wrote in Expressen on October 5, 1996:

“It seems that following up the leads and interesting relations we have mentioned is of no bloody interest to Ölvebro and his gang.”

It was not really until March 1990 that this connection was made public, and this happened in connection with the meeting between Lisbet Palme and ANC-leader Nelson Mandela only a few months after his release after 27 years in prison. Within ANC people had always been convinced that murders of advocates of anti-Apartheid were not only carried out by single persons, but also had been well-planned and coldly calculated acts executed according to orders from the state. Mandela said,

“Is it not terrible that there seems to be a connection between the South African death squads and the murder of your husband?”

Information about the South African connection was published in the South Afri-



Sten Andersson

can paper, Rapport, which confirmed that the murder of Palme was a vital subject for discussions during Mandela's visit. This means that Karl-Gunnar Bäck was far from the only one who, at an early stage, contacted the police about South Africa's involvement in the murder. However, the most extensive information came from Switzerland:

In addition to being a journalist, Mari Sandström is also a contact person for the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva, and according to a reliable tip to her at Svenska Dagbladet, a murder team of three left Johannesburg on Lux Avia/Luxair on November 2, 1985, with the task of assassinating the Swedish Premier Olof Palme. All three had experience from operations in Namibia and the then Rhodesia.

After landing in Luxembourg, the group split up to gather again in Munich, where one of two of them collected a white, reconditioned "Winnebago" VW-bus with registration in either Germany or Holland. (Later on, Sandström changed her information concerning the vehicle model, and claimed that it was not a proper home-on-wheels" but rather a usual vehicle with an added bunk above the driving cab). From Germany, they continued on to Stockholm via Helsingør – Helsingborg. The travelling arrangements were made by a West German, named Franz Esser (See page ?).

When the team arrived, they took it easy. In spite of the cold winter, they started out by living in the camper in the forest in order not to be registered as visitors in a hotel. After that they assisted in surveillance and mapping out of the future victim, and eventually learned how to find their way around the capital. They were now transferred between different small hotels and private hide-outs by Swedish helpers. One of the men was said to be big, more than 6 foot tall, red-headed, with a large face, hands and fingers.

In their "spare time" the men amused themselves with prostitutes, and according to one tip, one of them even had a girlfriend in Bromma. After a while, they got somewhat careless, and at one time their principals in South Africa had to remind them of the seriousness of their assignment.

After the murder, these agents left Sweden, most probably through Norway.

The information about girlfriends was confirmed by Ulla Danielsson from Gotland, referred to as "a twenty-year old prostitute" in Hans Holmér's book, "Olof Palme är skjuten" (Olof Palme Has Been Shot). One evening two weeks before the murder, she visited the restaurant, Röda Rummet, in Stockholm together with her girlfriend, Eva, who was also a prostitute. These two girls joined two "Scottish or Irish" guys – they were at least speaking English with a "funny accent" (South African?). One of the men was a red-head, rather talkative, and very nice, while the other was somewhat older, dark, and quiet. According to Ulla, he looked a lot like Falconetti in the TV series "Rich Man, Poor Man" (See page ?).

After a few hours, the redhead tried to impress the girls by telling them that they were in Stockholm to murder Palme! They had had him under surveillance for several weeks, and stayed in Gamla stan, not far from Palme's home. The girls did not believe

a word they said, so the men took them to the Central Station.

When they got to the station, he opened a locker and took out three guns of which one had a silencer.

“You still don’t think we’re gonna kill ’im”, said the redhead with a smirk.

Ulla most of all thought this was silly, and according to some information, the girls then went with the men to a one-room flat close to Isstadion.

That night Ulla told her parents what had happened. This was before the murder, and on the morning after the murder, her mother came to her and said in a shocked voice:

“Now, it has happened!”

After the murder, Ulla contacted the investigators, who however, chose to write off her story as the result of a lively imagination. Her girlfriend died soon afterwards, and today Ulla Danielsson is said to be very frightened, and refuses to say anything about all this.

But back to the source of Mari Sandström, whom she described as very reliable: a well-articulated and widely-travelled European businessman who had been used as an adviser by the security forces of both the South African police and military. Her source was very concerned about his anonymity, and was afraid for his safety.

“You don’t know the brutality of which the South Africans are capable.”

The source had received some of his information at an international police meeting in South Africa in the summer of 1986. At this time, he also found out that the assassination plans had started as early as 1982, when the Social Democrats came into power with Palme as Premier.

According to the source, this murder had been sanctioned at the very top political level. The man also claimed to have seen a so-called hit-list of people which the Apartheid regime wanted out of the way. Apart from Palme, there was the name of Mathias Hinterscheid, former Secretary General in the European Co-operation Organization of the Federation of Trade Unions, and also a person with the surname, Beit.

In his extensive documentary about South Africa, journalist Anders Hasselbohm mentions a Sir Alfred Beit, who is now deceased. This Beit made a fortune in the diamond trade in South Africa before moving to Ireland. It should be mentioned that an extremely valuable art collection was stolen from him, but this was returned with the aid of a British mercenary, John Banks, who was known for his connections with South Africa.

From the very start, the Palme investigation had worked most “effectively” with the South African Connection. Passenger lists from Luxair flight 1101 from Johannesburg to Luxembourg on November 2, 1985, were obtained after several very detailed tips were received about three South African agents



Anders Hasselbohm

flying to Luxembourg on November 1, 1985, on one of Luxair's planes.

One of the police officers who were working on the case at the start of the investigation, Ulf Norlin, was questioned by Anders Hasselbohm in the paper, VI no 46, 1996, about possible connections to South Africa in connection with the murder. And he made a very strange comment:

"By the way, Palme was not at all supposed to have died on this day (!?). However, there was a threat against Palme, quite frankly on that very afternoon. And yet, his bodyguards were dismissed" (See page ?).

Now, let us have a closer look at the alleged agents. Some of them have admitted their involvement in the murder, others flatly deny it. We start with Colonel Eugene de Kock, and go on to the man who has been pointed out as the spider in the web, Craig Williamson. Do not forget, that very early on the Palme Group decided to "lay aside the South African Connection, since it lacked substance" and then concentrated on a derelict drunkard with neither motive nor means.

"We have looked at it, and chosen to write it off", said Head of Investigations, Hans Ölvebro.

"The South African Connection has been eliminated from the investigation", claimed Chief Investigator, Ingemar Krusell. "This lead was honestly no more interesting than the investigations concerning, for example, the Scientology Church" (!?)

EUGENE DE KOCK

Police Colonel Eugene de Kock looked like a nice and timid bank accountant, but his profession was torture and violent death. The following description of his background was part of the documentary, "Prime Evil", shown on TV2 on October 21, 1996 made by South African journalist, Jacques Pauw.

BACKGROUND

Eugene de Kock, born about 1950, was a shy and quiet boy who grew up in a "quite normal" South African middle-class family. Together with his brother, Vossie, he was brought up as other whites in the South African "Hitler-jugend". His teens were ordinary, and very early on young Eugene wanted to join the army, but was rejected because of his stutter and bad eyesight. Instead, he joined the police where the education included brainwashing by the regime and learning to hate all blacks.

Why this Eugene de Kock of all people became this violent "warrior" will never be known. Maybe his hatred



The young de Kock

grew because he was not allowed to continue as an ordinary police officer, but had to prove himself in other ways. He became bitter, and sought compensation in neighbouring Rhodesia. Officially, South Africa never took part in this war, but behind the scenes, South African police helped suppress the guerillas, and burn their villages. This war claimed more than 40,000 lives, and Eugene served at least ten periods at the front. Each period could last up to three months. Very soon Eugene de Kock was recognized as a brilliant soldier, and became a living legend. Strong, courageous, and very loyal, he participated in hundreds of bloody actions with his men, and completely fearless he always headed his troops, who named him the Lion.



Eugene de Kock

Torture was a usual method of interrogation. One favorite was to shove red-hot sticks up the anus of captured guerillas. They also aided the local police get rid of dead bodies. After palms, foot soles, and faces of the bodies had been burned away, they were then buried in shallow unmarked graves.

After the war in Rhodesia, Eugene was transferred to Namibia, where he participated in establishing the special police unit, Koevoet. He was quietly polite, completely lethal and ruled his tough men with brutal violence and sheer fear. Eugene de Kock was a cold-blooded murderer, and to him, an assassination was just another job. Koevoet was equipped with heavily-armed armoured Casspir cars, and killed more rebels than anyone else. In 1981 the death list counted 510 Swapo rebels. And the reward paid by the authorities: 2000 rand per dead rebel.

In his book, "Nuremberg in South Africa – A Bland Hit Man Details Apartheid's Secret War", Allister Sparks provides further information about Eugene de Kock's background. In 1983, he was transferred again, this time back to South Africa. The war against communism and ANC was now to be fought at home. De Kock was now posted at the top secret death command, Vlakplaas, Section C-10. The death squad was the armed force of the Nationalist Party, and now a new phase was initiated in the fight against the ANC – The Secret War.

The base was a 250-acre farm west of Pretoria where so-called Askaris were trained. They were captured ANC soldiers who had been "converted" and trained to become the most brutal murderers. C-10 even trained special forces at a secret camp near Ulundi, the capital of the Kwa Zulu reservation. This was the creation of the so-called Third Force, to which Nelson Mandela referred, and which had cost more than 20,000 lives before the elections in 1994.

The assassinations were cold-blooded and ruthless. The Apartheid regime even had secret laboratories that manufactured lethal drugs which were tested on political prisoners. According to the paper, The Star, the manufacture of these chemicals was

approved by the top people within the military, and paid for with the sales of narcotics. For example, more than 200 bushmen were captured and drugged using preparations which were intended to cause cardiac conditions. On top of this, the Apartheid regime attempted to induce cancer in black activists by impregnating their T-shirts with poisonous chemicals.

“It reminds you of what the Nazi doctors did in the concentration camps”, said a spokesman for the Truth and Reconciliation Commission to *Expressen* on February 8, 1997.

In 1985, Eugene de Kock became head of Vlakplaas. Here, he was rewarded for courage, excellent performance, and effective control of terrorists. During the years 1963-1989, he had participated in at least 49 murders, and during the following three-year period, another 16 lives were added to the count. How many more people were killed by his bullets in the black suburbs, nobody knows. He started becoming unstable and paranoid, threatening to kill anyone who did not obey his slightest wish. Perhaps De Kock was a psychopath like so many other white army and police people of his generation – warm, humorous, and often gentle and tender – split personalities who murdered, raped, and tortured to maintain a sick society. Eugene de Kock himself had a wife and two children whom he loved above everything else, but at his job he was changed into a monster.

“You always had to be very careful around Eugene, not to tease him, or make sudden movements”, said his brother, Vossie. “If you broke any of these rules, he could go absolutely berserk, jump over the table, and try to strangle you. He had really been damaged by his experiences. Twenty years at fronts in Rhodesia, Namibia, and South Africa had left their mark, and he is truly a killing machine who has never received any psychiatric help for his war trauma.”

At the beginning of the 1990's, Vlakplaas was shut down for a while in connection with the revelation of the death squad by Dirk Coetzee (see page 578). Now Eugene de Kock was given a new task, to fight the organized smuggling of cocaine, arms, and diamonds. At the same time, he participated in an operation to supply the Inkatha movement with weapons, train zulus, and organize massacres.

“We had orders to wipe out all blacks who were against us.”

In 1992, he eventually became deeply involved in the arms smuggling. The following year, Vlakplaas was closed down, and de Kock's 27-year career terminated. President de Klerk approved that 17.5 million rand be paid out to the 84 police officers who had worked within the death squad. Officially, this sum was paid out as early retirement pension, but more probably the silence of these men was bought. Eugene de Kock received a little over one million rand.

By now, time was running out for the old apartheid regime, and the top people

within society were desperately looking for scapegoats. The important thing was to save one's own hide, and let others perish. Eugene de Kock was one of the people considered possible for sacrifice, and one week after the election in May 1994, he was arrested by the police. According to Göteborgs-Posten on April 28, 1994, he had been in Zürich in Switzerland in an attempt to transfer money from South Africa. The fund to which he tried to gain access using a false passport contained millions of dollars collected by right-wing groups in USA as payment to African special troops for maintaining American interests in Southern Africa, particularly Angola.

De Kock knew that his former employers had turned their backs on him, and that his time was up. And now, he was extremely vengeful and rancorous. He had a lot of dangerous information – and he knew how to use it to his own benefit.

CRAIG MICHAEL WILLIAMSON

By different sources the spy Craig Williamson has been pointed out as the brains behind the murder of Palme, and no less than six people claim to have seen him in Stockholm at the time of the assassination. And he may indeed be the true man behind it. It can therefore be important to study his life and unusual career.

BACKGROUND

According to an interview in the London Observer on April 19, 1995, Craig Michael Williamson, born 1949, was recruited by the South African security police already when he was a student, and during the 1970's, he was a spy and infiltrator in the supporting groups for the ANC. Here, he had close contacts with anti-Apartheid movements in Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Canada, and the Netherlands. He even succeeded in becoming Chairman in the NUSAS students' organization.

In 1976, Craig Williamson – with code name RS 167 – was given the secret task to infiltrate the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) in Geneva. Officially, IUEF had been created to supply refugees from southern Africa with study funds. During the time of Apartheid, Sweden supported the then prohibited ANC with millions of Kronor in annual aid which were passed through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and SIDA. IUEF helped students who were critical of the regime to escape, and supported them with money and stipends for studies at European universities.

Another network with similar aims was IDAF (International Defence and Aid For Southern Africa) in London. But these organizations even had secret operations within South Africa and fought an aggressive battle against Apartheid



Craig Williamson

and its victims. IUEF was controlled by Palme and headed by Lars-Gunnar Eriksson. Palmes boys – a trio consisting of Pierre Schori, Mats Hellström, and Bernt Carlsson – were deeply involved.

Despite his youth, Williamson was very efficient and succeeded in deceiving the Swedes completely. Internal IUEF documents show that, at a meeting in Botswana in 1976, he convinced Eriksson that the South African security police were close at his heels. Williamson had to flee, and Eriksson at once offered him a job in Geneva. In January 1977, Craig carried out his fake escape, and soon IUEF celebrated this “tortured” man who had left his country, because of his conviction that blacks and whites were equals. Together, the battle would be fought against the racist regime.

Now, Williamson carried out an infiltration feat, named Operation Daisy. He stole all the documents he could lay his hands on, and listened in to several of the telephones at the office. From his position he got a broad view of Swedish society, and also found out how Sweden channelled out aid to ANC and PAC directly into South Africa. Even before this, the Apartheid regime had noticed Scandinavia. When the UN embargo against South Africa was enforced, this country simultaneously became one of the largest customers on the arms black market, where Swedish Bofors was already very active.

In Geneva, Craig Williamson came to understand the influence of Olof Palme within both UN, the international Trade Union Movement, and the Labour and Socialist International. Here was a person in the world who hated Apartheid more than anything else, a person who furthermore had international influence, and ready to work very hard at overthrowing the regime in Pretoria – a person very dangerous to Apartheid.

“In the white world, Palme was one of the most well-known and violent critics of the Apartheid system”, said Under Secretary Sverker Åström on Swedish TV news, *Aktuellt*. “And it was obvious that the Apartheid regime wished him all the evil in the world.”

Craig Williamson was soon given a high position as Assistant Head and responsible for information within the IUEF. When questions concerning South Africa were discussed in Parliament in Sweden, The Foreign Office often turned to IUEF in Geneva. There was no end to the cheers in the security police headquarters in South Africa when their man was invited to enter the holy of holies of the enemy. Williamson was applauded as a hero when he lied his way into the very heart of Swedish democracy – the rostrum of the Riksdag.

Thus, this means that the foremost spy of South Africa was the man who supplied the material for the speeches of Swedish ministers, among these at least one given by Mats Hellström which made the aid organization, SIDA, go through the roof. In his statement, he quoted a young South African who complained that SIDA was stingy with its support to the liberation movement. This caused great irritation, and in a very crafty way, Williamson succeeded in putting a wedge into the Swedish aid programme.

His employers immediately promoted 31-year old Craig Williamson to Major.

In September 1977, resistance fighter and ANC activist, Steve Biko, was tortured to death by the security police in Port Elizabeth. According to many people, it was Williamson's spy reports which led to the arrest of Biko. IUEF had planned a secret meeting in England between Biko and exiled leader of the ANC, Oliver Tambo, and this information was passed on to the South African security forces by Williamson.



Steve Biko

Shortly afterwards, on September 6, Biko was arrested. He was chained and tortured severely in room 619 at the security police in Port Elizabeth. He died some days later. His life and death became an international symbol for the resistance, and are described in, among others, the film, "A Cry for Freedom" by Richard Attenborough.

"I often laughed to myself", tells Craig Williamson later. "There I was, a South African agent, writing speeches for Swedes who were in the forefront of the resistance against Apartheid by the entire world. Once the speech was about why Sweden did not apply greater pressure to the South Africans after Biko had been tortured to death. Another was about the cruelty of white police officers to the blacks during the riots in Crossroads. It was honestly great fun."

Completely oblivious of the tragedies which occurred due to his actions, he worked steadily on. His standing as an important refugee caused the Swedish Foreign Office to let him stay at the Birger Jarl Hotel in Stockholm when he was on an official journey in Sweden. This hotel is situated within walking distance of SIDA where Williamson was considered as a member of the family. Through his contacts with high-ranking politicians, he gained access to diplomatic circles, and was soon well acquainted with Stockholm.

"Via Schori, Helström, and Carlsson, I got lots of important information that I passed on, for example, concerning ANC people in exile in Sweden and England."

The secret Swedish aid to ANC quickly found underground channels. But other less experienced donors unknowingly sent money directly into the pockets of the security police. According to a former colleague, Dirk Coetzee, Craig Williamson and his boss put several million of Swedish tax money in their own pockets during this period.

"The security agents at home knew where to pick up the Swedish aid money", Craig says in Expressen on October 5, 1996. "We stole it at the post offices, and then spread the rumour that the receiver of the money had fiddled!"

In Johannesburg alone, 30-40 people were working full time reading letters, and almost everything from Scandinavia was opened. Williamson's agent, colleague Michael Leach, was responsible for security at the Post and TeleMinistry, and organized

an extensive bugging of phones and opening of letters:

“Some of the stolen money was used to undermine the opponents of the regime. If, for example, an organization sent 1,000 dollars to a trade union here, we took care of the cheque. We sent letters of thanks to the sender and anonymously put some of the money into a private account of the chairman or cashier of the trade union. Then we spread the rumour that he was corrupt and had embezzled the assets of the union. In that way, we killed two birds with one stone.”

The years passed without Williamson being uncovered, and the South African actions abroad became increasingly bold. It was just a matter of time before something went wrong.

“I remember when I began to suspect that something was not right”, says Medi Gray of the ANC to Dagens Nyheter on October 15, 1996. “I met Craig in the street in Stockholm and took him to Hotel Aston at Mariatorget, where he never used to stay. He was stressed and did not want me to tell anybody at the Foreign Office or SIDA that he was in Stockholm. This was in April 1978 and exactly at the same time, our ANC office was burgled. Now that I think back on it, I am sure he was involved.”

When the bubble finally burst, Craig arranged to meet his superior Lars-Gunnar Eriksson in the bar of Hotel Zürich in the Swiss city of Zürich. The calendar showed January 1980. Here he disclosed to his shocked boss that he was in fact a captain in the South African security police and worked as an agent. The reason he revealed this was some articles in the British paper, The Observer, which threatened to expose him. Therefore, Craig Williamson proposed a deal which implied that Eriksson – if this happened – would vouch for him.

But before Eriksson had the chance to recover, no less a person than the top man within the South African security police (!), General Johan Coetzee, turned up and sat down at their table. The General confirmed that Williamson was his best agent and that he needed at least six months more to fulfill his mission. In order to underline the seriousness of the situation, the lives of Eriksson, his family, and several leading Social Democrats were threatened.

However, Eriksson refused to be intimidated. Instead, he went underground and contacted the English paper, The Guardian. Soon the scandal was a fact, and Craig Williamson had to interrupt his operation.

When the accounts of the organization were checked, it turned out that everything was in a terrible mess, and that large sums of money had disappeared without a trace. It was a traumatic experience for Lars-Gunnar Eriksson to see how the entire IUEF organization crumbled because of this revelation. Strangely enough, the only actual threat to the Social Democrat



Johan Coetzee

leaders – directly from the top boss within the security services of a foreign power – was never reported or investigated.

Now, Craig Williamson went directly home with his many experiences from Geneva, and made an analysis of the resistance against Apartheid and Olof Palme. In spite of this obvious failure, he had at this time succeeded so well that he was in great repute with President Botha.

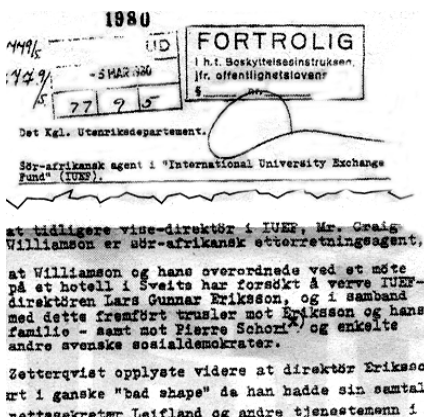
He was therefore given a seat in the prestigious and powerful Presidential Council where he became President Botha's personal adviser. He was soon to be involved in the Civil Cooperation Bureau (CCB), which was busy building up the Third Force in South Africa. The Third Force specialized in liquidating opponents to the regime and creating havoc and hatred within ANC and other resistance groups.

Eventually, Williamson was posted to Angola for several years in order to fight the Marxist regime in Luanda. Here also he was very active and participated in a number of murders, among others on Palme's personal friend, Ruth First, in Mozambique. Ruth First was married to Joseph Slovo, leader of the forbidden communist party. She was living in exile and worked as a researcher at the university in Maputo, when she was killed by a letter bomb on August 17, 1982. Slovo himself died in 1995.

Furthermore, Craig participated in the bombing of the ANC office in London the same year, after which he went after ANC activist, Marius Schoon, in Lubango, Angola, in 1984. The intended victim was Marius himself, but it was his wife, Jeanette Schoon, and his seven-year-old daughter, Katryn, who opened the letter with the bomb that had been sent with a fake sender address from Williamson's headquarters in Pretoria.

After the last murders, Williamson started becoming "disillusioned with police work".

"I deduced that the war was lost, because the strategy used was wrong. It became increasingly military, and less and less political. So I decided to do some real intel-



According to classified documents from the Norwegian Foreign Office, Pierre Schori among others was threatened to his life by the South African security police.



Ruth First

ligence work, particularly on the international scene.”

In this way, Williamson working together with international weapons smugglers and criminal cartels. At the turn of the year 1985-86, he resigned as a Major, and instead started working for the Directorate of Covert Collection (DCC) within the military intelligence service. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, became Head of Section “Ander Lande” (The rest of the world), and worked under the cover of several different private companies.

One of these was the multi-billion company, GMR.

ORGANIZED CRIME

GMR Group Limited had its main office in the Seychelles. It was owned by the Italian swindler, Giovanni Mario Ricci, born in 1929, and run by English former high-ranking naval officer, Michael Irving, who, at this time worked as a connection between South African and British intelligence services. Irving was a tough soldier who had served both in Northern Ireland and in the Falklands war. Mario Ricci was renowned for one thing for his connections to the Italian mafia and the P2 masonic lodge (See page ?). According to the paper, Mail & Guardian, on October 4, 1997, he was a generous donator to P. W. Botha’s National Party.

GMR was aimed not only at espionage and fighting anti-Apartheid activists. A lot of work went into circumventing and combating the international boycotts of South Africa, particularly the oil and weapons embargoes. All during the 1980’s, Ricci acted as a connecting link between the intelligence services of Israel, Iran, the Soviet Union, and the USA, working with enormous arms, oil, and narcotics operations in the Middle East, Africa, and South America.

The Seychelles were used as a centre for these undertakings, because in 1981, Ricci had failed to carry out a coup d’état with the aid of South African mercenaries in order to fulfill the secret demand of South Africa to reinstate former President James Man-cham. The attack group was led by “Mad Mike” Hoare, and consisted of 43 mercenaries, among whom were two Swedes, Sven Helge Forsell and banker, Jan Olov Sydow.

When a so-called Marxist regime took over the Seychelles, Ricci became the power behind the throne, and helped to change the country into a tax paradise of world fame. This was to a great extent carried out through the company, Seychelles Trust Company (SETCO). Mario Ricci’s own bank, Seychelles International Bank, also became the central bank of the country and his luxury hotel a secure haven for swindlers, gangsters, and shady arms dealers. Ricci had, as his private bodyguard, South African Riian Stander (see page 597), later called Source A and others.

After he had been connected to several scandals on the islands, Ricci felt forced to leave the Seychelles in August 1986, and settled in South Africa where he started co-operating with Craig Williamson, who was appointed Chairman of the Board in

GMR-South Africa in July 1986, and was also used as consultant and contact to the security services. The board of GMR-South Africa also included Anthony White (see page 572). Williamson's position in Ricci's empire supplied him with contact with an extensive international network in Europe, the Indian Ocean, Somalia, and Kenya where GMR was said to have interests in casinos.

Ricci was taken to trial in France in 1987, accused of having ordered the bugging of opposition leader in the Seychelles, Gérard Hoareau, who was murdered in London a few months later.

In co-operation with GMR, Craig Williamson was involved in starting a company in London, Longreach Ltd., shortly before the murder of the Swedish Premier. According to De Wet Potgieter, head of the South African paper, Sunday Times, Longreach employed White as director during 1985 to 1987. Williamson helped his friend Ricci get the company going, which was said to handle security matters, but in fact, Longreach was owned and controlled by the South African intelligence service. Other information has it that Operation Longreach was also a cover for a detective company in London.

There is thus a lot that points to White, Williamson, and Ricci being involved in Longreach for a 24-month period before and after the murder of Olof Palme. Later, Craig Williamson confessed to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission that the company had recruited a French mercenary to carry out the murder of Ciskei President, Lennox Sebe. It might be added that their old acquaintance, Riian Stander, had been working as a security guard at Ricci's farm. Stander had entered into the role of estate owner and spent all the assets, so Williamson fired him. This stirred up resentment and was to lead to complications. After this Stander had first become rich on narcotics from Colombia, and then lost it all again.

On April 15, 1987, the paper, Africa Confidential, published a story about the Ricci & Williamson alliance called, "South Africa: the network of a master spy".

"The export of oil to South Africa has been prohibited by the UN, but until now, South Africa has had no serious difficulties circumventing this law to a great extent due to independent suppliers, such as Mario Ricci. As a matter of fact, Ricci visited the Seychelles in 1984 for talks with local officials and others to discuss a plan to establish the islands as a harbour of transit for the oil trade, buy cheap oil from Mexico, and sell it at a profit. One Francesco Pazienza had come up with the idea of this project. This Pazienza was a former employee within the Italian intelligence service, SISMI, and former consultant to the notorious Banco Ambrosiano. Pazienza is a formidable political jack-of-all-trades, and is now on trial in Italy for crimes in connection with the collapse of Banco Ambrosiano in 1982.

Pazienza was living in Ricci's hotel in the Seychelles, when he was on the run from the Italian police in 1984. That was when he came up with the oil project, which he discussed with other interested parties, such as René, Ricci, Rich, and Robert Armao,

former adviser to the Rockefeller family, spokesman for the deceased Shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, of Iran. He was also a friend of CIA boss, William Casey.

Yet another secret programme in which Williamson and Ricci played an important part was Operation Lock. According to journalists Potgieter and Kevin Dowling, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands in 1989 sent an elite team of former British SAS commandos led by Colonel Ian Crooke to South Africa, to all appearances to eliminate the leading poaching syndicates through a united action. But, instead of fighting these, the team of Operation Lock intervened, and took over parts of the illegal trade in ivory and rhinoceros horn. Furthermore, the entire operation was a camouflaged military action for destabilizing all of Southern Africa.

Craig Williamson organized different private security fronts to channel mercenaries into Operation Lock. One of these was Executive Outcomes, led by veteran, Eeben Barlow. Very soon, Executive Outcomes became one of the largest private paramilitary operations in the world, and hired out private military teams to multinational companies and governments. According to the London Observer on October 6, 1996, Barlow's firm had sent mercenary battalions to places such as Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, and several countries in South America.

THREATS TO HIS LIFE

Back to Sweden where Head of IUEF, Lars-Gunnar Eriksson, died of a heart attack during Christmas 1990, but before that his life had repeatedly been threatened by his former friend, Craig Williamson. He was the Swede who had come to know Williamson better than anyone else, and until his death, he was convinced that South Africa was behind the murder of Olof Palme. In spite of this, Eriksson was never heard by the investigators. A good question to ask is how much a person is supposed to know and have experienced to be heard by the police about the murder.

After the assassination, the lid has been put on and the black-out has been complete as to the involvement of South Africa. A lot of evidence has been manipulated or disappeared. For instance, journalist Anders Hasselbohm discovered in 1991 that parts of the SIDA documents which show connections between Williamson and leading Social Democrats have been cleaned away from the SIDA archives themselves.

As a result, Hasselbohm reported Head of SIDA, Carl Tham, for not having investigated who had done this to the JO (Parliamentary Commissioner for the Judiciary and the Civil Administration).

What happened next? I give you one guess.



Lars-Gunnar Eriksson

JAMES ANTHONY WHITE

Anthony White was one of the first to be accused of being involved in the murder of Palme. Journalist Boris Ersson from Luleå travelled around in South Africa in 1993, collecting material about the security services. Among many other people, he met former head of the death squads, Dirk Coetzee, who together with his colleague, agent Riian Stander, pointed out Anthony White as the man who fired the gun.

BACKGROUND

James Anthony “Ant” White was born in Rhodesia in 1949. Very little is known about his family background and childhood, but what is definitely known is that he started his career in the Rhodesian army at the age of 20. At the time, Rhodesia was governed by a white racist minority headed by Ian Smit. White was soon promoted to officer, and after some years, applied to join the elite commandos, the Selous Scouts.

The tough agents of the Selous Scouts carried out operations that other soldiers shied away from, often in the neighbouring countries of Mozambique and Zambia, where the guerillas had their bases. The speciality of White and his people was to use so-called askaris – that is to say, native guerillas converted by torture – to infiltrate the forces of the liberation movements. When the infiltrators had revealed the position of the guerillas, Selous Scouts sent in heavily armed helicopters to massacre them.

White and his mates were described as very disciplined, in perfect physical condition, and very, very tough. This special team killed more black people than any other unit in the civil war. In August 1976, Anthony White was one of the leaders in an attack on a Rhodesian refugee camp in Mozambique, the Nyadzonia massacre. About one thousand refugees were killed. White was now promoted to Captain and instructor of the elite units, and eventually became one of the most decorated soldiers in the army.

At the end of the 1970’s, the South African regimes considered themselves as the last outpost in the fight against world communism. The tools of communism were liberation movements, such as the ANC. Through their resistance against Apartheid, irrespective of the political colour of the governments, the Nordic countries played a major role that was extremely troublesome to South Africa. At the head of this criticism was the Swedish Premier, who as time went by, became an international symbol for the resistance against Apartheid. He was the one who instigated the rest of the world to subject South Africa to severe sanctions. It was thus not very long before Olof Palme was at the top of the hate list of the white regime.



Anthony White

There were strong connections between the South Rhodesian and the South African intelligence organizations, and they worked together on the wide front in white South Africa. When the former guerillas won the election in Rhodesia, many white people decided to leave the country. At the same time, paramilitary groups, such as the Selous Scouts, left for South Africa where they were welcomed with open arms. Under the enormous changes, these agents and police officers found their way to other forms of occupation such as shady business, smuggling, poaching, and so-called security operations for whoever paid the most. The personal speciality of Anthony White was liquidations abroad.



Joshua Nkomo

On December 10, 1978, "Anton Witt" was secretly flown from Johannesburg in South Africa to Zambia. He had been handpicked by the Rhodesian regime to murder Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Zapu guerilla movement. A specially prepared Ford Escort was imported into the country at the same time. The plan was that White should park the vehicle close to Nkomo. Via radio transmitting equipment, he was then to trigger a built-in bomb, kill the guerilla leader, and get away unseen. His orders were to lie low for some days, and then take a regular flight back to South Africa.

Anthony White spent several weeks mapping out the movements of his victim. But Joshua Nkomo had lived most of his life with a death-threat over his head. He was smart, rarely slept in the same place two nights in a row, and always took different roads between where he had spent the night and his office, and also at different hours. This made the assignment very difficult, and at one time, White was annoyed enough to consider shooting Nkomo down in the street.

However, the murder plot came to an ignominious end as White was one day attacked by a gang of youths in a back street in Lusaka. Badly beaten up, he was forced to interrupt his task. More than a month had passed, and the leaders within Selous Scouts considered the risk too great if he stayed on in Zambia, so he went back to Johannesburg at the end of January.

This was not the first time White had tried to murder Nkomo. During his earlier career, he had one night attacked Nkomo's house with a small attack team. A mortar was fired, killing everybody in the house. Not until later did they discover that Nkomo had spent the night somewhere else.

According to his own information, he retired as a captain in October 1979 after 16 years in the army. (He did not retire until April 1990, according to the Granskningsskommision 1999.). During the following years, many of Anthony White's activities are wrapped in mystery. He is described as a very suspicious person who always avoids interviews and other attention. Not one of the major newspapers in Johannesburg even

had a picture of him in their archives. It was, however, known that he had dark blond hair, was wiry, muscular, and moved in a controlled, stealthy way.

One document from the South African Research Center shows that White at this time was trained by the British (!) anti-terrorist force, Special Air Services (SAS). After this, he moved at ease in a number of businesses, all lined with sudden deaths and lots of money. At the same time, Anthony White was both unknown and notorious.

With a British passport, Anthony White started a new future in South Africa. The year was 1981. He first created the company, Security Scouts, which was said to handle security and surveillance in Johannesburg. Later, he was recruited by Craig Williamson for the Longreach front company (see page 571). According to Williamson, the only official task of White was to act as bodyguard for Seychelles President, France-Albert René. This contract was one of the largest obtained by Williamson's phony company.

"It is true that he was employed, yes", Williamson explained later. "But he mostly worked with the same as we all did, obtaining information useful to South Africa. We were not involved in murders."

However, this is not correct. One secret intelligence report which has been quoted on South African TV claimed that Longreach did some legitimate security work, but most probably even carried out assassinations for private customers and for the South African government. White's proficiency made him desirable as an assassin, so when South Africa wanted to get rid of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan of Lesotho, White was given the task. The plan was to murder Jonathan during festivities when he was to stand on a balcony. White intended to fill the parapet with dynamite and blow him to smithereens. But for some unknown reason, these plans were stopped at the last moment.

In 1982, White participated in the bombing of the ANC office in London, together with Special Branch officers Colonel Piet Goosen, second in command Craig Williamson (See page ?), Eugene de Kock (See page ?), Peter Casselton (See page ?), and probably Swedish agent, Bertil Wedin (See page ?). During the Apartheid period, London was the South African capital in Europe.

Concurrently with the overthrow of colonial regimes in Southern Africa, a world arose consisting of brutal police officers, agents, intelligence people, and assassins united by their former bloody jobs. Many changed country and identity, and created a contact network similar to that after the fall of the Third Reich. In his autobiography, "Serving Secretly", Ken Flower – who created the South Rhodesian security organization, Central Intelligence Organization (CIO) – has given a good picture of what happened. We are now approaching the year when White is claimed to have accepted the task to take care of a well-known top politician in Scandinavia. Changes were rife across the African continent, and now something happened which nobody had believed possible. In the middle of the 1980's the South African economy was quaking, due to the extensive military engagement in the neighbouring countries, for example.

In 1984, a state of emergency was proclaimed, and the New York banks sensed that their huge loans to South Africa might be in danger. So, instead of being prolonged, they were now revoked or cancelled. This was an undiluted catastrophe for the white minority that defended itself tooth and nail against a society with a black majority. The dying regime started kicking wildly about in order to retain Apartheid as both a political and an economic system.

For many years Anthony White had been living in this strange world of agents. And now, it was high time to leave the sinking ship before it was too late, so he decided to leave the security forces. At this time, the Longreach company was dissolved and White moved to Beira in Mozambique, where he started a sawmill and the company, Transport Commodity and Trade Northern Area (TCT). The sawmill was started in 1989, and seven years later, had 436 employees. (There is information that even Craig Williamson for a time worked for TCT – but then in Angola).

It was no coincidence that White set up his base in the middle of the long coastline of Mozambique. The seaport of Beira is a dusty, godforsaken hole in a country which has suffered a bloody civil war for many years. A couple of hundred thousand people lived here supporting themselves by fishing, timber, copra, and precious stones enterprises. The town was also a gigantic smuggling centre with incredible possibilities to make fortunes. Here, White had a large villa on the beach in the Macuti suburb where he lived with his wife, Pat, his son, Graham, and his daughter, Carrie. It was not hard to find him for he was often at the golf club or at the only good restaurant in town, the PicNic.

The sawmill was situated in the poor suburb of Manga. Outside the gates were people selling peanuts and cigarettes. Inside, timber was being sawn up from the forests of the Sofala province to become furniture, all apparently legal and peaceful. But the sawmill was a perfect front for all sorts of shady business. Two products that have been mentioned are weapons and drugs.

Anthony White owned two lorries and a single-engine Cessna which he often flew himself on secret smuggling trips over the badly watched borders of Southern Africa. According to a secret report made up by the South African security service, Anthony White at the same time provided the mayor with luxuries. And in return, he got protection from the security forces of the country.

In 1988, White started a new security firm, Flocon International, and simultaneously continued his career as assassin. Police Colonel Vic McPherson revealed that, as late as 1989, Anthony White carried out yet another attempted murder on Premier Leabua Jonathan of Lesotho. He then placed an explosive charge close to the road where the Prime Minister was to travel. White himself was situated in the mountains above, and triggered the bomb, which however exploded a few seconds too late. The Prime Minister made it, but the following car was blown to pieces, and several people died.

In 1995, the South African journalist, De Wet Potgieter, published his book, “Con-

traband”, about the illegal trade with African rhinoceros horn and ivory. In his book, he points to important revelations concerning the activities of Craig Williamson, Anthony White, and several others who had been mixed up in the so-called South African Connection. Potgieter documented a criminal infrastructure covering all of Africa, and which butchered large parts of the herds of elephants and rhinoceros to sell the ivory and rhinoceros horn on the global black market. Among the leading poachers in this multi-million dollar trade was the Unita rebels of Dr. Jonas Savimbi, who financed a large part of his war in Angola with this trade. One investigator quoted by Potgieter was Craig van Note, an American who testified to the US House of Representatives’ Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee:

“Jonas Savimbi and his Unita rebels in Angola have to a great extent been equipped by South Africa, and they have ruthlessly exterminated maybe 100,000 elephants to help finance the war. Most of the tusks have been transported out on South African aircraft or lorries. Some have even been shipped through Zaire and Burundi. The powerful South African four-wheel-drive lorries which carry war materiel and other necessities to Savimbi’s forces in South Angola go back filled with ivory and all kinds of valuable tropical wood.” In other reports, White himself is suspected of belonging to this group, which is supposed to have ravaged the forests of Mozambique in order to sell the wood in Zimbabwe where prices were very high. Not even the national park of Gorongosa had escaped the ravaging.

The real truth is known by very few, and both descriptions and opinions about Anthony White varied greatly:

“Earlier, he chopped down people – now, he is only chopping down trees”, joked one of his friends. “But he has killed a lot of people, also in London.” (?).

“99 percent mercenary – one percent politician”, was the comment by another acquaintance.

“He is a hard, notorious liar, and the type of person that you do not cheat unpunished”, said a source within the intelligence service. “He kills without hesitating for one second.”

“He is a guy I like to have a beer with in the pub”, said author and friend, Peter Stiff, who described him as an icy-cold murderer, but also funny, charming, and intelligent.

“He is one of the biggest poachers and tradesmen in ivory and rhinoceros horn in Southern Africa”, claimed one investigator. “For instance, together with Craig Williamson, he bought 84 tons of ivory from Burundi which has contributed to keeping the illegal trade alive. White and Williamson identified the buyer as Mario Ricci (See page ?). They had arranged to smuggle the Burundi ivory out onto the world market using forged sales permits, which they were going to get from the government of Mozambique. It is to a great extent because of Anthony White that the elephants in Mozambique and the neighbouring countries are as good as extinct.”

At the same time, White was wanted for a double murder. He had earlier been chased by gamekeepers, Martin Sibanda and Martin Marimo. However, they had both disappeared suddenly, and been found murdered in a wildlife preserve in Zimbabwe.

With this, the police intelligence of Zimbabwe became interested in White and his doings. A six-page classified report showed a man who was ruthlessly dealing in anything that gave big money, including precious stones, cocaine, and mercenaries. According to this report, Anthony White used a number of pseudonyms in his business: Ant White, Anthony Greenwood, Anthony Greensstone, Anthony Greenway, and Abe White. In a classified memo dated August 1991, the security section of the department warned its agents as follows:



Philip Powell

“It should be pointed out that rumour has it that Anthony White never hesitates to kill, if he feels threatened.”

South African TV described White as a lethal murdering machine, who sold his services to whoever paid the most.

These were not only empty words. According to Dagens Nyheter on October 2, 1996, there was proof that Anthony White had worked in the death squads in the Natal province as late as 1994, together with Senator Philip Powell. Two years previously, he had been engaged in the so-called Operation Lock (see page 608), a secret assassination commando group aimed at the black liberation movements led by the legendary Sir David Sterling, founder of British SAS. This intelligence enterprise consisted of 25 former SAS commandos, and according to the magazine, EIR Report, was financed by the World Wildlife Fund (!) under the guise of chasing poachers in the national reserves.

The contacts up into the world elite were obvious, and the man to lead Operation Lock after the death of Sir David Sterling in 1990 was a certain Sir James Goldsmith, private friend of Margaret Thatcher and George Bush (See page 481), and close relative of the Rothschild family.

In 1996, it was then made public that Anthony White had been pointed out as the assassin of Olof Palme. The circumstantial evidence against him was strong, and on October 2, Spanish reporter Villar Mir reported that two Swedish police officers had seen White only a few hundred yards from the site of the murder.

DIRK COETZEE

Dirk Coetzee (who should not be confused with General Johan Coetzee) was the first one to reveal the involvement of South Africa in the murder of Palme. As early as 1994, maker of documentaries, Boris Ersson, received detailed information concerning

both motive and persons behind the assassination, which he passed on to the Palme Group the same autumn.

“Your Premier was much too generous with his aid to South Africa, too pro-ANC, and too antagonistic towards Apartheid. That is why he died. And the South African intelligence service was involved!”

After this Ersson wrote a 20-page report with names and details to Social Democrat Minister Pierre Schori. The result of this was that Minister of Justice, Laila Freivalds, wrote the South African Minister of Justice Omar to ensure that Swedish police would be provided with all necessary aid by the South African authorities.



Dirk Coetzee

“Schori thought that my information was fantastic, but was strangely enough not interested in getting more exact details about names and such. He wanted me to go to the police with that”, says Ersson. “And when we met, Hans Ölvebro told me that: “We have earlier looked at this and written it off”. So I do not know what the Swedish police has done with my information. Right now, I am just worried that possible evidence may disappear, and that even more people will have to pay with their lives after the attention given to the case now.”

In February 1995, Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson paid an official visit to South Africa in which Laila Freivalds participated. On this occasion, she met Minister of Justice Omar, and again brought up the subject of the Swedish police. The political gestures had been made towards South Africa, and the road was open to Sweden to obtain clarity in the South African Connection. But nothing happened.

BACKGROUND

Former head of the South African death squads, Dirk Coetzee, born about 1945, was no novice in the murder business. In fact, he was the founder of the secret terror base, Vlakplaas, at a farm outside Pretoria. During five years, he trained the death squads and was appointed assassin number one by the regime. Not until 1981 did he leave his job after an internal row with the leaders. After a huge so-called police trial in 1985, when Craig Williamson was the main witness against him, he was allowed to leave the police force for medical reasons. This happened on January 31, 1986.

“My job was murder and sabotage within the country – Craig Williamson was responsible for operations abroad. We defended the last white outpost in Southern Africa. Someone had to do it. It concerned sanctioned military operations where people died. I myself was a “hit-guy” in the “need-to-know” chain, a chain of decision-making invented to save high-ranking officers and the government from the need to take responsibility. Others decided who was to be attacked, I did it.”

“We were all part of the Firm, and the security family was small and closed. We are talking about a handful of men who all knew what was going on, even if it was never said out loud. We had a language of our own, with secret codes. When I had murdered Griffiths Mxengi, I met Craig Williamson a few days later. He gave me a great big smile and nodded, and I knew that he knew that I was behind it. That is how it worked. We were murderers all of us, drunk with power and brutal violence. We were untouchable and did as we pleased, with and to anyone. The protection was complete. We were God, and decided over life and death. We were the centre of the heart of the whore.”

The credibility of Coetzee in the new South Africa is solidly established, because he – as the very first of all higher-ranking people – has had the unprecedented courage to deprecate Apartheid. This happened long before it became clear that the white regime was going to fall. The year was 1989, and the shock waves were incredible. Coetzee was suspended from his post within the National Intelligence Agency (NIA), and he went underground pending his trial. After this came four years in exile when, destitute and hunted, he moved 38 (!) times between Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Great Britain.

His disclosures had shaken the foundations of the entire security apparatus, and total chaos had erupted among colonels and generals. Vlakplaas was closed down immediately, and Eugene de Kock and his henchmen had their hands full, burning documents, passports, and identification papers which had been used for their actions. After this, Colonel de Kock became obsessed with the idea of liquidating Coetzee. All agreed that the traitor had to die!

Once de Kock sent a specially prepared Walkman with a tape, marked “Evidence about the death squads”, to Dirk Coetzee who was hiding out in Lusaka at that time. The earphones were filled with explosives intended to detonate as soon as someone pressed the Play button.

However, Dirk smelled a rat, and never fetched the parcel at the post. The parcel was returned to the “sender”, Dirk’s lawyer, Bheki Mlangeni, who unsuspectingly accepted the package. He was blown to bits in front of his young wife and their children.

“Now the Swedish people will discover that a large proportion of the IUEF money, intended for poor university students, was stolen by the international thief and terrorist Craig Williamson. A lot of this money was spent on purchasing the new terror base, Daisy farm (!). I established the base, and then Craig



Bheki Mlangeni was blown to death

came in and changed it into a super-modern computerized headquarters. Craig spent millions of dollars on this project, and within the security forces it was no secret that the money came from the aid from Sweden.”

According to the report by the Granskningskommission in 1999, both Vlakplaas and Daisy Farm had been used to instruct and train agents in kidnapping, torture, and murder of regime antagonists both locally and globally.

“The basement contained a well-used torture chamber where Anthony White worked regularly, among others. There was no window, only iron bars in the ceiling and naked concrete walls with the initials scratched in by unfortunate victims.”

People who disappeared during the Apartheid period were often taken here. They were subjected to tough interrogations and torture. But the most usual was the starving treatment – they got neither food nor water until they talked. And after having spoken, they disappeared for good.

“By the way, it was very easy to obtain financial support at this time, since Daisy Farm was said to be used to train leaders of the white leftists in south Africa. But all these “white leftists” were intelligence officers.”

“In the lecture room were our agents who worked in Europe and Great Britain, sitting like school children, being instructed in international terrorism. It was here that the murder of the Swedish Premier was planned! No less than 80-90 agents were busy planning this for several months! The fact is that both the bombing of the ANC office in London (See page ?) and the murder of Ruth First (See page ?) were the first steps towards eliminating Olof Palme.”

“Nowadays, Daisy Farm is almost a ruin, but earlier on, the very name itself was feared in South Africa. Everybody knew that the security services had a secret headquarters, but nobody knew where. And those who lived nearby did not want to know.”



The HQ of the death squads – Daisy Farm



The house where the assassination was planned

FRANZ ESSER

Franz Esser was an unscrupulous car dealer in Hamburg with right-wing viewpoints. He is the man who was pointed out as driving the three South African agents from Munich to Stockholm.

He is also claimed to have participated in the murder itself.

BACKGROUND

Franz Esser was born about 1941, and made lots of black money on shady car deals, so many reports were made to the police by dissatisfied customers. According to Expressen on October 5, 1996, there were always armed bodyguards outside his firm, Auto Esser, and the money he earned was spent on a jet-set life with beautiful women, sports cars, and a large yacht in the Mediterranean. According to certain sources, part of his fortune originated from his doing so-called dirty jobs for the South African police. He had a violent nature whose favourite pastime was big game hunting. In 1977, he was convicted to two years in prison for rape, threat, fraud, and tax offences.



Franz Esser

His South African friends helped him escape. He was allowed to stay in South Africa, even if the German authorities twice asked to have him extradited. Nothing is known about his dealings during the first half of the 1980s, except that he travelled to Europe and West Germany several times under a false identity, in connection with the planning of the assassination in Stockholm.

After the murder of the Swedish Premier, Franz Esser returned to South Africa, where everything went fine to start with. For one thing, his son got a job as a policeman. In Johannesburg, he continued his fast luxury life, and was soon mingling in high society and government circles. He went hunting and played golf with no less a person than Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pik Botha, and Minister of Finance, Barend du Plessis. He was appointed Chairman of the National Party in North Johannesburg, where he also came to know Craig Williamson.



Pik Botha

But in spite of the perfect surface, Esser started to feel bored, and was soon again mixed up in various shady enterprises. In 1990, hundreds of reports had been made to the police for fraud and larceny, so the police decided to raid his home.

According to newspaper clippings from South Africa, Esser had considered himself above the law, and referred to his contacts within government when confronted with the accusations.

However, Franz Esser, 55, was never convicted – he died in a traffic accident on an early January morning in 1990. His wife, Emily, 28, and their five-year old daughter also lost their lives.

And exactly as in the case of other similar accidents, a so-called cleaning-up patrol very soon arrived to remove all possible traces. At midnight two days after the accident, the alarm was triggered in Esser's house on Morsin Avenue, and the police apprehended two men who were carrying out stolen goods.

According to South African journalists, it is a well-known fact that the security services arrange car accidents, when they want to get rid of awkward people. A favorite method was the so-called Blockbuster, a small bomb which knocks out the engine and steering, and which is triggered with a remote control. This lethal gadget is also used by the British anti-terrorist force, SAS, among others.

Esser is not the first one to have died in this way. In the middle of the 1980's, Apartheid opponent, Molly Blackburn, died in a traffic accident while she was carrying out an investigation about police brutality. Even Norwegian Ambassador in Zimbabwe, Olav Dørum was killed when he was run into in central Geneva on September 19, 1987. For more than 15 years, Olav Dørum had been working actively in the black liberation struggle in Africa, and had the chief responsibility for Norway's contacts with ANC, Swapo, and MPLA.

"Olav Dørum had felt threatened and pursued, and after his death, it had turned out that he had been protected by bodyguards", explained his successor, Herman Pedersen, in Norwegian paper, Dagbladet. "The crux of the matter is not only why he died, but also why, and who provided him with such expensive protection."

The fatal car was driven by a Namibian, named Hans Guibeb, who had earlier received a stipend from IUEF (See page ?), the organization which was infiltrated by Craig Williamson. Guibeb was killed in another car accident.

According to the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission, there are more similar murders, for instance, on Namibian lawyer, Anton Lubowski, who was murdered in Windhoek in September 1989, and also South African, David Webster.

HEINE HÜMAN

In connection with the revelation of the South African death squads at an interrogation in Zimbabwe, a man, named Heine Hüman, disclosed that in Paris on March 29, 1988, he had been an accessory in the murder of Dulcie Evonne September, 45, representative of ANC in France, Switzerland, and Luxembourg.

This admission was confirmed in a personal interview in South African paper, Vrije

Weekblad, on January 12, 1990. Dulcie September had in vain asked for police protection after having been subjected to different types of threats, but the French authorities had neglected her. Instead, she was shot down in the street with six shots when she went out to get her post. The murder weapon was probably a Ruger MK 1 with a silencer.

This was only one in a row of terror deeds within a few weeks. The previous day, March 28, four people were killed in a terror attack in Botswana in Southern Africa. The South African government accepted responsibility for this attack, where three Botswani women and a male South African refugee lost their lives. The same day, a very powerful bomb had been placed outside the office of the chief representative of the ANC in Brussels. However, the bomb was discovered in time and rendered innocuous. This was the second time within a very short period that such an attack was carried out in Brussels.

According to the paper, *Vrije Weekblad*, in Johannesburg, former head of the death squads, Dirk Coetzee, confirmed that Heine Hüman had actually participated in the murder of Dulcie September. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission has it that the other participants were French mercenary, Captain J. P. Dessales, and weapons dealer and agent, Dirk K. Stoffberg, head of Z-Squad Incorporated, that is to say, a top team of extremely capable professional killers with just about unlimited economic assets and the possibility to act anywhere in the world. Z-Squad was created by the South African intelligence services, BOSS.

“Our task was to do what the South African regime could not be seen doing”, admitted Stoffberg at an interrogation in London.

Vrije Weekblad had also got hold of Heine Hüman, who confessed that he had been in on both the planning and carrying out of the Dulcie September murder. After the disclosure he had, however, become frightened, and had gone to both the Swedish and Nigerian Embassies in Harare, Zimbabwe, with his 8-year-old son. The Nigerians had let him seek asylum with them from December 1, 1989. Simultaneously, a tip told Sāpo that a European, formerly living in South Africa and who had participated in one murder in Europe, had also been part of the planning of the assassination of Palme. Were they referring to Heine Hüman?



Agent Heine Hüman

BACKGROUND

Heine Hüman, born 1951, was a former elite soldier and South African agent. His mother was probably French and his father of German descent. After his time in South Africa, he moved to Vietnam, where according to himself, he was a truck mechanic at a large mining company. Vietnam was very close to his heart. After this, he was head

of the service department at the Porsche plant in Germany, and according to certain sources, was an expert in injection engines.

At the beginning of the 1980's, he came to Sweden, became a Swedish citizen in 1982 and, in January 1986, he and his family moved to Björklinge outside Uppsala – a place which the Palme investigators came into contact with when they examined a strange telephone call 14 minutes after the murder:

On the night of the murder, something strange occurred at the home of an elderly couple in Bromma. According to the woman, Ann W., somebody phoned their villa at 11.35 p.m. Her husband had gone to bed, and was annoyed but lifted the receiver after about ten signals.

“Now it is over. Palme is dead”, a very calm and controlled Swedish male voice said.

“Really? What do I care?”, answered the surly husband.

“Oh, you don't, do you?!”

After that the man who had called hung up. The couple thought somebody was joking, and fell asleep. When the police about a week later was informed about the telephone call, nobody seemed to care. It was in any case impossible to trace the call, they were told. Not until a very long time later was the couple contacted by Säpo, and then in a very weird fashion, to say the least. Instead of following the lead, Säpo used all measures to cast suspicion on the two retired people, make them admit that the call had been 24 hours later, that the time was not what they had claimed, that it had been a relative who had called, etc.

“We have had so much to do with the police and Säpo, that I almost regret having called them”, the woman complained in the paper, *Proletären* no 12, 1987.

What primarily makes this conversation interesting is that it was so soon after the murder. At this time neither the radio, TV, nor the police radio had published the news about Palme's death. According to the *Kanalen* radio programme, this call might have been a signal to a technician at the phone company to disconnect possible bugging apparatus to Palme's phone. The secret number to the city department of the telephone company is almost identical to the number to the couple in Bromma, as is also the number to a right-wing former Chief of Police at the Norrmalm precinct, Åke Lindsten. In 1986, private investigator, Sven Anér, discovered that the athletic club, SK Iron, in Björklinge had the exact identical number as the couple: 377550 – but with dialling code 018 instead of 08. Björklinge is directly connected to the E4 motorway, a possible escape route for the



The home of Hüman on 15 Enbärsgränd

murder (See page ?).

Former South African secret agent, Heine Hüman, lived in a brick villa on 15 Enbärsgränd, half a mile from the athletic club.

“Hüman has nothing to do with the club”, explains Alf Gustafsson, who was chairman in SK Iron. “But he might very easily have got hold of a key, for there were about ten to fifteen in circulation.”



SK Iron in Björklinge

At the beginning of April, 1986, Heine Hüman sent a letter to Säpo claiming that he had important information, and therefore wished to meet a high-ranking security officer. On April 12, two security police officers met Hüman, who told them that he had been working for SIDA in Vietnam. During a holiday in South Africa in February 1985, he had been seized by the security police in Cape Town and had been offered co-operation.

They wanted him to carry out bombings, and murders, etc. The man who had made the offer was probably a certain Brigadier Griebenawer, head of the Nordic Department and cases in connection with the ANC. On the same occasion, Griebenawer had shown Hüman a death list which included both Olof Palme and the then Minister for Foreign Affairs, Lennart Bodström.

After Hüman had returned to Sweden, he was visited by a certain David Olwage Gericke, head of the South African legation in Stockholm (See page ?) and even he tried to talk Hüman into co-operating by receiving guests for the night at his home, among other things. Six days before the murder of Olof Palme, he had had an anonymous telephone call with a request if he could put up a South African citizen for the night.

Hüman thought that the reason the South Africans tried to recruit him was partly that the South Africans hoped he had military secrets, and partly that he had an inheritance in South Africa which he could not get out.

In May, 1988, he contacted Säpo in Uppsala, and now, among other things, said that he had received another call about a guest for the night. This time, it had been three days before the murder of ANC representative, Dulcie September (See page ?).

Friends of Hüman describe him as extremely nervous and paranoid. For instance, he used to throw himself on the floor and hide when a police car passed. He seemed to have problems with narcotics and drank quite a lot. His circle of acquaintances was somewhat strange. He claimed to participate in many diplomat parties in Stockholm, and also to be a close friend of Ebbe Carlsson! Other participants at the parties were some top people and diplomats from Southern Africa.

Acquaintances considered him to be very kind and friendly, but something of a mythomaniac – maybe to cover his past. He was an excellent parachutist, but at one such jump, he had broken both legs – which could be seen in the way he walked. Not only was his gait unusual, but also he had a strange voice which sometimes broke into falsetto and a weird pronunciation (See page ?).

According to the neighbours, strange things also went on in his white villa. Contrary to what he said himself, he did not seem to be a particularly skilled mechanic, and often a car workshop close to his house had to help him when he had problems. The neighbours suspected that instead, he dealt in narcotics.

“You got the impression that his workshop was a sort of front”, some of them told Expressen on October 1, 1996. “He was not really good at repairing cars, rather on the contrary. And there was always a lot of traffic at night. One night a Porsche and a Ferrari arrived at the same time. And each car was only inside the garage for a couple of minutes before they left again in different directions on the E4.”

Another acquaintance said that Hūman tried to sell him a blue VW Passat shortly before the murder, but that the deal never came off as the buyer never saw the car. Please note that it was exactly this type of car that was used for escape after the murder of the Prime Minister (See page ?).

At an interrogation in May 1988, he himself said that he had had regular visits from people from the Russian Embassy, the South African Legation, and others. To a direct question why he chose to leave his information just then, he answered that he had seen the Foreign Minister “Sten Andersson and three niggers on TV” a few days earlier, and that had made him worry.

In 1988, Hūman disappeared from Björklinge. Everything from the home and the workshop had gone without a trace and without his warning his friends.

“He had always said that some day I will just be gone, without a trace”, said a close friend, and that is exactly what happened.

“I was truly amazed”, said his neighbour, Åke Hagman. “They just up and left without so much as a goodbye. Suddenly, they were simply gone.”

After the murder of Olof Palme, the 45-year old South African agent moved first to Landskrona in the south of Sweden, says Expressen on September 28, 1996, and then back to South Africa, and after that on to USA. Before that, he had been to Vietnam for no known reason.

PETER CASSELTON

Another of the South African agents was Peter Casselton, born in England in 1944, and who now lived in the bars of Johannesburg. He had worked as a pilot in South Africa and Mozambique in connection with his work as an agent. One of his tasks had been to infiltrate the liberation movements abroad, primarily in London. Casselton

was at this time a citizen of former Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe.

“At the beginning of the 1980’s I was often in Sweden together with agent, Bertil Wedin (to whom we shall be returning presently), since I had a network of informers there”, Casselton said later. “ANC had a big office in Stockholm, and my job was to keep an eye on what they were doing. Those were good times, and we were very efficient.”



Peter Casselton

Casselton had already been sentenced to two years for burglary in the ANC, PAC, and Swapo offices, and he now risked another 25 years behind bars for other actions. When he was released in 1987, he returned to South Africa and again contacted his old friends, among others, Swedish Bertil Wedin, who had by that time moved to Cyprus. At the same time, he lived for long periods at Craig Williamson’s home, and eventually resumed his job as pilot in the agent world. However, according to Williamson, they broke off their relationship, when Williamson in 1995 decided to testify to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. And since then, they have been on unfriendly terms.

At the beginning of October 1996, even Casselton accused Craig Williamson and Operation Longreach of being behind the Palme murder. According to Casselton, the murderer was a European who lived in Turkey. From Eugene de Kock’s description, Peter Casselton deduced that it must be Bertil Wedin.

BERTIL OLOF WEDIN

Considering his aristocratic appearance, Bertil Wedin, born about 1941, came from surprisingly humble circumstances. He did indeed grow up in the affluent area of Östermalm in Stockholm, but his father was an ordinary railway employee and his mother a scout leader. Just for the fun of it, let us try to follow his strange life and career in a bizarre world of spies and agents.

BACKGROUND

After having taken his lower school certificate, Wedin did his military service as a signaller. After that, he joined the UN forces in the Congo in 1963, where he served as operational and intelligence officer with the rank of Major, and where on one occasion he was taken prisoner by the enemy. From there, on to Cyprus during 1964-65, where he joined a “secret Swedish intelligence service – not IB”. Here, he worked at the Defence Staff Department for Counterespionage with tasks for the Swedish trade. However, it did not take long before he “was criticized in Soviet press for violation of Swedish neutrality”. The government then withdrew his appointment for economic reasons.

In 1966, when he was 25, he suddenly entered the USA Embassy in Stockholm,

and asked to be sent to Vietnam to fight. He even offered his services to the CIA, but was turned down. Instead, he was given a job at the Army Staff in Stockholm in 1967. On October 24, 1967, you could read the following in *Expressen* (somewhat abbreviated):

“In great secrecy, leader of the Conservative party, Yngve Holmberg, has received an American delegation consisting of friends of the ultra right-wing California Governor, Ronald Reagan, during the weekend. Among those who met the American visitors were former chairman of the youth association of the Conservatives, Birger Haggård, and also representatives of the Scandinavian section of the World Anti-Communist League (WACL), Arvo Horn, and Lieutenant Bertil Wedin of the Defence staff. Lieutenant Wedin is active behind the Committee for a free Asia. After having seen man-of-war *Wasa Bröd*, the Americans met WACL on Sunday. Followed by warm applause, Lieutenant Wedin expressed the wish that USA increase their efficiency in the Vietnam war. Bertil Wedin was also positive to an active co-operation between the Swedish Conservatives and their ideological brothers in USA.”

This means that Wedin was representing the Scandinavian section of the WACL (See page ?), and he eventually became informer for Säpo. People with so-called communist sympathies were thus not popular, when he gave in his reports to his contact, Jan Zelmerlöv, later head of Säpo in Malmö.

Society was tempting him and this – to all appearances so elegant and charming – man, who was simultaneously both aggressive and flaming in his intensity, often invited his friends to the Opera Bar. According to acquaintances, he used to surround himself with an entourage of conservative student leaders, bizarre antique dealers, and people from *Demokratisk Allians*. This former officer at the Defence Staff, UN soldier, and intelligence service man did nothing to appear ordinary. Instead, he did his utmost to be seen as a foppish British gentleman with extreme right-wing ideas. One of his friends was Assar Oredsson, founder of the Nazi National Party, NRP. If asked if he himself was a Nazi, Wedin usually answered.

“I have no Nazi views only aristocratic ones. My negative feelings concerning Olof Palme just represent a healthy opposition, which is permitted in our wonderful democracy. However, I do think we should have as little meddling from the state as possible, low taxes, and so on. But I cannot say that I am a right-wing extremist.” In both speech and writing, Wedin was often “both blustering and racist”. He was of the opinion that Olof Palme was directed by dark forces, foreign powers, and their security



Bertil Wedin



“Enemy No 1”

forces. According to him, Palme very strategically placed “his people” in the state in order to control the country and his opponents. Wedin saw Palme as an ally of communism, but more dangerous and more intelligent, so it was against Palme as a person that his employers built their alliances, their security services, and their international networks.

Initially, his anti-communist engagement was quite innocent, but Wedin soon became increasingly advanced. He had acquired an office at 80 Drottninggatan, where his main occupation appeared to be publishing of the newsletter, *Mediasammandrag*, for SE Banken. The publisher also had offices

at 2 Stureplan and 27 Kungsgatan. 1,250 copies of this newsletter were distributed five times a week to heads within trade, diplomacy, the armed forces and politics.

“With my background within military intelligence, my aim was total impeccability, which is why this came to be known as a very reliable source of information, even if it looked simple and was expensive. According to the SE-Bank, it was the favorite daily reading matter of Marcus Wallenberg.”

In 1967, he started the news and investigating bureau, *Näringslivets Information*, at the request of this Marcus Wallenberg. According to his own information, the KGB now tried to recruit him for espionage, but when they failed, he was instead subjected to assault and attempted murder and kidnapping. After the KGB harassment, he had no wish to remain in Sweden, and W. Marcus Wallenberg, Jr. is said to have intervened to get him out of this predicament and establish himself abroad.

In the autumn of 1971, his bureau was placed under this Wallenberg Jr. However, after about a month, Wallenberg Jr was found shot to death, and the case written off as suicide.



Marcus Wallenberg

TOP PRO KILLERS

Rumours about Wedin’s special talents eventually spread, and in 1972, he mapped out a communist infiltration at Volvo, according to his own information.

“For a while I split up my time between the NATO organization, Interdoc, in the Hague, where my title was “Scandinavian Chief Delegate” and collected information and surveyed security matters for private enterprise in Sweden. The intention of Interdoc was to map out Soviet infiltration in Europe. They paid for everything, I could meet whomever I wanted, go where I wished, and use whatever transport I felt like.”

There is, however, information that he also had other irons in the fire. According to the report by the Granskningskommission in 1999, he had by now acquired a reputation as a “gun for hire”. One source described him as a go-between in murder contracts, and another as one of the Top Pro Killers in Europe.

In 1976 he moved to London where he first had his own office in Fleet Street where he primarily arranged seminars and meetings between Swedish industrialists, leading British businessmen, politicians and thinkers.

He worked as a consultant for the Federation of Swedish Industries and the Swedish Employers' Confederation with surveys of the economic situation in different countries, analyses and information about economy, security and terrorism. Volvo, LM Ericsson, Alfa-Laval, Atlas Copco and ASEA are said to have helped finance his activities which became increasingly shady.

According to his own biography, in 1980 he was affiliated with a secret British organization the aim of which was to overthrow the Soviet powers by mapping out their activities. Another aim was use all means possible to fight the forces which recommended boycotting of Apartheid while at the same time find suitable people to take over when the South African regimes were eventually to be overthrown.

It goes without saying that this Wedin, who was security adviser to Swedish industry, was also interesting to the security forces of the Apartheid states and it was only a question of time before he finally ended up in the most tough, uncompromising and feared of them all: The South African security force Bureau of State Security (BOSS) which was created in 1969 and, since then, changed its name repeatedly, for instance to Directorate of National Security (DONS) and National Intelligence Service (NIS).

The man to recruit him is no less a person than Craig Williamson (see page ?). According to a secret source, Wedin was not only active in South Africa but also in Rhodesia and Namibia. He was trained in sabotage and given the code names Morgan and John Wilson.



Bertil Wedin

In the meantime, Bertil Wedin continued to keep in contact with Swedish press via letters from London, the Vatican State, South Vietnam and Africa. Often these were cryptic information about conspiracies and agents. Situations-vacant ads were put in Swedish papers concerning Swedish mercenaries for jobs in Rhodesia. His base was London and the company, African Aviation Consultant, a front for the South African security police who paid his office rent. For four years his boss here was English born, South African liaison, pilot and agent Peter Casselton (See page ?).

At the beginning of the 1980's, however, something went wrong. ANC had grown much too strong, and South African authorities considered it time to strike. Craig Williamson and six others from the South African security services therefore entered

Britain using false passports. One of those was John Shearer Adam, boss of the South African espionage in Europe.

The reason for a team of this size was, according to Williamson, that it was a very delicate operation. Different parts of the bomb had been smuggled in South African diplomatic pouches by their agent colleague, Michael Leach, been fitted together, and on March 14, 1982, the ANC office in Penton Street near Kings Cross was blown up.

“The bomb detonated early in the morning”, Craig Williamson told later. “We were very satisfied with the result, and left London separately a few hours later. I went to Belgium, Wedin and Casselton flew to Cyprus.”

This operation was not only the bombing of a building. This particular weekend, the ANC ended an international conference with exile leader, Oliver Tambo, who, however, at the very last moment was prevented from coming. Had he been at this conference, he would undoubtedly have been in the ANC building when the bomb went off.

On July 20 the same year, the new premises in London of the ANC were burglarized. Not even three weeks later, on August 7, someone broke into the offices of the Namibian Liberation Movement, SWAPO. The loot from these burglaries was UN passports, maps, photos, and pamphlets. Both liberation movements immediately blamed South Africa for being behind the acts, which was categorically denied, of course. This type of denial belongs to the rules of the game, and in a well-accomplished intelligence operation the implicated authority is always to have the possibility of “plausible deniability”.

However, Peter Casselton was soon apprehended, suspected of participating in the bombing. The police found a letter in his inside pocket from Craig Williamson to Wedin, and they decided to raid in his 12-room villa in Tonbridge, Kent. Sketches and detailed maps were found here of the premises of South African resistance organization, PAC, in London, plus a number of stolen documents from other burglaries.



John S Adam



Bertil Wedin's 12-room villa

LEFT THE COUNTRY IN A HURRY

In spite of these disclosures, in 1983, Wedin continued working as a conflict analyst and Deputy Director at the Foreign Affairs Research Institute in London. Everything looked promising, but one day charges were brought against Wedin for receiving of stolen property and instigation to burglary. During the trial at the Old Bailey it was

found, however, that an Englishman named Edward Aspinall had committed the burglaries. But there were suspicions that he had been commissioned by Casselton and Wedin.

Both Peter Casselton and Edward Aspinall confessed to the allegations. At the same time, Wedin admitted that he had been paid through an account in Switzerland. Every month the South African security services had put the equivalent of 30,000 Swedish Kronor into this account, and he had also received free travel and remuneration for special expenses while on duty. The money came via an agent, named "Clayton", Major Craig Williamson.

Wedin now started becoming seriously worried because of what was revealed. Even while in custody, the South Africans showed a peculiar interest. For instance, lawyers firm Brink, Pfaff & Co, in secret sent one Hennie Goosen to fix bail for Casselton. According to information, this Hennie was the son of the head of South African security forces foreign branch, General Piet Goosen, who was promoted to general after he had led the torture which resulted in the death of black resistance fighter, Steve Biko (See page ?). Wedin chose the safe way out, sold his villa and left the country in a hurry. The indictment against him was later written off.



Peter Casselton



"Clayton"

A JAMES BOND WORLD

The following year, he suddenly appeared in England, and in September 1984, he assembled a strange press conference in London, the intention of which being to clarify his involvement with South Africa. However, the meeting turned out to be an attack on the Palme government and a description of Sweden as a James Bond world with bases for Soviet-trained saboteurs and agents.

He claimed that there were 10,000 foreigners in Sweden who had been trained as guerillas or saboteurs in Syria, South Yemen, Cuba, and the Eastern Bloc countries. 25 members, who had deserted from an international sabotage army (Stay Behind? see page 465), were also said to have been executed in Sweden (!)

In spite of all the political overtones, information about Wedin's activities was very dim. His answers were often contradictory and fuzzy, and this press conference mostly increased the confusion.

"It has been said that I am a spy. Sometimes the information has been correct, sometimes not. I work against Olof Palme and the Swedish government. This is going

on in co-operation with the intelligence services of Scandinavian countries. Säpo and the Swedish armed forces are in obvious opposition to their own government, and I consider it an important task to counteract this Prime Minister.”

*There is something we have to cope with in this country,
meaning the total lie we have all lived with. Only if the
lie is big enough, can you fool the entire population.*

Craig Williamson, colonel

SOUTH AFRICAN TRAIL

For nine days, former head of the security police secret death squads, Eugene de Kock had been releasing one sensation after the other. After having been almost totally quiet for eighteen months, he suddenly started talking in the hope of obtaining mitigation, and if not, then pulling as many as possible with him. To all appearances completely devoid of emotions, he had given detailed descriptions of grotesque executions and dirty tricks to prevent the blacks from seizing power. He had even pointed out high-ranking heads of police and members of government.

“It is all over, and I have nothing to gain by lying, but have decided to tell everything I know. My head might roll, but in that case, it will not be the only one.”

More than 80 people have testified against him, many of them former colleagues from the Vlakplaas terror base. Eugene de Kock knew that his sentence would be severe, and also that he would not be granted amnesty by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. The demands were too high, and his beastly actions did not fall within that framework. He therefore played his cards very carefully and skillfully calculating.

“Former President F. W. de Klerk, his predecessor, P. W. Botha, and their governments all knew what we were doing. They were the ones to give the bloody orders, and we carried them out.”

The disclosures of de Kock caused a lot of commotion with the foreign journalists. In spite of this, he had not had any follow-up questions from the Prosecutor.

“But don’t you also have some revelations that might help us with the murder of John F. Kennedy?” asked Prosecutor Ackermann somewhat disdainfully.

“No, I was too young then”, answered de Kock very seriously.

A source with knowledge of the investigation commented:



Eugene de Kock

“The claims of de Kock have to be seen in their context. It was not his intention to make a big revelation – he wanted to show the kind of environment he was working in, that he was not a mad lone policeman, but a cog in a machinery. That is why he counted the actions of the security police in South Africa, Zambia, Swaziland, and England, and even added what he had heard about the murder of Palme.”



Philip Powell

“Eugene de Kock’s information makes me speechless”, Senator Philip Powell defended himself. This Powell had been pointed out as the one to disclose who was behind the murder of the Swedish Prime Minister. “He is throwing insinuations around himself, hoping that the alleged people out of sheer nervousness will start throwing mud at each other, and distract attention from his own deeds. I have no idea how the murder of Palme was carried out, and I have never worked for or with Craig Williamson.”

According to a later testimony delivered under oath by de Kock in Pretoria Central Prison on September 15, 1997, the following was revealed (See Aftonbladet, June 16, 2001): When, in March 1993, de Kock and Philip Powell supplied supporters of a secret training camp for Inkatha with arms, ammunition, and explosives, de Kock asked what experience Powell had of direct operations. After having tried to impress him with stories about what he had done together with Palestinian Mujahedin and Unita in Angola, Powell had in passing mentioned that the Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme had been murdered by “a Swedish assassin who lived in southern Turkey, and who had belonged to the Swedish intelligence service”. During the few minutes of their talk about this, de Kock was also given the name, address, and phone number of the Swede, the reason being that at this time, de Kock had started doing business in northern Europe, and Powell believed that he might be able to use the Swede some time in the future, because he was “a safe person that you could trust”.

Since Powell’s party Inkatha was represented in the parliament and the politician Powell could be tied to this dirty business, this was political dynamite. But soon after, Powell was permitted to leave South Africa to move to Great Britain in order to, as has been reported, “study international conflict solving” at the University of Bristol.

That he was allowed to nip off in this way, without having to answer for his shady business, created consternation among many people, and according to journalist Anders Hasselbohm, it is now generally accepted that Powell got off the hook through a deal.

“It was obvious that South Africa was not at all ready to face all truths”, Hasselbohm explained later in an article in connection with a petition that the Minister of Justice look into the Powell case. This Inkatha politician probably knew too many things

that, if you looked further into them, might have made deep wedges into the delicate political life of South Africa.

A CHARMING MASS MURDERER

After the revelations of Colonel de Kock, the situation of former head of the South African death squads, Dirk Coetzee had changed dramatically. All of a sudden, he was once again in the limelight, and mass media from all over the world tried to get an interview with him. These were fine times for this apparently charming and amiable man – a former mass murderer – who was now living a relatively quiet life. With his wife, he had a villa in Pretoria, just a few blocks away from Nelson Mandela's home.

But this idyll was fake. Dirk's past was forever present, and he was constantly armed and on his guard.

"I never take one step without my gun, I don't even go to the bathroom in my own home unarmed", he sighed.

He was soon to stand trial. Coetzee was accused of attempted murder, diamond smuggling, sabotage, arson, assault, and theft. Furthermore, he had admitted to six murders, among others, the execution of ANC member and lawyer, Griffith Mxenge, who was stabbed to death with 40 stabs in November 1981. Even Mxenge's wife had died in a violent way. These murders were intended to look like the work of a madman, so that the security forces would not be suspected.

Dirk Coetzee returned to the limelight in Dagens Nyheter on September 30. He was then on the verge of a breakdown, because his information to Swedish journalist, Boris Ersson, as early as 1994 (!) had not been acknowledged by the Palme Group.

"Why have the Swedes not been told anything? Why? I don't get it, it is eighteen months, since I disclosed that South Africa was behind the murder. The man who did it is Anthony White! He is a former Rhodesian, mercenary and qualified assassin, who now lives on the Turkish side of Cyprus. He worked in a group of four or five agents."

Coetzee based his information on three sources: Riian Stander and Peter Casselton, both former agents who had first worked with Coetzee himself and then for Craig Williamson, when he was head of Section C within the



Dirk Coetzee



Riian Stander



Anthony White in Beira

secret intelligence service. Craig Williamson was the so-called master of disinformation and espionage and the speciality of Section C was Dirty Jobs abroad. The third source was mercenary, Lars Tander, who had served with White in the same group of commandos. In an article written by Spanish reporter, Villar Mir, it was claimed that Palme in 1985 had carried out secret negotiations in Zambia, Sweden, and Senegal in order to end Apartheid, and that these talks had taken place at the instigation of Wilhelm de Klerk, brother of the South African President.

At the same time, journalist Magdalena Kvarning wrote that the South African intelligence service had participated in the murder, due to his resistance against Apartheid, but also because he had stopped several arms deliveries to Iran that had passed via South Africa. Armsfront, a military branch had had, for example, far-reaching plans to export large amounts of explosives to Iran, but this would have been stopped by the Swedish Premier four weeks before the murder.

FALSE ACCUSATIONS

Now, the international mass media had finally noticed the information given by Coetzee, and some of the people pointed out felt very pressured. Surprisingly fast, Anthony White had received faxed translations of the Swedish evening papers. He knew he had been named as the murderer of Palme, and to start with, he took shelter in his home, but soon mass media pressure became too much.

“If Swedish police interrogate me, I shall tell all”, White promised. “But only about the Palme case. I put myself completely at their disposal, both concerning time and place for official hearings. Nobody is going to believe me if the Swedish authorities do not claim that I am innocent. My one goal now is to have a chance to clear my name, and I am prepared to go to Maputo, Johannesburg, Stockholm, or Siberia, if necessary.”

In Expressen on October 1, 1996, he continued to answer the accusations:

“This is mad. There is no truth whatsoever in this. I am living as a sort of invited



The phantom picture, original drawing (see page ?) and Anthony White. Are they alike?

guest here in Mozambique, but in spite of that, I am not afraid that the authorities will believe that I am really guilty. They know exactly what I am doing. Therefore, it might be good that it has been written that I deal in weapons and drugs. The authorities know that it is wrong, and will therefore also know that the murder accusations are wrong.”

When Expressen showed White the well-known Phantom Picture, saying that it was like him, something former head of CID Tommy Lindström had often claimed, he answered with a short laugh:

“I didn’t know I was that good-looking.”

“The similarity between White and the Phantom Picture is striking”, Lindström pointed out in Expressen on October 1, 1996. “They are almost identical.”

“It was nothing but an execution”, confirmed former Head of Investigations, Hans Holmér, in Aftonbladet on the same date. “It goes without saying that the murder was planned, that there is an international organization in the background. Only a few days after the murder, the Palme Group had a tip telling that an organization had been surveying the Party Headquarters on Sveavägen. The people who shadowed Palme knew that he often walked from Rosenbad to the Party Headquarters without any protection.”

The film maker, Boris Ersson, was one of very few Swedes who met Craig Williamson in South Africa before he was revealed. This meeting resulted in a TV interview in Craig Williamson’s home where Williamson openly showed several secret documents concerning Swedish politicians, and also told how he had succeeded in infiltrating the top of the Social Democratic Party (See page 567). On being asked directly about his involvement in the murder of Palme, he just answered that the allegations were completely absurd. According to Source A, Ersson’s secret informer, who later turned out to be Riian Stander, the murder had been planned in Johannesburg and several places in Europe. The code name for the murder was Hammer.

Swedish security agents had participated in the operation by mapping out Palme’s pattern of movements and his habits during the weeks preceding the murder. This section was led by a woman. According to Riian Stander, the one responsible in Stockholm was his colleague, Anthony White. Another person claimed to have been involved in the murder was Paul A., a South African with Scandinavian relatives. And even here, Craig Williamson was pointed out as the spider in the web.

“My source has provided me with very extensive and detailed information”, explained Ersson. “There is information about everything from the planning and the murder itself to how it was financed.”

Another man who has confronted Craig Williamson concerning his role in the murder was Tor Sellström, researcher at the Nordic Institute for African Studies at the University of Uppsala.

“Yes, when he had confirmed that it was his information that led to the apprehension and murder of Steve Biko, I asked him about Olof Palme. Williamson made fun of

the question, saying that it was nothing but nonsense And then, he just said an ironic ‘Oh, sure’.”

Concerning Dirk Coetzee’s allegations (See page 578), he answered calmly:

“Coetzee was court-martialled, because he had been dabbling in diamond smuggling, bugging, and such things. I testified against him, and this resulted in his being fired. It is all a revenge for that – ten years later.”

NO HURRY

In Sweden, this news was greeted with great excitement by everyone – except the Palme Group. Head of Investigations Hans Ölvbro knew nothing about the developments in the South African Connection, because he was on a skiing holiday in the mountains where he could not be reached. He had chosen to shut off his mobile phone in order to be left in peace and quiet.

“Since I was still on holiday, and no journalist had got hold of me, I kept away even during the weekend”, he said in Aftonbladet on October 2, 1996.

On the train back home he was told – by the ticket collector – and when he eventually got home, he was immediately summoned to a chaotic meeting at the Ministry of Justice. What happened behind closed doors nobody knows, but afterwards Ölvbro seemed both shaken and surly. Assistant Chief Public Prosecutor, Solveig Riberdahl, was sitting behind a forest of microphones answering without saying anything, while a sullen Hans Ölvbro pushed his way through the throng of reporters muttering that his mobile phone had not been working during the weekend, and Chief Public Prosecutor Anders Helin was encircled by journalists saying nothing, but shaking his head.

“Of all the foreign tracks, the South Africa Connection is obviously the most probable”, commented Ölvbro later on the TV4 programme, Svart eller vitt. “Don’t think that we have laid it aside. It has been on my desk for eighteen months (!). And now, we are going to request that we send down people, and sooner or later, we are going.”

Chief Public Prosecutor Danielsson added:

“But there is no direct hurry for Swedish police or prosecutors to go down there. We don’t need to go today or tomorrow, not even next week. The persons in question are not likely to run away. And furthermore, the motive has been examined as far as possible, both in itself and if there has been any connection to Sveavägen – and that has not been found.”

However, the protests from the public and mass media were so loud because of this feeble and strange reaction that soon the authorities were forced to purchase air tickets with destination, South Africa. At the same time, the Palme Group worked intensively on trying to obtain a new trial against Christer Pettersson. Apparently, it was vital to keep the public attention from the South African Connection.

At the beginning of 1987, Williamson had terminated his job within the military intelligence services, so he became engaged in politics, and was nominated to Parliament by the National party. At the same time, he was even nominated to the prestigious President's Council, where he worked 1990- 1991.

At this time, many former intelligence people were busy sorting out the mess they had created themselves. Some of them had suddenly become house-trained, and were now able to work openly in the countries where they had formerly been warring against the people presently in power. Others joined a global network of assassins and mercenaries under the cover of innumerable private companies. The inheritance after them is an even larger world-covering network of mercenaries, illegal weapons dealers, drug sharks, money launderers, terrorists, and private spies. Collectively, they were called the Asteroids, they operated outside the reach of governments, and were involved in smuggling, terrorism, and political destabilizing all over the world.

In 1989, Williamson had heard for the first time that he was suspected of participating in the Palme murder. He had then written a letter to the Swedish authorities where he claimed that the Swedes had been subjected to a Soviet disinformation campaign. A lot of water had flowed under the bridges since then, and now he had just started a new project, he was going to clear a large fenced-in area for very rich people outside Johannesburg, and behind high walls were to be luxury villas, shops, and a private golf course. It was intended to be a closed-off well-guarded world of its own.

In 1990, the so-called CCB scandal was being unravelled in South Africa. At this time, the Apartheid regime was so obsessed with its own safety, and the white minority was fighting desperately to retain its power and privileges. Loyalty among the Boers (native whites) was blind, and security thinking was the Alpha and Omega. CCB was a top secret unit with one task: to murder Apartheid opponents and leading ANC members all over the world. This – until now – unknown CCB force was considered to have committed more than 200 murders outside South Africa, and its disclosure was to become the first in the row of many, leading to the destruction of many former agents.

In 1996, former spy Craig Williamson was officially a businessman, and worked as a consultant for the Multi Pacto company, a firm which delivered equipment and necessities to Angolan diamond companies. He was also occupied with meat import, vegetable export, and according to news agency, Reuters, he personally controlled the entire potato trade in Angola. Here, he had the time of his life among smugglers, adventurers, and agents who were all busy trying to make fortunes in perhaps the richest country in Africa. He belonged to an elite that had earlier not been concerned about



Craig Williamson

the consequences of their violent past.

These intense days passed while the world press were following the court trial with great interest. Now, the murder of Olof Palme was finally going to be solved, because Eugene de Kock had claimed that it was a person living in Turkey who had committed the murder. But after a while, Colonel de Kock suddenly started to make digressions concerning the identity of the murderer. Many people started to suspect that he had made a secret deal with the authorities, whereas de Kock claimed to have written down the name on a slip of paper that had, unfortunately, disappeared when the police apprehended him in May 1994. He said that he had been searching his brain in vain to remember the name, but the only thing he was certain of was that it was neither Bertil Wedin (See page 588) nor Anthony White.

Another of the key people in the South African Connection, Peter Casselton, also started withdrawing his cocksure statements. Earlier, he had adamantly claimed that Swedish Bertil Wedin was the culprit, but now, he was much more reluctant.

“I am just saying that the police are on the wrong track, if they are chasing Anthony White”, he sighed in Expressen on October 5, 1996. “Based on De Kock’s description – that the murderer was a European living on an island in the Mediterranean – I concluded that it must be Wedin, but that is wrong.”

THE SUPER SPY IN STOCKHOLM

In Sweden, many people were spellbound by the development of the drama. On Friday, September 27, Expressen had revealed that Säpo had possessed information that Craig Williamson had been among the public when Palme gave his last speech about Apartheid, one week before the murder. The same day no less a person than Chief Public Prosecutor, Jan Danielsson, made a statement in the news on TV4:

“I can confirm that he was in Sweden (!) We know that he was (!?) But he was not on Sveavägen, if that is what you mean. We can say for sure that he is not the one to have fired the shots, since he does not look in the least like Christer Pettersson” (!?)

Many reporters surely choked on their coffee at this amazing statement, and immediately tried to make him clarify what he meant. But Danielsson withdrew, refused to answer questions, and has since then avoided commenting his words.

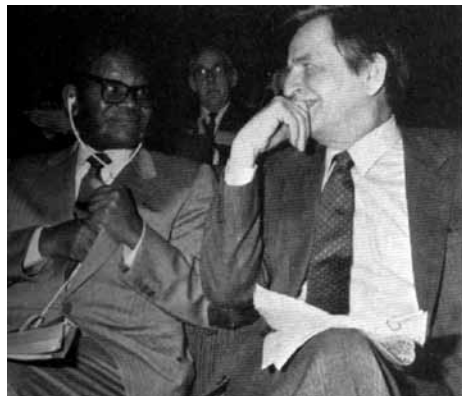
On Friday, February 21, 1986, Olof Palme had been on the rostrum in the People’s Hall in Stockholm. The so-called Peoples’ Riksdag had been initiated by the Isolate South Africa Committee (ISAK) and the United Nations Association of



“A loathsome system...”

Sweden. In the front row was ANC leader, Oliver Tambo, who lived to see the fall of the old system before he died. The security wall was dense, and the throng round the leaders created an atmosphere of worry. Other invited guests included Thabo Mbeki, Abdul Minty, and representatives from UDF and Swapo.

It had been a meeting with about a thousand people, and the air was almost glowing when Palme left his written manuscript, and damned the South African Apartheid policy.



Oliver Tambo and Olof Palme

“I want to add something to my written speech about this horrible system called Apartheid: Apartheid is a classic example of evil and stupidity, and can only go on because it gets support from outside. Don’t listen to the empty speeches by President P. W. Botha! A system like Apartheid can never be reformed – it can only be abolished!”

In connection with the Peoples’ Riksdag, the Stockholm police had received a request from Säpo to make an assessment whether there was any special threat to the guest of honour, Oliver Tambo. ANC leaders had several times been subjected to assassination attempts arranged by the South African security services often supported by local national groups. It was found that “there was a certain threat against Oliver Tambo and also that there was a need for personal protection of him”. Bodyguards from Säpo were supplied. Were there any South African agents in the room? Were they going to strike against both Tambo and Palme at the same time? Did they remain in Stockholm yet another week? The security police today claim that there was normally no threat when the leaders of ANC were visiting. Why was it different this time?

“We are all responsible for Apartheid”, thundered Palme. “If the world really wants to have an end to Apartheid, it is possible to crush the system by tomorrow by simply withdrawing the support to the Apartheid regime. Basically, this is a deeply emotional question which concerns us all seriously, because it is such an exceptionally repulsive system to condemn people to a much worse existence, just because of the colour of their skin. And it is a shame for the world as long as this system continues.”

This was a very powerful statement that left all those assembled speechless, and simultaneously angered right-wing extremists in both Sweden and South Africa. According to information to the police, South African agents led by Craig Williamson were among the audience. Maybe this is when Palme signed his own death warrant.

At least six other people knew that Craig Williamson had been in Sweden when

Palme was murdered. Part-time pensioner Henry Nyberg (see page 196) worked as a doorman at the Riksdag. During the week of the murder, he noticed three men outside the home of the Palmes in Gamla stan. These men were in Västerlånggatan from the early morning till late in the afternoon during the entire week. After the murder, they disappeared. When Henry saw Craig Williamson's picture in the paper, he started.

"My God, that is one of the men I saw outside Palme's home!"

A few days later, a woman living in Linköping turned up.

In Expressen on September 30m 1996, she tells the following: "I was living in Umeå at the time, and was on the first morning flight to Stockholm, where I was to change planes to go on to Gothenburg. At Arlanda, I saw the paper with the news that Palme had been shot. I sat in one of the front seats in the plane, and was shocked at reading my paper, as a very large man came, and sat down beside me. It was very strange that he kept on his outdoor clothes all the way. He was just sitting there, staring in front of him. I reacted as he did not even look at my paper with the big headlines."

"And when we arrived, he rushed out first of all. I saw him being met on the stairs by another man who sort of grabbed him and led him through a side door in the terminal. It was all so weird and fast. When I came home, I called the police in Umeå and told them everything. I don't know what happened to it later, but when I saw the placards with the picture of Williamson, I started. I had had plenty of time to see what he looked like, and as he acted so strangely, I have never been able to forget him."

Independently of each other, two Swedish police officers claim that Craig Williamson under an assumed name had spent the days before the murder and even the night of the murder at the guest house of the International Police organization (IPA) at 36 Kammakargatan about 200 yards from the site of the murder. They had immediately recognized him from the pictures that were transmitted over the whole world. The President of the Stockholm division was Detective Superintendent Christer H Sjöblom, who himself was very active in the murder case and had even interrogated Lisbet Palme.

"Unfortunately we do not have the register of bookings any longer", he said regretfully. "But the entire idea seems rather farfetched, if you want to know what I think. Whoever stayed here could not possibly have known if others were to stay there at the same time, so if someone wanted to come here with evil intentions, it is improbable that they would choose this place to stay."

"I don't know if IPA apartments were used for this particular operation, but it is



36 Kammakargatan in Stockholm

very possible. If you want to live cheaply, and have an effective cover, IPA apartments are perfect”, claimed Dirk Coetzee, former head of the death squads (See page 578).

The investigators later published an ad in the Swedish, IPA-Journal, to get in contact with Swedish police officers who had lived in the apartment in question from February 21 to 28, 1986. In this way information was obtained about about ten people who had stayed there, mostly participants at the Swedish Police championship in ping-pong. Not one of the people interrogated had met anyone who resembled Craig Williamson. Therefore, the tip was written off.

TOMMY "TURBO" TURNS UP

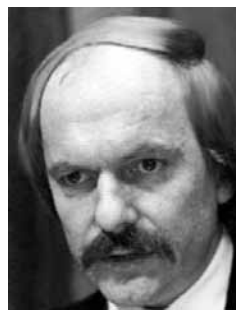
But, on October 4, 1996, everything changed. Unexpectedly, Craig Williamson was apprehended by Angolan security police in the suburb of Jana in the capital, Luanda. Officially, he was charged with uncertainties concerning his visa, but one police source revealed that the real reason was his diamond business, and possible participation in the murder of Olof Palme.

On the very same day, Tommy Lindström (!) – former head of Swedish CID (see page) –

turned up in Pretoria. He had been fired from his position for fraud. This was completely unexpected, and before the real investigators even had time to pack their bags. No sooner had the plane landed than he was at the gate of the state prison. Here, he met lawyer Schalk Hugo, claiming that he worked for the paper Aftonbladet, and introduced himself with an expired card from the Swedish Police Board.

Schalk Hugo got the impression that Tommy “Turbo” was still involved in the Palme investigation, and therefore allowed him to meet Colonel Eugene de Kock while the trial was still going on. Not many people were given that opportunity. It is not known what was said in this long conversation, but some of it was quoted in Aftonbladet.

“The information that the South African secret police is behind the murder is wrong”, said Eugene de Kock. “It was tabu to take on ministers or heads of countries. The men behind the murder of Palme acted entirely on their own, and had no directives at all from our security forces.



Tommy Lindström



The prison where de Kock was locked up

It is important to point out that I am not interested in the reward of 50 million Kronor, I just want the murder to be solved.”

After his visit, the former head of Swedish CID was quite skeptical.

“I am sorry to say that the South African Connection is mostly hearsay”, he sighed.

When the strange visit of Lindström came to the attention of the press, it was met by an outcry. Head of the initial investigation, Solveig Riberdahl, thought that Tommy Lindström had damaged the investigation badly by questioning de Kock on his own before the members of the Palme Group.

His initiative might very well be detrimental to the relations of the country with the South African authorities. Lindström was even said to risk two years in prison for having feigned to be a police officer.

“I think his actions depend on his insatiable need to avenge himself”, said Ingemar Krusell, who was Deputy Head of Investigation between 1988 and 1991, and who after that worked for the intelligence unit of the National CID with Tommy Lindström as his boss.

“Is this really true?” exclaimed Head Prosecutor, Antoinette de Jager. “I must say that I was astonished to hear that Swedish police had already been here and had started interrogating those involved without first contacting us at the prosecution authorities. The picture given to us was that this was an official representative of the Swedish police investigation.”

Lawyer Hugo felt hoodwinked, and gasped:

“My God, oh no, oh no.”

On October 10, the time had at last come for the “real” Swedish investigators to go to South Africa. No enthusiasm could be found anywhere among them or, as Krusell later said:

“Of course, no investigator would have gone down there at this stage, if it had not been for the pressure from the media. Not just then, and not on these premises.”

After a flight of fifteen hours they landed in Cape Town on their way to Johannesburg. The visit of Head of Investigations Ölvebro and Chief Public Prosecutor, Jan Danielsson, was surrounded by the greatest secrecy. Head of Angolan security police, colonel Miala, was the man who had secretly arranged all the practical details concerning meeting with agents and prominent people in authority, such as Minister of Justice Dullah Omar, Minister of Security and Police, Sydney Mufamadi, Chief Prosecutor d’Oliviera and others.

The plan was to hear people in both South Africa and Angola, but in fact the interrogations turned out to be normal conversations. The Swedish investigators had



Schalk Hugo

no legal authority to force anyone to speak, so everything was based on voluntary information from those involved. Apart from Eugene de Kock and Craig Williamson, the intention was to interrogate former security agents, Karl Edwards, Dirk Coetzee, Peter Casselton, and Police Colonel Vic McPherson who had earlier worked with disinformation within the security police.



Vic McPherson

But Inkatha Senator Philip Powell, who Eugene de Kock claimed to be the one to have told him about the South African Connection to the Palme murder, refused to meet the Swedes. According to de Kock, Powell had worked for STRATCOM (Strategic Communications) which dealt with propaganda and more or less so-called dirty tricks before he entered Craig Williamson's Operation Longreach (See page 571). "However, I am prepared to stay here as long as it takes to get clarity", said Jan Danielsson. "Even if it takes months."

On the following day, the investigators met Colonel Eugene de Kock in the bunker-like premises of the Deputy Chief Public Prosecutor in central Pretoria. In these very premises, Prosecutor Antoinette de Jager had headed the investigation concerning the murders and acts of terror ordered by Eugene de Kock, and which he himself had carried out as head of the South African security police death squads during the years 1986-1989. According to lawyer Schalk Hugo, de Kock did not divulge to the Swedes the name of the murderer, or the Shooter, as he was called:

"He just told them the same as he told the fake police officer, Tommy Lindström."

"It would be wrong to say that the information we got was sensational or very interesting", claimed Jan Danielsson in Expressen. "But he also said things that were new to us, and which have not been told by the media. And now, we are going to analyze those."

At four o'clock on a Thursday morning, a specially chartered private plane flew to Luanda in Angola. Unlike Eugene de Kock, Craig Williamson had not earlier been put on trial. His lawyers claimed that it was impossible, because his crimes had been committed abroad. But apart from all the income Craig had acquired in strange ways via the South African State, Eugene de Kock had accused him of stealing money from Longreach itself, a total of eight million rand, that is to say, 11.5 million Kronor (US \$1.8 million).



Jan Danielsson

During later interrogations, it even turned out that Williamson had redistributed parts of the Swedish support for top-secret projects within the ANC, amounting to several hundred million Kronor.

At an early stage the London paper, The Guardian, was

speculating that one of these projects might be the murder of Olof Palme. The thought is truly scary – just imagine if Swedish aid money was financing the murder of the Prime Minister.

The Centro Operativo Prison in Luanda was a great contrast to the luxury hotel, Tivoli, where Craig Williamson had hid out. More than 20 prisoners shared one cell, many slept in the prison yard, the food was disgusting, and only those who had money of their own had enough to eat. His lawyer, Allan Levin, was very upset when he stated that it was Sweden that had ensured that Williamson was forced to stay in this horrible prison – this being contrary all international practice.

“I am innocent”, claimed Williamson. “I was a soldier in the service of the state, and I carried out the orders I was given. But the murder of Palme? No, absolutely not. You have got to get me out of this prison, so that I can prove that I had nothing to do with the murder. The whole thing is mad. I was in Johannesburg at the time of the murder. I can prove that, if I am only let out of here. I have not been to Sweden after 1980. But it will probably not be enough to show my passport, your investigators will then only claim that I had several passports. Next, I will probably be accused of trying to murder the Pope and Ronald Reagan (!).”

“Two weeks in this prison have been very hard on me, and I am emotionally exhausted, since I have been treated like a murderer”, groaned Williamson. “Without warning, I was taken out of the cell on Friday, October 19. I thought I was going to the airport to be put on a plane for Johannesburg, but instead I was taken to the guesthouse of the Ministry of the Interior. There, I had to wait for several hours. A South African security officer wanted to ask me some questions, they said. And then, I was taken to a room where some Swedish investigators and two South African security people were sitting with tape recorders and notebooks. I was completely taken aback!”

“But he answered all our questions voluntarily and extensively, and refused our offer of a lawyer”, said Jan Danielsson. “We were even given some information that was new to us. But we had to interrupt the interrogation several times, because he needed time to get a grip on himself, after desperate attacks of weeping.”

“But even more important than Williamson’s information is the meetings with South African police and prosecutors”, Danielsson added. “They have had information in which we have been interested for several reasons. We had the opportunity to question Williamson once more, but we chose to refrain, since he had answered all our questions.”

In the middle of October, the investigators went on for a one-hour interrogation with Anthony White (See page 572). This was carried out on Monday, October 15, at the Swedish



Anthony White

Embassy in Pretoria, and White took the opportunity to hand over some documentation to prove his innocence, e.g., a passport which confirmed that he had been in South Africa at the time of the murder.”

“We are satisfied that he put himself at our disposal. He answered all our questions in a concise and distinct way, and was totally intent on co-operating with us. But if his answers are completely true, we have, of course, no way of knowing”, said Danielsson after the meeting.

After this, Ölvbro and Danielsson returned directly to Pretoria, and some hours later, Craig Williamson was released and put on a plane. He arrived in Johannesburg on October 19, and immediately locked himself up in his walled-in villa on Orange Street. Four armed guards were placed outside to complement the extensive alarm systems.

Craig Williamson’s home in the prosperous Orchard suburb – a well-guarded fortress.

THE MURDERER – A TURKISH KURD

Concurrently, the development of the case continued in Europe, when a South African named Brian Davies on October 18, 1996 explained in Aftonbladet that he could get the name of the murderer for two million Kronor (US \$315 thousand). Brian had a background as a professional soldier in South Africa, Rhodesia, and Angola. For many years, he had been working to stop Operation Lock, that is to say, the smuggling of ivory and rhinoceros horn, and it was in this connection that he had encountered Operation Longreach.

Davies explained that Craig Williamson had led the murder operation, and that Anthony White had been responsible for logistics, that is to say, transport, escape cars, and access to weapons and other equipment. White was even involved in the planning work. An American CIA agent and very close friend of Craig, Vernon Gillespie, had contacted the Kurdish marksman, who was a member of the PKK. A former officer agreed that the murderer was a Turkish Kurd, and claimed that the Turk acted on direct orders from Craig Williamson, who was always present when major operations were carried out.

“The motive was primarily arms smuggling, and immediately before the murder, Olof Palme discovered an extensive smuggling operation. During this period, the CIA and Gillespie had close contact with PKK, and Piet Botha was involved and ordered or approved the murder. But it is not sure that he knew all the practical details”, explained Davies, whose life had been threatened repeatedly.

“I know that disclosing this is dangerous for me. In 1989, when I had collected a considerable amount of information



Brian Davies

about the South African Connection, Craig Williamson phoned me and told me that I had better stop snooping into the Palme murder. On another occasion, the threat came from Piet Lategan of the South African police. But I am a professional soldier, and know the ropes. I cannot be taken by surprise all that easily.”

On October 23, the turn had come to former head of the death squads, Dirk Coetzee, and, in connection with the interrogation, he handed over a 150-page manuscript that named hit squads that he wanted to add to the investigation.

On the last weekend of October, the Swedish investigators talked to the top head of South African spies and former National Police Commissioner – now retired General Johan Coetzee, who is not to be confused with Dirk Coetzee. On this occasion, they also questioned former security agent, Karl Edwards, who was a close colleague of Craig Williamson in Operation Longreach.

“We are not going to reveal what General Johan Coetzee said”, commented Danielsson after the interrogation. “My impression was that he wanted to please, but I cannot tell if he is being honest.”

On Friday, November 2, the Swedes visited the prosecution authorities in Pretoria, but declined another meeting with Colonel de Kock. Jan Danielsson and Hans Ölvbro considered Eugene de Kock to be written off from the investigation of the murder of Palme, because he only “had second-hand information”.

“They offered to let us meet him”, explained Danielsson. “But we had only one question, and that we asked through a police officer. It concerned de Kock’s contacts with Swedish police. The connection between South Africa and Swedish police is not a hot lead, but we are going to try to sweep up everything that has turned up in this connection. What we are after now are basic facts, first-hand information and concrete evidence.”

To the Granskningskommission, Ölvbro later stated that he had been negotiating for a fortnight with journalist Boris Ersson’s Source A – agent Riian Stander (See page 597) – in order to organize an interrogation. However, this had not been possible, so both investigators, Jan Danielsson and Hans Ölvbro, wrote him off as an “information swindler”.

On November 7, it was time to return home after four weeks’ work in South Africa, and on their return to Sweden, Ölvbro and Danielsson were met by a crowd of media people.

“We have collected very extensive material which we must now go through very carefully”, explained Jan Danielsson in Dagens Nyheter on November 9, 1996. “Therefore I have no complete picture of the situation right now.”

Hopes had been very high in Sweden, and the disappointment was equivalent. Most people saw this as yet another failure on the part of the investigators. It now turned out that they had not really wanted to go, but had just yielded to the pressure.

“Naturally, the mass media are directing the investigation, but not entirely. When the media point to something, the investigators have to delegate some people. If we did not, we would not have any peace and quiet to work at all”, said Ölvbro.

“We did in fact have a more promising lead, but we had to rearrange our priorities due to the pressure. We were being persecuted, so we went to South Africa. And when we were there, it was quite nice”, said Jan Danielsson at the last debate in the Publicistklubb in 1996.

In the “Wanted” programme on TV3 where Hans Ölvbro was usually an adviser, he faced the question to which everyone wanted an answer.

“Well, did you find something interesting in South Africa?”

“Sure, South Africa is a very exciting country with interesting national parks.” (!?)

At this stage, mass media had claimed that the murderer – the Shooter – was a Swedish intelligence officer. In the middle of November, CID Superintendent Kurt Malmström at the security police claimed that there was no person in Turkey with the rank of Captain (?) and a past within Swedish intelligence.

Furthermore, Hans Ölvbro later informed the Granskningskommission that there, in fact, existed a copy of de Kock’s note with the name of the murderer.

“But this note did not contain any Swedish name nor any address or telephone number in Turkey.”

One question naturally turns up – what was the name of the alleged murderer?! Ölvbro has never uttered a single sound about that.

Before this, Expressen had succeeded in finding the agent, Heine Hüman (see page 584) in his new home at 1145 Shannon Avenue 39, Indiatlantic, in a secluded residential area outside Miami. Lots of intelligence people from USA and other countries had chosen to settle in this beautiful area in Florida – the backyard of the American intelligence service – and armed guards checked that no unauthorized people were admitted. Hüman lived here under a new identity with his Swedish wife and one of his sons helping some Volvo retailers to get spare parts from Sweden.

Heine Hüman was confused and upset, and he himself hinted that, for a long time, he had expected secret agents from South Africa, and that he would turn up in the headlines. However, he vehemently denied all speculations that he was implicated in the murder of the Prime Minister (The following is a compilation of the interview):

“I moved here to avoid being chased by everybody”, he said in his strange German-Swedish which broke into a falsetto tone every time he became upset. “The lawyers are phoning all the time. We are just waiting for the murderer to be apprehended. Everything is ready, you just wait and see! My lawyers tell me that I shall be getting 35 million in damages for all that the nonsense the mass media has concocted about me. Everything is ready for legal summons, and my air ticket for Stockholm is waiting.”

“I have no idea of what this Craig Williamson looks like, I don’t even know if he

is black or white. But I can well imagine that he is involved in the murder. He might have hired right-wing extremists in South Africa or even in Sweden. They exist, I know that. I wonder what is happening to Williamson now – I would not be surprised if he killed himself. I myself have no more than three years to live due to a heart condition. I just hope that I live to see the day when the police apprehend the murderer of Palme.”

“But I am innocent, I know nothing. The evening Olof Palme was murdered, I was repairing a Volvo at my home in Björklinge with my father-in-law. I have been showered with allegations. They even tell me that I have been pointed out as an intelligence agent for the Apartheid regime! And I who have been harassed and accused of being a communist in South Africa! When I went there in February 1985, the security police took me in for an interrogation, when a police colonel claimed that I was an ANC agent. They wanted to recruit me, but I refused. You just ask the Swedish Embassy in Pretoria!”

“What have you got to say about the information that you informed the ANC that you participated in the murder of ANC representative in Paris, Dulcie September?” (see page 584), asked the Expressen reporter.

“Ha ha ha, I was in Vietnam at that time.”

“Oh, no, you were not. This happened in 1988, two years after you left Vietnam.”

“Oh, well, then. I have nothing to do with that anyway. Check my passport! I have no stamps for Paris.”

“It has not been said that you were there, but do you know about this particular murder?”

“Yes, yeah, I do. But hasn’t Williamson admitted that one?”

CRUSHED BY A LORRY

The press found several other South African agents, one of whom was Peter Casselton (See page 587), friend of Eugene de Kock, and the one who first pointed out Bertil Wedin as the murderer of Palme. This stout, broke, and homeless Englishman seemed unstable, and talked with bitterness about the past, while the conversation jumped from one topic to the other. He underlined that he did not want to point out his Swedish friend, but the next second, he was discussing him as the obvious murderer.

“I almost feel sorry for him. I feel ... guilty for ... knowing him.

“In itself the murder was a simple one-man operation. But the guys in Longreach could not carry it out themselves, since they did not know Sweden well enough. Therefore, they chose the Swede. Wedin’s motive was money. But I cannot



Expressen, February 6, 1997

say whether Craig Williamson himself gave the order, because I don't know that. Most probably, it was someone very high up in the government who ordered the deed itself. The white Boer descendants could decide such a murder – for them it was the easiest thing in the world. Palme was a much hated man, because of his hard politics towards South Africa, you know. They were capable of anything, but some things you talk about and others not. For me myself, I have killed a lot of people, but don't want to talk about it. I have been fighting for those in power all my life, and now they turn their backs on me. But an Englishman is loyal. For instance, I have gone to see my friend, de Kock, every Sunday for two years now. Why? Because I am English."



Peter Casselton

"There were 45 of us at the Vlakplaas headquarters. A secret brotherhood of guys working with disinformation, murder, and assassinations. But now they are telling everything, as if they want to pull us all into the abyss, when the world around them is falling apart. If we had only stuck together, nothing would have been revealed, but one by one they have started talking. The yellow bastards hope to avoid prison if they spill the beans. I hate Craig Williamson. Dirk Coetzee is just a blabbermouth, and Anthony White could not even smash a pudding. They can go to hell, the lot of them!"

This was a very dangerous time for the former agents. Everybody was intent on saving his own hide, and informers were not looked upon with approval. Nobody knew when death would strike, and Peter Casselton himself was on his way towards a grotesque death. Within a few months, he was going to testify to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and among other things to reveal his involvement in the bombing in London (See page 591), and what he knew about the murder of Olof Palme.

However, this came to a sudden stop on Tuesday, February 4, 1997.

The former agent was repairing a lorry at the home of his friend, Paul Venter, in Pretoria when the vehicle all of a sudden started on its own (?) and rolled towards a garage wall. Peter Casselton got in the way, and did not have a chance. He was crushed by the big vehicle.

"There were lots of loose cables under the hood, and the lorry seems to have started when they touched each other", said Venter's devastated wife, Cherry, to Expressen. Casselton was taken immediately to the hospital, but died on February 9 from internal injuries.

Other agents from this circle were to be suspected of involvement in the murder of Palme. On March 27, 1997, South African agent Nigel Barnett was imprisoned in Maputo in Mozambique, suspected of espionage. According to the Swedish Embassy in Maputo, the police considered this arrest to be "very serious". The Swedish investigators were repeatedly contacted by the Swedish Embassy in Mozambique that

had been informed about the possible involvement of Barnett in the murder.

Barnett had been pointed out by a former business colleague, named Richard Fair, and he soon admitted to having been a South African spy during the 1980's, his job being surveillance of the ANC in Mozambique. He had even been utilized for other operations abroad. According to the Granskningskommissionen's report, since 1984 his employment had been in the Directorate of Covert Collection (DCC). Here he had the nickname, Mr 200%, because of his skill in finding information and carrying out operations.



Nigel Barnett

Nigel Barnett was a personal acquaintance of Eugene de Kock, Craig Williamson, Anthony White, and Peter Casselton, and was then wanted for espionage, weapons smuggling, and for having hired criminals to burn down the house and boat of a couple of earlier friends. In his car were found three different South African and British passports, identification papers, and credit cards issued in the names of Nigel Barnett, Henry William Baconel, and Nico Estling. Furthermore, the following was found: a .22 revolver, an AK 47, and a 9 mm Glock pistol, the latter being a technically advanced model which cannot be detected by X-ray.

According to a commissioner from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, Barnett even had had at least one Smith & Wesson .357 Magnum since 1983. This was to be kept in a safe in South Africa and was later test-fired. However, it showed no resemblance to the murder bullet in the Palme case (expert report from SKL on September 29, 1997).

Shortly after his arrest, a cassette was found with a recording from Radio Sweden which Barnett had saved. This recording concerned two Finnish women who had seen the so-called Dekorima man on Sveavägen minutes preceding the murder (See page 453). This tape is later said to have disappeared after a visit to Barnett by representatives of the South African security service.

On April 9, 1997, the paper, Mediafax, in Maputo published a long article about Barnett. The headline read: A very special suspect. Who is the South African who is kept imprisoned by the PIC? Could he be the murderer of Palme? Even the Truth and Reconciliation Commission showed interest in Barnett, and already had a file on him.

In June 1997, the South African emissary visited the Palme Group, and in this connection, he handed over a pile of documents, e.g., a report from a lie detector test which showed that Barnett had, for instance, reacted to the questions whether he had participated in the murder of Olof Palme, and also whether he suspected somebody specific about the murder. On the same occasion he had claimed to be quite sure that the murder had been a South African operation, and that he had his suspicions as to who was involved.

At the interrogations, Nigel Barnett had kept very silent about his background. It had emerged, however, that he was born in South Africa in 1949, and had been placed in an orphanage at a very early age. When he was two years old, he was adopted by a Swedish missionary who worked for the Swedish Lutheran Church in South Africa. His adoptive father was a British citizen. It also turned out that he had visited Sweden several times, and spoke both Swedish and Finnish. According to friends of his, he came to Maputo in 1986, the year Palme was murdered. He lived in style, apparently with no special income, and sources within the police claimed that he made his living selling weapons.

“He even used to show pictures of an island in Sweden which he claimed to own”, a friend of his told. “And he also maintained that his grandmother owned large areas of land in southern Sweden.”

“RULE WITHOUT BEING VISIBLE”

Only a few days before former Police Colonel de Kock asserted that South Africa was behind the murder, Swedish agent Bertil Wedin (See page 588) had written a report about the murder to the Swedish authorities. But nobody had been willing to listen – until the South African Connection turned up. Out of the blue, Wedin himself was suspected! And suddenly, the entire world press was queuing to interview him.

Later, Wedin was employed by the Turkish Ministry of Information, and was trained by the Turkish security service, MIT, which was very close to the South African security services. In the Turk-Cypriot Ministry of Information, he was now registered as a freelance journalist. At the same time, the South African organization, Victims Against Terrorism (VAT), appointed him head of the international division. VAT was said to be an association of victims of terror, but in fact it was a cover for the forces within the South African security services. For example, VAT had the same address and post box number in South Africa as the committee which supported the South African security services.

On different occasions, Bertil Wedin had lived with his family on a mountain slope outside the small coastal village of Kyrenia on Cyprus. In November 1985, the family consisting of his English wife and their three children moved there for good. Northern Cyprus has been occupied by the Turks since 1974, and has no extradition agreement with any other country – a perfect hide-out for an agent who wants to lie low and at the same time be able to move all over the world.

“Before I moved to Cyprus, I was working on a book with the working title, *Undue Soviet Activities in Sweden 1965-1985*, but one day the manuscript was stolen by a



Bertil Wedin

person who had posed as a tax accountant. I am convinced that this tax accountant was working for the KGB or some other Soviet intelligence service.”

Through the Ministry of Information on Cyprus, Wedin obtained his own radio programme on Radyo Bayrak. This programme was called Tre Kronor and mainly concerned itself with native Swedish propaganda. Its innuendoes about Palme made so many Swedish tourists squirm that it became a problem for the travel agencies on the island. However, shortly after the murder, the political programmes of hatred ceased, and from now on, much more tourist-friendly programmes in English were transmitted.

Since then, Wedin has applied for a weapons licence for a firearm, because he was afraid of his former so-called business contacts. When this application was refused, he instead acquired a shotgun. Some time later, the local police arrested him for drunken driving, and in this connection, Wedin claimed to have killed at least six people.

For many years previously, Wedin had tried to convey his theories. According to his own information, Swedish Television had commissioned him to find the murderer. For a long time he had had talks with his contacts all over the world. In a report handed in in June 1987, he testified to the Palme Group how he had become obsessed with this case.

“But I was censored, and not only me: the government and the Police Board have succeeded in stopping at least four other independent investigations. Hans Holmér’s was just swept under the carpet, and then the suspicions of a foreign diplomat (See page 52), my own, and the secret apprehension of a man the first week after the murder.”

Wedin talked about complicated solutions and powerful interests behind these. He was conscious that it was very dangerous to move about in circles where a life did not mean very much. For safety reasons, he therefore placed his material in different places.

In the middle of November 1987, journalist Jan Mosander contacted Wedin, and asked him to elaborate his theories. However, this meeting resulted in Mosander writing him off once and for all.

“He was drunk, and told a completely incoherent tale about a German woman in Beirut, a German-speaking Asian, a man with a Swiss passport, and some Swedes he had overheard in a bar. And behind it all was the KGB.”

“But whoever is behind the murder of Olof Palme, it is a planning brain, ruling without being visible”, Bertil Wedin maintained with staring eyes. “It is a she, that much I do know.” (Compare this strange comment with the Latin motto of the Wallenbergers (See page): *Esse non videri* – To be without being seen).

As early as December 1986, Wedin had contacted the Swedish correspondent of the British newspaper, *The Times*. He then claimed that the murder was carried out by a terrorist team of 6-7 members that he himself had traced to Lebanon, where he had had to kill one of the members in a shoot-out. According to Wedin, the “principal” had turned to a group, named the Gang, in order to recruit the assassins. The Gang was headed by a German woman, called Ingrid Schaumann, who was described as being

about 40-45 years old, short, and with her hair combed back, probably living in Beirut. She was the mastermind behind the murder. Furthermore, a man was involved, about 40 years of age, code name Ulrich, about 5' 10", and with half-length curly hair. The last member was a man with the codename, The Swiss. Wedin even mentioned the name Wooler, who was said to be the contact man with the South African intelligence service. According to the plan, the assassination was to be carried out on March 15, 1986.

After a lengthy search, the Gang had some into contact with a professional killer with the codename Buhran (pronounced Bohran, meaning "explosion-like crisis" in Farsi/Kurdish). This Buhran was a specially-trained commando used to killing. He was a Kurd of Turkish extraction, and his real name was Aschmed (pronounced Ahmed) Latef. This is most probably the same person who was pointed out as the murderer in relation to the so-called South African Connection (see page 557).

Maybe Mosander should have taken the time to listen more closely.

In Dagens Nyheter on October 3-4, 1996, Bertil Wedin elaborated on his suspicions. The reason for the murder was said to be the Swedish lorries that had been exported to the Iran-Iraq war. During the 1970's and beginning of the 1980's, Volvo had delivered about 15,000 lorries to Iran. When the Swede, Olof Palme, at the same time accepted the assignment as mediator in the conflict, the Iraqis had enough. They were very upset and decided to take revenge.

"I have the names of businessmen who know a lot about this – many things the investigators would need to know. A lot of information has been silenced, among other things, information proving that the Soviets were involved in the murder", claims Wedin. "A diplomat (probably, Bernt Carlsson) knew about this, and told his friends in New York that he was afraid for his life. Some days later, he was one of the victims in the Lockerbie outrage on December 21, 1988, when PanAm Flight 103 was blown to pieces over a small village in Scotland. All 270 people on board were killed. Bernt Carlsson was Palme's closest co-worker in the mediating assignment between Iran and Iraq, and no doubt had insight into all aspects. At the time of his death, Bernt Carlsson – who was a sworn adversary of Apartheid – had just been appointed UN Commissioner in Namibia, and was seen as a serious threat by the white regime of South Africa."

This might coincide very well with his statement to his American girlfriend, Sanya Popovic, shortly before the Lockerbie catastrophe (See the papers Tidningen Z no 9-91 and Aftonbladet on April 30, 1991):

"I am one of the four or five people who know what really happened to Olof Palme."

According to these articles, the motive for the murder was that Palme refused to allow USA to utilize the Bofors



Bernt Carlsson - dead

smuggling network to sell arms to Iran, and also that he intended to take up the issue of the weapons and drugs trade in the UN. This would be a catastrophe to the Reagan-Bush Administration, which, by many very initiated sources, has been pointed out as largely responsible for the illegal drugs import to North America! Threatening to reveal this situation was the same as signing your own death warrant.

Even Bernt Carlsson knew too much, and had to be removed.

This catastrophe was for a long time blamed on Libya, but in October 1999, investigations carried out by the Austrian newspaper, Kronen Zeitung, proved that in fact South African agents had placed a specially-prepared bomb in Bernt Carlsson's small tape recorder. According to the Italian magazine, Avvenimenti, documents possessed by Bernt Carlsson were really what had to be destroyed.

By blowing up a whole passenger plane in the air, the motive was hidden very effectively, because the investigators had no possibility of knowing which of the passengers was the target.

When Bernt Carlsson's sister and her husband went to his apartment a few days after the plane disaster, it was a complete shambles – as if somebody had been searching for something.

SUSPECTED OF MURDER HIMSELF

On *October 2, 1996*, *Expressen* met the agent Bertil Wedin at the restaurant, Harbour Club, in the harbour of Kyrenia.

"How I feel about being accused of murdering Olof Palme is a question from a ladies' magazine", he said and blew out cigar smoke. "If I say that I don't give a damn, I am seen as an icy cold man, but that is a fact. I am used to being accused of all sorts of things. When it was PKK, I was the one to have spread it as disinformation. When it was the CIA that was behind it, I was their agent, and when it was Säpo, I was their man. My report points out why I am always being pointed out in different theories about the murder."

Further on in the interview, Wedin revealed that in fact two people were to have been murdered in Stockholm on the night of March 1, 1986 – Olof Palme and Bertil Wedin himself! The code name for his murder was Wedding, perhaps because his last name reminds you of the word, wedding.

"When I was dead, I was to be pointed out as Palme's murderer, and a mystery would appear if I committed suicide, or was murdered by other people. Fortunately, the perpetrators thought I was in Stockholm, but I was here on Cyprus."



Aftonbladet, Oct 3, 1996

On the following day, *Aftonbladet* published Wedin's story under the headline: IF YOU GO TO SWEDEN, YOU WILL GET KILLED. The excerpt from Wedin's text starts when he wakes up in the morning after the murder:

"On the morning of March 1, 1986, we heard on the BBC that Premier Minister Olof Palme had been shot to death in Stockholm. On March 13, less than two weeks after the murder, I had a phone call from a Jan Mosander from Swedish TV, who wondered if I had any idea why and by whom Palme had been murdered. At that time I had no propositions. Mosander asked me to contact him if I got any tips or leads. I answered that in that case I would hand over my information to the Swedish authorities responsible."

"When, according to the news services, the Swedish government had asked the international public for voluntary help in the murder case, I started my own investigation and paid for that myself. From an unofficial British source, I received a tip of a possible mastermind, a German woman. When I had looked for information about her movements and relations before and after the murder, I received the first of several threats. When two of my children and I were having lunch at a pavement café by the harbour of Kyrenia on Cyprus, a European man approached us, and without being invited, sat down and said to me in English:

'I know that you are hunting for Palme's murderer, and so am I – but another murderer – and he is here, and he will be shot, not by me, I cannot shoot, my hands are too small, but there are others in countries nearby who are willing to shoot and capable of doing so.'

"More threats were to come – one very drastic, and aimed at my family. Furthermore, my home was searched by another European man who wrongly believed himself to be unobserved. I could identify him. He had quite recently been fired from the military of his European native country where his superiors considered him a security risk."

"I could trace some of the instigators of these hostile measures, and succeeded in finding out from where they were directed. They were headed by an Englishman who had used fake references to rent a house with special prestige which protected his operations. One of his helpers was a German who repeatedly crossed the border to the south side. This German lived in a mountain village a few miles from the estate of the Englishman. From my British source, I found out that the suspected German woman had spent some time in the same village after the murder of Palme.

When the Englishman found out that I was on his heels, he disappeared on the first plane, but then I already had information about his permanent addresses. At the local telecommunications office, I went through their records concerning the long-distance calls he had ordered. He had several times phoned a number in Stockholm to a certain Anders Larsson (see page 353).



This Anders Larsson?

Soon afterwards, I was told from Sweden that this Anders Larsson had been interrogated by the Swedish police, because they suspected that he had known about the murder beforehand. According to reliable information, the Englishman and Larsson had both been working for the Soviet intelligence for a long time, and often together.”

“By now, I had rather extensive material, which, to my mind, should be handed over to the police investigators at home as soon as possible. It consisted of photos, tape recordings, sensitive information about people who might agree to testify in a Swedish Court of Law, as well as my notes in Swedish.”

“I was truly surprised when I found that the Swedish authorities did not accept my information concerning the Palme murder case – at least not give a receipt for it and not over the phone, either. According to First Secretary to the Swedish Embassy in Ankara, Annika Svahnström, I could send my information to the Embassy by post, but I would not get any confirmation that it had been received. The alternative was that I go to Ankara, and hand in my information at the Embassy Reception, but again without getting any proof that it had been handed over. She claimed that it was “absolutely impossible” that any member of the Embassy staff would come to Cyprus to fetch my material. Diplomats from the Swedish Embassy in Israel often visited Cyprus, but they let me know that none of them would accept my papers at one of these visits.”

“I wrote several letters to the Swedish Police Board telling them that I had information concerning the Palme murder, and that I wanted to hand this over. None of these letters was answered, and many telephone messages with the same content to Swedish authorities were left unanswered. When I asked a police officer over the phone at the Police Board if my information was censored unseen, my only answer was silence. When I rang the Police Board without identifying myself and asked to hand over information about the murder of Palme, a woman told me that would be fine, but when she asked for my name and got it, she claimed that she “could not” accept any information from me, and that she had to put the phone down immediately, which she did.”

“My wife who is British, but speaks and understands Swedish, listened in on several of these conversations on an extension, and remarked that my compatriots must “have gone mad”. At this time, both *The Wall Street Journal* and *The Economist* considered that Sweden became like a “mad house” when its authorities tried to write off security matters, such as the murder of Palme and the submarine infringements. On Cyprus my family and I were visited by a Swedish man who claimed to have worked within a Swedish security organization, and the only proof he gave was some generally known information about my earlier security-related work for Swedish authorities.”

“It was ‘known’, he said, that I had been investigating the murder of Olof Palme, and that I was on the right track. His task, however, was not to accept my results, but rather to tell me that those responsible for the murder knew I had information which

could prove their guilt, so they were going to kill me, too. The risk of their doing so was greatest if I visited Sweden, he said, and therefore I was asked to keep away from my native country for a long time. In order to be able to speak in no uncertain terms, I told my visitor that – according to my investigations – Soviet interests were behind the murder of Palme. He answered that “of course” the KGB were guilty.” (See page 678).

“Was it my investigation after the murder of Olof Palme that made Soviet interests feel threatened by my knowledge, or was it something I had known already before the murder?” I asked.

“Both”, the Swede answered. “You collected sensitive information while you were in Sweden.”

“Anything particular?” I wondered.

“I cannot answer that”, he said.

“For a period of about seven months, this Swede returned to my home on several occasions, and every time he repeated that I risked being killed, if I went to Sweden. When in April 1987 he had found out that I had flown to Norway, he came to my home in Kyrenia, and according to my wife, seemed extremely upset. He asked her to phone me immediately in Norway to warn me once again that I might get into serious trouble, if I crossed the border into Sweden. Before I went to Norway, I had telephone contact with two of my Swedish friends, both of them former diplomats. The first one reacted to my description of the refusals by phoning somebody he knew within the top of the Swedish police. He was told that my information could not be received, and that no reason for this could be given. The other former diplomat informed me that somebody within government or the Foreign Office had succeeded in censoring my material unseen, under the pretext that handling it might “harm the international relations and reputation of Sweden”.

From Cyprus, I then phoned the Foreign Office, and asked for permission to hand over my information concerning the murder of the Premier Minister to Pierre Schori who was now Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and, through his secretary, he answered me:

“Your information will never be received, now or ever later on.”

No reason was given.

From Oslo, I phoned the Swedish Police Board, and a gentleman, named Stålnacke, confirmed that this authority had received both letters and telephone messages from me with requests that I be permitted to hand over information about the murder of Olof Palme. I offered to pay my own fare to go to Stockholm to hand in my material if only



Pierre Schori

they would promise me there would be someone there to accept it if I came.

“If you come, he said, neither you nor your information will be received.”

Also on this occasion, no explanation was given. A letter from me to the then Premier, Ingvar Carlsson, has not yet been answered.

In March 1992, I wrote a long letter about this to Carlsson’s successor, Carl Bildt. After three months, he replied in very short terms, that my letter would not cause any actions from him or from the government. During a phone call (which I taped) with one of his colleagues, an expert named Morhed, she confirmed that my information was still censored unseen, and added:

“As far as I know, no one wants to look at it.”

Late in 1992, I went to Stockholm to visit my mother who was ill. She told me that Pierre Schori was to give a speech somewhere close by. I met him, and he was very polite and very careful not to touch the murder of Palme. In the morning of Friday, December 4, 1992, when my mother had been taken to hospital, I phoned the Police Board – first, without introducing myself – and asked if I could come within half an hour to hand over the information I had about the murder of Palme.

I added that I lived abroad, and my flight home was booked for the coming Sunday. A police officer replied that this was OK, but, when at his request I had stated my name, he changed his mind, and suddenly remembered that everybody in the department already were wearing their overcoats to go home to a prearranged long weekend. To my question whether there would be somebody on duty at the Police Board who might accept my information, his reply was negative.

In 1994, I found out that former Director of ASEA, Åke Liljefors, had become a member of some “commission” with the task of studying the “Palme investigation”. During my earlier activities, I had come to know Director Liljefors, so I called from Cyprus to his home outside Stockholm. After I had told him that I had material concerning the murder which had been censored unseen, I asked his permission to send it to him by post. He wanted me to wait a while, he wanted to write me first, so he said. He still has not done this.

After I returned to Cyprus from Norway in 1987, I put my material into a large envelope which I kept hidden in an office in Turkish Nicosia, and which I only brought home with me when I needed to add something, and when I sometimes met a British friend of mine. This friend had agreed to keep himself up to date with my results in order to try to hand them over, if for some reason I became unable to do so myself. On this envelope I had written “RPS, Stockholm, Sweden” (RPS =Swedish Police Board. Translator’s note).

In August 1987 – after I had failed to hand over this material to Swedish UN police on Cyprus, I received a letter in the post from the Swedish Embassy in Ankara telling me that my efforts to participate in the solution of the murder of Palme had been

“satisfactory”. I fetched my information package from Nicosia in order to add a copy of this letter, and then had a meeting with my British friend in order to go through the material once again.

On Monday, August 31, 1987, when I had intended to return the package to its hiding place in Nicosia, I was suddenly taken ill. By ambulance, I went to the hospital where the doctors observed that I suffered from dangerous hypertension, and when no medication had any effect, my wife was told that my life could not be saved.”

While we were at the hospital, the envelope with my information was stolen from my workroom at home. For about a week I was more or less unconscious, and on September 14, my British friend was found dead in his bed. He suddenly had hypertension.”

“When the ambulance arrived, a man was noticed searching the workroom of the deceased. This man could be identified. He was the one who had gone through my home. According to the doctors, my survival was “miraculous” Without this miracle, my information about the Palme murder would have disappeared completely.”

End of Wedin’s article. In spite of this detailed description, the Palme investigation has still shown insignificant interest. Not until Wedin had written a personal letter to King Carl XVI Gustaf were the investigators suddenly ready to listen.

Since then, Wedin has been considering taking the Swedish government to court in Luxembourg.

212 YEARS IMPRISONMENT

At the same time, the painful court proceedings continued in Pretoria. Among other things, agent Michael Leach had told how the security services of the country had been trained in Taiwan by former CIA agents and Argentine junta-generals (See page 443). These were teachers of psychological warfare and experts in such things as bomb construction, poisoning of adversaries, etc.

Many people wanted to see Colonel Eugene de Kock dead. He had been murdering and terrorizing in the name of the Apartheid regime, and the families of the victims hated him.

However, he succeeded in acquiring a certain kind of admiration during the long court case, because he had revealed far more about the atrocities of the Apartheid regime than the Truth and Reconciliation Commission had been able to, because he had tried to protect his friends, and because he openly had dared attack his former superiors.

He had disclosed the darkest secrets of the white regime, and now betrayed the men he had sworn allegiance to under the Vlakplaas motto: Death rather than disgrace. De Kock



Eugene de Kock

was extremely bitter, because the top brass within Apartheid got off without punishment, and often also retained their positions in the new South Africa.

One of the last days of October, 1996, Prime Evil himself was convicted. For just two of the 89 crimes of which he was convicted, the judge condemned him to a total of 212 years in prison. According to *Expressen*, on October 31, 1996, there was a theoretical possibility that de Kock might soon be free again!

“Eugene de Kock must not become a scapegoat for the ones higher up in the hierarchy”, pointed out Bishop Desmond Tutu, who headed the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. “If we are to heal this country, the entire truth has to be revealed, and this even includes those who had the ultimate responsibility.”

On August 5, 1999, Eugene de Kock was not all that surprisingly granted amnesty for one of the many actions of terror he had instigated. Together with fourteen other police officers and former Chief of Police of South Africa, Johan van der Merve, he was pardoned for the bombing of the main office of the South African Church Council in Johannesburg in 1988. No person was killed on this occasion, and those accused were granted amnesty, because they had admitted this crime, had withheld nothing, and had disclosed all relevant facts.

Before this, Anthony White (See page 572) had turned up again. In September 1998, his solicitor, Henning Sjöström, had handed in two complaints to the local court in Stockholm in which White sued *Expressen* and *Aftonbladet* for gross slander, and claimed damages of 8.6 million Kronor.

In February of 2000, judgement was passed and the two newspapers were convicted on a few of the points considered to be slander by his lawyers: that he had been poaching elephants, smuggling, including weapons and drugs, and also that he had been pointed out as the murderer of Palme.

“However, the verdict of the jury is hard to interpret”, commented Peter Althin, lawyer for one of the editors. “*Expressen* is convicted of pointing him out as Palme’s murderer, but not *Aftonbladet*.”



212 years in prison

THE SOUTH AFRICA CONNECTION FLARES UP AGAIN

The alleged connection between South Africa and the murder of Olof Palme has not ended yet. In January, 2003, it was time for the next chapter, this time in the form of the findings of Swedish businessman, Kent Ajland. According to Dagens Nyheter on

January 20, 2003, this had all started at a barbeque in South Africa in 1998 or 1999. Three of the participants at this party were former security police officers who had hinted that they knew more about the murder of Palme than what has been written in the papers. Ever since then, Kent Ajland had been determined to find the murderer, and spent almost two million Kronor buying secret information from the archives of the South African military intelligence service.

In 2001, Kent Ajland introduced his most important informer to the Palme Group: General Tai Minnaar from the military security service, MI. Among other documentation, they brought with them a travel account from a man they considered to be the assassin of Olof Palme.



Kent Ajland

DIED OF POISONING

General Tai Minnaar died a few months after the meeting with the Swedish police. People close to him still believe he was assassinated because he knew too much.

In the South African paper *The New Age* journalist De Wet Potgieter wrote:

"Although the former police commissioner Jackie Selebi and his crime intelligence chief, Ray Lala, were officially informed about a sting operation involving Minnaar and a former scientist of Dr Wouter Basson's Project Coast under way in Pretoria with American agents involving a shady deal with anthrax, nobody lifted a finger to prevent his body being cremated soon after his death."

"A timely autopsy would have shown that Minnaar did not die of natural causes when he collapsed in the arms of his girlfriend, Romay Harding, in September 2002."

"The police's unit for crimes against the state were at the time investigating the sting operation whereby Minnaar was setting up a deal with Muslim extremists linked to al-Qaeda, wanting to buy anthrax developed by the old regime's biological and chemical programme, Project Coast."

"Describing the circumstances of his death, Harding told me that in December 2002 his peculiar discolouration and bloating symptoms prior to his death indicated that he may have been assassinated with some sort of poison."

"In his strange and shady lifetime Minnaar was trained by the old Bureau of State Security as a spy and was an accomplished parachute brigade soldier who worked undercover during the 1980s in what appeared to have been a joint operation between the CIA and South African military intelligence in Cuba. He was also part of a team



Dr Wouter Basson

of former spies who claimed to have documented proof that the apartheid regime was behind the assassination of the Swedish prime minister, Olof Palme, in 1986.”

”Minnaar should have known because he was involved in Operation Longreach, which was military intelligence’s international section run by the so-called master spy, Craig Williamson who was implicated in Palme’s death “

THE ALLEGED MURDERER

The alleged murderer was a white South African, named Roy Allen, 37 at the time of the murder, and the operation had had the code name, Slingshot. The murder weapon was supposed to be a French Manurhin .357 Magnum. The document was dated March 14, 1986, authorized for payment by agent Riian Stander (See page), and addressed to a cover company for the military intelligence service. The recipient was no less than Craig Williamson (See page)

During this time, he lived in Pretoria, where he also claimed he had been born. At the beginning of 2003, he was said to live in Perth in Australia, but at times he also went back to South Africa.

According to the travel account, Roy Allen had gone from South Africa to London, and from there via Amsterdam in the Netherlands to Denmark and on to Stockholm in Sweden by car. He had arrived in Stockholm on the day before the murder, and booked into Hotel Wellington on Östermalm. He then left the capital the day after the murder and returned by the same route to South Africa.

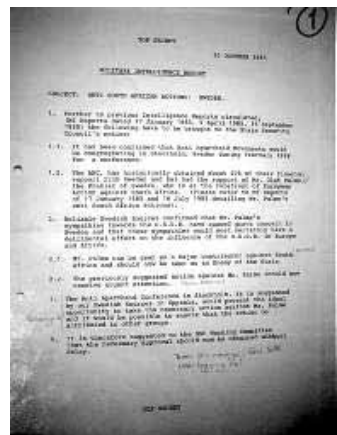
A former professional assassin confirmed how this type of operation was usually carried out:

“When the task was completed, there were always two of us who took care of all documents. They were then run through a shredder, and the remains were burned. The only things that were left were registration cards, the file, and a so-called destruction report. Retaining documents would have been the worst handling mistake a security officer could possibly make.”

There were even questions concerning the agents involved. Later, Expressen revealed that, among other things, Tai Minnaar and Riian Stander together had had business in the Intercol company which was



The alleged murderer



One of the revealing documents

earlier controlled by the Apartheid regime. German and South African authorities have looked into this, and discovered that Intercol had cheated investors several times over, this being confirmed by the U.S. District Court in New York, where Tai Minnaar and Riiian Stander were said to be well-known con men.

This duo was said to have worked for a couple of companies that had swindled four American businessmen and a consortium at the beginning of the 1990s. This was a case of artful fraud, and in 1995, the South Africans involved and their company were sentenced to pay no less than 100 million Kronor plus interest, a total of 139 million Kronor (US \$21.9 million).



Agent Roy Allen in Bangkok

*There are actually two kinds of truth:
One is “the true truth”, the other is
the political truth, the one that serves the
interest of the nation, the welfare of the nation.*

Emile de Antonio, film director

UNDER ATTACK

In spite of all revelations to the contrary, head of the Palme investigators Hans Ölvebro was, during all the years, totally focused on the theory of a single madman.

“After we got the Criminal Profiling we no longer work on theories of conspiracy. The murderer is a man about 40 years of age and therefore we can dismiss all conspiracy theories once and for all.”

This reasoning was based on a three-day visit in January 1994 by Hans Ölvebro at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia, with him were the two men behind the compilation “Crime analysis and criminal profiling”, CID superintendent Jan Olsson and psychologist at the national CID Ulf Åsgård. A criminal profiling (CP) can be defined as a “police investigating instrument consisting of a demographic, social and behavioural description of the most probable perpetrator of a crime”. It has even been described as a psychological phantom-picture. The CP of the Palme murder consisted of 116 pages exclusive appendices. Of these the profile itself covered less than ten pages.

This CP came to the conclusion that a lot spoke against a conspiracy based on what was said concerning information about motive, the absence of effect after the murder, too few indications of surveillance as well as the practical difficulties in mapping during the cold season, that no groupings had accepted responsibility, directly or indirectly, the lack of professionalism of the perpetrator and lack of tactics in the alleged group. Instead, the murderer was probably a disturbed personality who acted on his own, that is to say a lone loony.



Jan Olsson



Ulf Åsgård

“If that is the reason why they exclude a conspiracy, it does not hold water”, commented former Minister of Foreign Affairs Sten Andersson in *Dokument Inifrån 1999*. “It was easy to see several who had an interest in getting him out of the way. Olof Palme’s influence on international politics was quite far-reaching and he was engaged in issues and had connections which were against the interests represented around the world.”

“The campaigns of hatred were so focused on Olof Palme as a person”, said his friend Harry Schein. “If you had the idea that the person Palme was ruling Sweden in such a bad way, the effect will naturally be that if he is gone, Sweden will be ruled differently. So I don’t understand the way the investigators think.”

In February 1996, something unexpected happened when FBI agent and profile expert Greg McCrary claimed that a conspiracy could not at all be excluded. As early as 1995 he made this clear in *Striptease*:

“You have to place the murder in its political context. For instance, was something politically sensitive or risky going on at the time? Did he do something politically controversial at home and so on?”

“If you had been told that there was great political tension at the time, would your conclusion have been different?” asked the reporter.

“Yes”, answered McCrary. “I would have liked to know more about that.”

Psychiatrist Ulf Åsgård took the criticism in his stride and laughed when he heard what his American colleague had said.

“I used one and a half day explaining the case to the FBI. I was told that it was one of the most excellent speeches they had heard. We accounted for all the facts around both the crime around Olof Palme personally and what was going on around him. And then they presented their analysis which coincided very well with ours.”

“This journalist who has made the interview, Lars Borgnäs, has spent years working on conspiracy theories”, sighed Hans Ölvebro.

It is, however, very interesting that, when chairman of the Marjasinkommission on August 23, 1995, asked Åsgård’s colleague, CID superintendent Jan Olsson to further explain his theories, quite a different picture appeared. This is frightening since it clearly shows that those in the know realize that the criminal profiling is a sham.

Here are the words of Olsson under the heading Speaking of conspiracy, interrupted by comments from different experts:

“Olof Palme lived in a reality where he was the centre of the political debate. He aroused strong emotions and some



Harry Schein



Hated by many

individuals directed a hatred towards him which resulted in the murder. His political engagement in the world around him such as his role as mediator, work for Swedish export orders for instance for the defence industry which might influence the balance of power in troubled parts of the world as well as his work for the liberation movements around the world, made him a goal for reactions. In his role as Prime Minister, he made decisions which obstructed the possibilities of resistance movements against different regimes. And from all these forces must have grown the thought, the planning and the accomplishment.”

If Olof Palme was eliminated, something would be gained which might be revenge or a change of the conditions which had become troublesome if he were alive. Possibly a combination of these factors.

The accomplishment:

The group which planned the assassination had different alternatives to choose from: 1) To carry it through when Olof Palme without surveillance moved about within the area where he was not protected. To and from the Cabinet Office – Gamla stan, etc. 2) To carry it out in his home. 3) To attack when Palme was with his bodyguards (perhaps to emphasize power).

Why not no 1: The conspiracy is obviously amateurish which cannot understand that a Prime Minister is not under constant surveillance when he moves about on the streets. The group has an exaggerated impression of the ability of the security organizations to keep Olof Palme under control and imagine that he is being guarded constantly.

Why not no 2: Same reasons as above.

Why not no 3: Force, no reasons for this within the conspiracy.

Why was the assassination carried out in this way: The conspirators wanted to meet Olof Palme in a situation where they could be certain that he was not being guarded. They had the thought that if his guards were located at his home, they would be able to determine whether he was under surveillance in the evening when few people were in the streets and he emerged into the street.

They kept watch over the home, often in pairs to give the impression that they had met accidentally and stopped in the street for a chat. They experienced how difficult it was to create this impression in passers-by, so they were just hanging around close to each other, and that is why they were noticed.

Obviously they relieved each other – in order not to provoke attention and / or the cold made it impossible for the same people to stand or walk round the apartment building night after night. Most probably they were more than two, maybe four, six or ten who shared surveillance duty.

Communication between the members of the cell was carried out via portable radios and also by phoning, for example, from one of the tobacconist's in the area. The entire gang was purposeful and dedicated to attaining the goal even if it may at times have seemed remote. To sum up the surveillance was experienced as difficult around the

home but by watching the entrance from the back and wandering about, it was possible.

One possibility might also be that the team had just started its watch and then all of a sudden, the Palmes leave their home. The team is not prepared for this and the “executioner” is not present. They might not want to attack in Gamla stan due to the risk of being trapped there after the deed even if there are means of achieving the goal there. The couple is shadowed through the alleys and the underground all the way to Rådmansgatan and until they are sure the Palmes are going to the cinema.

During the performance at the cinema, the assassination is prepared. The murderer is taken to the site if he has not been part of the surveillance team. They are having a busy time preparing the murder and also escape routes for the assassin who, apart from his weapons, is even supplied with a radio so that he can be picked up later. He has a firearm and ammunition which can penetrate a protective vest and he knows that the most effective way to kill is to shoot into the spine at close quarters. He is convinced that the effect of a bullet to this part of the body is sufficient.”

“There is a thought behind the choice of weapon and ammunition and also that the perpetrator is gripping Palme as he shoots him in the middle of the back”, agreed former investigator Alf Andersson. “I think it might indicate that this man has been trained in close combat. And later witnesses claim that he put the gun back into the holster immediately afterwards. In military and police training the gun is to be put back into the holster in this way immediately after firing.”

Back to Jan Olsson’s report:

“He fires the next shot at Lisbet Palme because she is included in the goal of the assassination or / and she might become a troublesome witness. He loses control of the situation when he sees that Lisbet Palme is not seriously wounded, and the doubt which fills him whether to shoot again or not, can be seen in his hesitant movements before he runs from the site of the crime.”

“Why choose this place? The assassin and his accomplices placed around the area see the Palmes walking south on Sveavägen and they are still doubtful as to whether they are being guarded or not. This doubt has been with them from the very start in Gamla stan. They watch the couple cross Sveavägen and, due to the greater view of the broad street, they now ascertain that they have no bodyguards so they understand that the couple will walk all the way to Kungsgatan. The murderer passes the couple on the same or the opposite side of the street, stops and waits at the site of the crime. This place has certain advantages compared with other possibilities along the way. Lighting is good from the shop-window that will simultaneously blind anyone who watches. After the deed, the murderer can run up the stairs to Malmskillnadsgatan and no cars can follow



The murder from above

him that way. The assassin does not want to use the escalator as there is more light there and the possibility of being observed or obstructed increases. The disadvantage of the traffic lights at the crossing Sveavägen – Tunnelgatan is compensated by the earlier mentioned advantages. Via his radio communication, the assassin is picked up at a suitable place.”

“The crime was accomplished fast and purposefully if the aim was to first shoot the Prime Minister and then his wife”, commented Ray Pierce, a very experienced murder investigator from New York. “Afterwards he escaped from the site in no particular hurry into an area he seems to have known well.

It was undoubtedly a premeditated murder. I am not saying that he necessarily had a high IQ but he is a reflecting man who functions well in society. He seems to have known the site and the weapon well enough to not have anything to fear afterwards. The fact that he put the gun back into the holster in a situation which might become dangerous indicates that he was so accomplished that he knew he could get at his gun if he needed.” (Author’s note: Does this description fit a common alcoholic or violent guy like Christer Pettersson?).

The report continues:

“Maybe the conspirators did not have any watch in Gamla stan but by chance notice the couple on the way to the Grand or in the cinema. The same scenario develops but it is more difficult for the group to gather and prepare themselves during so short a time.

“Why has such silence reigned after the murder? How can a group like that muzzle all its members in spite of the promise of large rewards? The group has been removed from the country immediately. Suspicion of snitching has resulted in permanent silencing of the conspirators.”

(end of report)

This is not the first official revelations about a conspiracy.

“Olof Palme was exposed to a murder plot”, claimed deputy head of investigation Ingemar Krusell in an article in the police magazine *Polistidningen* as early as May 1986. “Several perpetrators were waiting outside the Grand cinema. He did not have a chance. You must be aware that this was a political murder where it is important to reveal the entire conspiracy. The person who fired the shot that killed Olof Palme is one of these perpetrators, the others who participated or aided in the action are just as guilty. You might talk about a collective guilt.”

He continued: “All objective facts point to the assassination being carried out by a group of people. The criminological facts



Ray Pierce



Ingemar Krusell

from the site of the murder as well as testimonies prove that it was a conspiracy, a political murder. Neither the assassin nor persons close to the murder scene and in the area who are suspected of belonging to the group seem to belong to any non-European ethnic group. The collective picture causes you to believe that the group originates from Central or Northern Europe.”

The murder of Olof Palme was planned. Even if it cannot have been planned concerning time and place until the very last minute. What had been planned for a longer period of time can only have been that Palme was to be assassinated. The Palme family was under surveillance by the perpetrator and the opportunity arose on the cold Friday evening when the Palmes went to the cinema without bodyguards.

“Suppositions? Oh yes. But well-founded suppositions since they are based on conclusions and testimonies. There were escape routes and escape cars available, at least three alternatives which underlines the existence of a coldly calculating group of perpetrators.”

However, today Krusell refuses to acknowledge this article in the *Polistidningen*. It is history.

In the material at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is a memo dated March 12, 1986, written by retired ambassador and diplomatic expert Sverker Åström: “Many things seem to point to the murder being carried out by a hired assassin or team of assassins. If this is true, the probability that these are to be found in well-known terrorist organizations like the PKK, extreme Palestinians or Croats, RAF, etc, diminishes. These people carry out their own murders. Who then may have sufficiently strong motives and also sufficient financial resources (most probably millions) to hire a murderer? Here I disregard the possibility of employers based in Sweden.”



Sverker Åström

Whoever engaged a professional murderer must most plausibly be a person or group or organization or state which considered the disappearance of Palme of vital importance (but did not want to be recognized). Those concerned must have considered the continued work of Palme, his very existence, to be a threat of great magnitude to the cause they represented. This means that the motive must have been extremely strong, so strong that they were prepared to take a certain, limited, risk of being discovered. Where do you find motives of this intensity? Two possibilities appear: South Africa (see page 567) and anti-Communist extremists in and around USA (see page 369)”.

However, one argument is often used against a large conspiracy, that it is improbable that this could be kept secret, particularly considering the reward which has been promised. A reward has been offered – first half a million and then five

million Kronor. From her new appointment in the autumn of 1987 as Minister of Justice, Anna-Greta Leijon immediately raised the sum to incredible 50 million Kronor. Since then these many millions have worked as the alibi of the powers that be.

In the TV programme *Striptease*, reporter Lars Borgnäs took up the question with prosecutor Anders Helin:

“I must say that it is a huge myth that the fifty million would contribute to the solution of the case, if it concerns a conspiracy“, said Borgnäs. “In reality nothing is paid out until a murderer has been apprehended and a verdict has gained legal force. There might thus pass several years before this snitcher who is actually informing on his own pals, becomes known and has his name published, before this person even knows whether he will get a cent or not. The only thing he knows is that he has betrayed his friends. And in the circles we are talking about, telling about your friends is not very popular. And is it not true, Anders Helin, that if you yourself are involved, you cannot be sure of getting any reward?”

“That might be so, answered Anders Helin, but I don’t think everyone thinks as wisely as you do afterwards.“

In *Polistidningen*, Ingemar Krusell (see page) was asked if the reward has had the desired effect.

“No, and that should make you think“, answered Krusell. “That indicates either that it is an incredibly homogeneous group – I myself would choose to say that an intelligence service is the most likely alternative – or a lone perpetrator....“

“But any earmarked millions have in fact not existed since 1990“, explained superintendent Åke Röst, responsible for the reward at the Palme Group. “The informal information I have been given is that, people in government think that if a decisive tip is received, then it will have to be evaluated before any form of payment is made.“



The 50 million Kronor award does not exist

EXTREME BODYGUARDS

Afterwards, head of investigation Hans Holmér is said to have had the Kurdish organization PKK as his main lead during almost the whole of the first year. However, when you try to lay the puzzle another way, you get an entirely different picture and, according to *Dagens Nyheter*, the investigators started concentrating on another main

lead at the beginning of the summer of 1986, a lead which was to change the following months into a national crisis.

From the very start, the main investigators had consisted of the head of the CID department Hans Wranghult, head of national CID Tommy Lindström, head of Säpo Sven-Åke Hjälmroth, head of the investigating section SL Petersson, head of the crime squad Nisse Linder as well as two superintendents from the technical department, Rune Bladh and Elving Gruvedal. Furthermore, head of the information department of the Police Board Leif Hallberg to take care of contacts with the mass media as well as two civil servants from the Ministry of Justice, Klas Bergenstrand and Kurt Malmström, later head of Säpo counter espionage.

At their disposal, the Police Board and the crime squad had one of the most advanced computer installations in the world run by well-trained technicians round the clock. The police even had access to many different registers of individuals and crimes and the technical equipment included an advanced laboratory, computer and TV screens over the whole of Greater Stockholm, helicopters, squad buses and especially equipped personnel for combating terrorists. At the same time there was an extensive co-operation with Interpol, FBI and a special Palme commando within the West German CID, Bundeskriminalamt in Wiesbaden. Holmér even demanded yet another Säpo department with specialists in combating terrorists to be subordinated the Palme investigation.

Immediately after the murder, chief investigator Hans Holmér started to surround himself with bodyguards wherever he went. Even in connection with interrogations at the Attorney General, the parliamentary commission for the judiciary and civil administration and the Juristkommission. Were these bodyguards appointed to keep an eye on Hans Holmér? Or did they experience a threat from the outside? According to a statement made by Holmér in *Aftonbladet*, it could not be his personal wish. The specially trained group of bodyguards in Stockholm was not utilized. Instead, Holmér used a team of tough Baseball gang officers (see page 416) who now had almost complete insight into the investigation.

Among these people can be mentioned P-O Karlsson and Per Jörlin, later sentenced to five years in prison for the murder of his Philippine girl friend. Both P-O Karlsson and Per Jörlin and arms dealer CG Östling were later involved in the so-called Ebbe Carlsson Affair. Their colleague Sten Warmland also joined the group of bodyguards.

Not until two days after the murder, were the party leaders supplied with Säpo guards. All of a sudden the need for extra protection became acute. The same day, the new prime minister phoned leader of the conservatives, Ulf Adelsohn, who in his



Per Jörlin

diary writes: "Ingvar Carlsson said:

"Now that this has happened, it would have been better if it had been a lone crazy guy. But it seems to have been very well planned, a long time beforehand. That is a sign that there is a group that does not abstain from anything to damage the Swedish society."

Many things indicate that he was right. The following hand-written letter, sent on May 20, 1986, is claimed to come from one of the members of the murder team and described how the hit team carried out the operation but did not get their money after their task had been done. For this reason they felt forced to put the thumbscrews on the Swedish society. Terror had arrived in Sweden:

"To: The editors Dagens Nyheter, Stockholm

Gentlemen, I must confess that I'm well informed about the guys who fixed Olof Palme. As a matter of fact I'm sort of involved in this case. An as a good sportsman I'll give you some hints in order to solve some of your problems, because there is a lot of hush-hush among the cops and politicians. Then you have all the muck rakers in the press, too. One of the fellows who have masterminded the operation is a rather rich and well known socialist author in Sweden. Thru other people he hired a gunslinger. So the guy who punched Mr Palme across is also a well-known trigger-man in other parts of the world.

Three heat-packars and three observers were acting in the deed, but only one of them had to be the bumpman. I, myself have got a drag out of the dough since I offered my former know-how as a private eye. Together with an other guy I spied on Olof Palme for 4 weeks. We were six guys involved in the outrage, one of whom is an American, one Norwegian, one Iraqi, one Frenchman and two Germans. In fact we have shared 500 Big Ones! But we had to put the heat on the King pin and Mister Big in order to have the handsome ransom at our command. It wasn't difficult to gang up on mr Palme and fire the gun. Of course you don't do such a thing for kicks.

The (wiped out) suspect is a smart aleck but he is all of a doodah. He is a very talkative and bragging fellow but he isn't involved in the matter at all. But the



A team member stayed at Hotel Danielsson

To the editors
Dagens Nyheter
Stockholm

THINGS AS MAREBERG
Autumn 1966 - CS-29
KONCERNPOSTEN

Gentlemen:

I must confess that I'm well informed about the guys who fixed Old Palme. As a matter of fact I'm sort of involved in this case. As a good sportman I'll give you some hints in order to solve some of your problems. ^{Because} there is a lot of hush-hush among the cops and politicians. Then you have all the muckrakers in the press, too. One of the fellows who masterminded the operation is a rather rich and well known socialist author in Sweden. Then other people he hired a gunslinger. So the guy who punched Mr Palme across is also a well known trigger man in other parts of the world. Three heat-seekers and three observers were acting in the dead, but only one of them had to be the humpman. I, myself have got a drag out of the dough since I offered my former know-how as a private eye. Together with an other guy I spied on Old Palme for 4 weeks. ^{There are} six guys involved in the outrage, one of whom is an American, one Norwegian, one Iraqi, one Finn and two Germans. In fact we have stored 500 Big Ones. But we had to put the heat on the King pin and that Big in order to have the handsome ransom at our command. It wasn't difficult to gang up on Mr Palme and fire the gun. Of course you don't do a thing for kicks. The is: part is a smart aleck but he is all of a doodle. He is a very talkative and bragging fellow but he isn't involved in the matter at all. But the guy had an unexpected and unsettling effect on the execution of our task. He always is on the wrong side of the street talking to people. Håkan Holmér tried to Kungaroo the poor boy, but Mr Holmér himself is a real goof and is sure to have pressed the panic button in vain. He and his cops will have to denude the carpet now, and in the public opinion Mr Holmér is a dead duck. But a man called Håstad seems to be well posted in many details and fixed me a room at Hotel Danielsson, a five trap close to the Norma Bar torv.

to be continued on page 2

The anonymous letter revealed a lot of information about the murder

✓ Thoug mr Sten Wickbom, the minister, refuses to enhance the reward I'll give you some facts. Three get-away cars, one blue Volkswagen Passat and one white Volvo 244 GL and one red Ford Escort were involved in our retreat. One of the gun-men changed cars between Stockholm and Arlanda airport before he left Sweden by air. Furthermore, we used two walkie-talkies in the operation. I'm fed up with the whole thing and I feel sorry for Mrs Palme, the widow. But of course the show must go on and I'm leaving Sweden tomorrow and I'll never return and tell anybody anything about this fantastic true story. Maybe the Swedes will never forgive me, but please, try to understand my difficult situation.

Very truly yours



According to the letter the team did not get paid (signature "Anthony White" (see page 593)?)

guy had an unexpected and unsettling effect on the execution of our task. He always on the wrong side of the street talking to people. Hans Holmer tried to kangaroo the poor boy, but mr Holmer himself is a real goof and is sure to have pressed the panic button in vein. He and his cops will have to dance the carpet now, and in the public opinion mr Holmer is a dead duck. But a man called Haste seems to be well posted in many details and fixed me a room at Hotel Danielsson, a Fleatrap close to the Norra Bantorget.

Thoug mr Sten Wickbom, the minister, refuses to enhance the reward I'll give you some facts. Three get-away cars, one blue Volkswagen Passat and one white Volvo 244 GL and one red Ford Escort were involved in our retreat. One of the gun-men changed cars between Stockholm and Arlanda Airport before he left Sweden by air. Furthermore, we used two walkie-talkies in the operation. I'm fed up with the whole thing and I feel sorry for Mrs Palme, the widow. But of course the show must go on and I'm leaving Sweden tomorrow and I'll never return and tell anybody anything about this fantastic true story. Maybe the Swedes will never forgive me, but please, try to understand my difficult situation.

Very truly yours (signed)"

There are more letters about the same theme pointing out the same people

involved and the same escape cars. Among others, on May 23, 1986, minister of justice Sten Wickbom received the following anonymous letter (possibly from Bertil Wedin (see page 608).

"Dear Mr Wickbom:

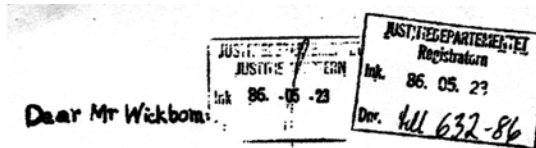
This is a warning I'm not kidding. The men who assassinated Olof Palme could easily squeeze you to death, if they wanted to. But no-one is interested in you since you are completely incompetent and have no political future! On the other hand Sten Andersson and AG Leijon are on the deathlist and they are going to be killed any time.

The (wiped out) guy has nothing to do whatsoever with the crime. Well, in one sense he is involved, because he caused the gang some trouble by talking to a lot of people on the street close to the place where Olof Palme was killed.

I'll give you a clue: three get-away cars were used, two walkietalkies, and six guys from different countries participade in the murder. If you are willing to enhance the reward to an amount of US\$ 800 000, I would tell you the whole truth.

(Quand on n'est pas riche, il faut penser au lendemain.)

Sincerly Yours Mr. B.W."



Dear Mr Wickbom:

This is a warning I'm not kidding. The men who assassinated Olof Palme could easily squeeze you to death, if they wanted to. But no-one ^{is interested} in you since you are completely incompetent and have no political future! On the other hand Sten Andersson and AG. Leijon are on the death-list and they are going to be killed any time. The [redacted] guy has nothing to do whatsoever with the crime. Well, in one sense he is involved, because he caused the gang some trouble by talking to a lot of people on the street close to the place where Olof Palme was killed.

I'll give you a clue: three get-away cars were used, two walkie-talkies, and six guys from different countries participade in the murder. If you are willing to enhance the reward to an amount of US\$ 800.000.- I would tell you the whole truth. (Quand on n'est pas riche, il faut penser au lendemain.)

Kopia övert. till polisen i Stockholm 1986-05-23/1986

countries participade in the murder.

If you are willing to enhance the reward to an amount of US\$ 800.000.- I would tell you the whole truth.

(Quand on n'est pas riche, il faut penser au lendemain.)

Sincerly Yours:

Mr. B.W.

Another letter with similiar information

THE TERROR STARTS

Can these anonymous letters contain the truth or are they written by crackpots? Let us go back in time and see what happened during the spring and summer of 1986. Were there real attacks on the Swedish society?

As early as the week after the murder, no less than King Carl Gustaf XVI received several personal threats at the castle in Stockholm. What made these threats extra serious was the image of an international terrorist group. His Majesty was shaken and the already large Säpo surveillance of the Royal family was intensified.

"I myself received one of the threats", said marshal of the court Lennart Åhrén in *Aftonbladet*.

On March 7, a bomb exploded outside the office of the American airline Northwest Orient on Birger Jarlsgatan in Stockholm. Nobody was injured. The following day the so-called "33-year old" Victor Gunnarsson (see page 267) was apprehended for the first time. The murder hunt was on, the months passed and at the end of May, chief investigator Hans Holmér held one of his many press conferences.

"I think we have the key to the mystery", he said. "Now, you see, I am playing for high stakes because, sooner or later, you will get the final result."



Sten Wickbom

One month earlier, on Tuesday April 8, his wife had been assaulted during a jogging round at Kolartorp in Huddinge.

"Two men jumped me from behind. They wore hoods and threatened me with knives", said Ingrid Holmér who had been hit unconscious. "Say to Hans Holmér that this is the last warning", one of the men had hissed, according to *Dagens Nyheter* on August 28, 1987.

A gigantic but futile search was carried out with 15 police cars and more than fifty police officers with dogs and special equipment. After this scary incident, Mrs Holmér became one of the most protected people in Sweden. This was her second experience in a short time. On April 3, she had been threatened by a man in Drottninggatan. The description she had given then had similarities with the so-called Shadow (see page 176).

The alleged investigations continued and on June 1, the renowned American journalist Roy S Carson wrote an interesting telex that might reveal some of the intrigues behind the scenes:

After four months of investigating work to reveal the identity of the murderer who killed the Swedish prime minister Olof Palme in the street in Stockholm (February 28 at 11.30 p.m.) a high-ranking police officer has now broken his silence to give an

exclusive interview about the on-going investigation. In a taped interview he told me how badly he and several of his colleagues had felt about all the political manipulations that were going to hide the real identity of the murderer and the motive behind it.”

“We are living in dangerous time”, the police officer said. “The investigators are so nervous that the smallest word that falls outside their framework can cause your arrest. Civil right have completely disappeared in this investigation.”

“At the same time, Swedish politicians try to influence the police investigators to ignore leads which include astonishing deals in which the Swedish government has acted as go-between to launder Russian raw diamonds. These have been transported via Angola and de Beers to assist the communists with western currency and to pay percentage in indirect Russian aid to both the ANC and the Swapo guerilla.”

“de Beers have a contract with Moscow which permits them to retain their monopoly on the international diamond market”, our police informant said. “The reason for this can be found in their involvement but we have been warned against continuing the investigation of this lead since it is too politically “hot” to handle. However, there are loose ends that involve the Salomon Bank in New York, de Beers, Oppenheimer and even the Rothschilds.”

Carson mentioned the rumour about the Swedish prime minister’s alleged weakness for women.

“Everybody knew about the love affair between Palme and millionairess Emma Rothschild. She was his faithful companion on his trips abroad. He included her in the Palme Mediating Commission and she was an advisor at the Iran-Iraq UN negotiations. He even promoted her to new managing director of the Sipri Institute (see page 350) in Stockholm, but she withdrew her nomination when her love relationship with the prime minister risked being exposed in the press.”

“One of the theories in the investigation – which head of police Hans Holmér has forbidden us to talk about – is that Emma Rothschild can have been “planted” with Olof Palme in order to take care of the investments of her family and others in Sweden in the best possible way. It is said that international bankers have purchased up to 45 percent of the national Swedish debt in order to force Palme and his government to open trade with the Soviet Union exclusively on their conditions.”

“The trade with the east was claimed to be a pivoting point in the murder motive.”

“Palme tried to go his own way concerning trade with Moscow and the international investors decided that it was high time to teach him a lesson. He did not budge in vital matters. Therefore they decided to liquidate him, effectively and as a warning to other world leaders in similar financial situations.”

“And to aid them carry out the elimination they had the unknowing mistress.”

“Lovesick Emma Rothschild had moved into a flat only a hundred yards from Olof Palme’s home on Västerlånggatan in Gamla stan only months before the murder. Her

physical and emotional relation was a public secret that was not talked about. She might very well have phoned Olof of the day of the murder to ask if he would spend the night with her. Palme had already made plans with his wife, his son and a few friends to go to the movies. She could have got all the relevant details and one logical question such as "Why don't you come to me afterwards?" could have been answered by: "That will be too late. Lisbet and I are going to walk back after the cinema."

“Even if I do not for a second believe that Emma Rothschild fired the murder weapon, I am convinced that the information she got from Olof Palme was the starting shot for the murderers who had been sent to get rid of him”, Roy Carson finished. “I think that she unwittingly led her lover to his death.”

(End telegram)

ANAESTHETIZED WITH GAS

It did not take long before the next incident. Now the place was Paris where several embassies lately had been subjected to terrorist outrages. In spite of this there were no guards outside the Swedish residence on Barnet-de-Jouy when unknown men during the night of June 8, climbed the wall and made it past all alarm and security installations and broke into the building. Inside the residence they anaesthetized the sleeping ambassador Lidbom and his wife Lena with gas!

The burglary resulted in a feverish activity within the French security police. However, the Lidboms took the happening in their stride.

“What happened reminds you of a police or science fiction movie. There they use drugs to render their victims unconscious”, Carl Lidbom joked in *Aftonbladet* on June 9, 1986. “But even if

'De drogade oss i sängkammaren'



-Tjværene kan inte ha kommit över något hemligt militärt material. Skånska hemvärnets flygsavdelning jag inte i beståden, berättar Carl Edgren.

• Inbrottet i den svenska ambassaden utlöste en färdig aktivitet hos den franska säkerhetspolisen, som förstärkte sina spår efter inbrottsförarna.

- Vi är mer belysade än uppskade. Det här verkar så begrundat, säger Carl-Johann och hans fru Lasse tog uppskade med relativt lätt.

— Det er ikke min forsværelse
der ligger i den smukkeste og
pæleste. Men de er alle tre
eller fire, der er, og de er
respektfulde med alle.

Lena Låfvens berättar att hela arbetsbeskrivningen var glattskad när hon vaknade vid halv åtta tiden i går morn-

- Alla läder var utslagna och skåpen genomskallade. Till och med i badrummet hade Quverna slängt bänkar omkring sig. Arkitektparet gick tillgripa.

...Jag kommer alltid och är

Varje natt brukar jag sitta
upp några glödar. Därför är
det så underligt att jag insett

- Det inträffade har drag av polisthem eller science fiction. Där brukar man ja utspäda droger för att göra ner sina offer, skiljande

Carl Lidbom

Paret Lidbom berättar

om inbrottet på svenska
ambassaden i Paris i går

Både han og tvillingerne har været på arbejde i går kvæld.

Men, Carl Lachson överskrar all förvarna inte kan ha kontroll över sådana situationer. Men, Carl Lachson överskrar all förvarna inte kan ha kontroll över sådana situationer.

- Här de varit ut efter hemligstämplade dokument är de okända om mina rekryter, säger Lena Lid-
bom.

Huvudvärk

Andersson till Carl Luthen rekommade med en springande huvudvärk strax efter sin kostur.

— Det här äldre huvud-

– Men i går morse var det sågud sådelt for julekugler.

De småbarnsdrenge stakke sig efter sine kugler og så på dem med store øjne.

— Fåst broddet jeg ud det rinde sig tem en dårlig skidst, berfatar Carl Låb-
Låbten åkte ut till Råbten
Görvne och sig Mikael Pers-
Ses Rikens Svalen mot Ivan
Lendt på eftermiddagen
mattar Svalen Lena Sjö-
dramatiken på tv.
— Det var Svalen Svalen, Låb-
Låbten åkte ut till Råbten
Görvne och sig Mikael Pers-
Ses Rikens Svalen mot Ivan
Lendt på eftermiddagen
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dramatiken på tv.
— Det var Svalen Svalen, Låb-
Låbten åkte ut till Råbten
Görvne och sig Mikael Pers-
Ses Rikens Svalen mot Ivan
Lendt på eftermiddagen
mattar Svalen Lena Sjö-
dramatiken på tv.

- När jag väl tillade mina
lyxer, såg jag att man skulle
läsa pengar ur min plånbok.
Men det var bara sinnen-
mor.
Inom Händelserna av världslig

hom laughed and th



thought it was like a spy movie

Carl Lidbom laughed and thought it was like a spy movie

“It is all so very strange”, said Lena Lidbom. “And we are more surprised than shaken. When we woke up with a splitting headache, the entire flat was in a shambles, all drawers were open and all cupboards and wardrobes looked through. But the only thing that had disappeared was some small change from Calle’s wallet.”

Just after eight o'clock the party gathered for a welcoming drink on the terrace completely ignorant of the deadly danger that hid in the grass. The bodyguards who had been ordered to take care of surveillance were just as unknowing.

"I saw two men who came sneaking up a slope", he told excitedly. "They were about 25 years old, average height, south European looks, dark curly hair and they wore leather jackets. The very moment we saw each other, they pointed their heavy weapons at me and I had no choice but to open fire."

The Säpo man reacted like lightning and fired three shots as he threw himself among the bushes. He aimed to hit but the men succeeded in getting away

The public followed the ambassador drama

unharmd on a motorbike. After this, the bodyguard at once sounded the alarm to the police in Nacka and within an hour, the quiet idyll had been changed into a field headquarters. Twenty men from the police anti-terrorist troop, two boats, two helicopters, five motorbikes, three dogs and seven police cars participated in the chase of the perpetrators. A total of almost 60 men, five road blocks and checks of every car that came from the area of Anneberg.

“We are working on the theory that the men were sent to explore the grounds”, explained police superintendent Sven Lilja to the gathered journalists. “They were probably to return to a main force that was lying in wait and then return to strike together. It is very rare indeed that an American ambassador is standing completely without protection on a terrace, so they had chosen the occasion well.”

The guest of honour Gregory Newell, a Mormon from Salt Lake City only 36 years old had arrived in Stockholm as the new USA ambassador on December 13, 1985. In spite of his young age, he had formerly been adviser for both president Richard Nixon and president Gerald Ford and had also served as vice minister for foreign affairs under president Ronald Reagan.

Shortly after his arrival, Newell declared that one of his most important tasks was to develop the relationship between the Reagan administration and the Swedish prime minister. Please note: not Sweden as a country but Palme as a person. At this time the campaign against Palme had been intense and there had been frequent threats. One of these came from this very Newell. According to an article in *GöteborgsPosten*, the ambassador had met the prime minister in both January and February, 1986 and the topic under discussion was a possible visit to the White House. Ambassador Newell had made it clear to Olof Palme that an official visit was connected to the way Sweden behaved in the UN and other international organizations. In an open conversation, Newell pointed out that criticizing the USA in the UN for interference in, for example, the conflict in Nicaragua was looked upon with disapproval. If there was any criticism, it should be voiced in private and not in public. If Sweden did not have any interests of its own in an area, it was advised to vote American or else refrain from voting. Everything else would be interpreted as an unfriendly act. The ambassador thus made it perfectly clear that a visit from the Swedish prime minister was to be seen as a reward for good behavior. Palme had become extremely upset and had hissed:

“That sounds like blackmail!”



Greg Newell

According to *GöteborgsPosten* on May 14, 1986, the so-called concept put forward by the American ambassador had also included the following: “The USA wants Sweden to ensure that no illegal export is carried out of high-tech to the Eastern bloc, that the

Resan till USA var inte offentlig men avsåg att planera Olof Palmes besök hos Ronald Reagan - det besök som Ingvar Carlsson senare gjorde. Jag skulle bli att träffa en medarbetare till Reagan och en representant för State Departement.

Besök var också inbokade hos ordföranden för det republikanska partiet och hos Edward Kennedy. Jag skulle vidare hålla ett föredrag vid Brookings.



Ulf Dahlsten

Ulf Dahlsten confirmed the mysterious trip in a letter to author Sven Anér

Swedish-American commercial relations are improved and that Sweden participates in actions against, for example, terrorism and drugs". A concrete agreement with similar points had been signed by the Nato countries earlier but Olof Palme had refrained with reference to the Swedish policy of non-alignment. A few days after this last conversation he was murdered. Another three months later, the Ingvar Carlsson government signed the document.

Here it might be worth noting a detail that has not been observed by the press. Former under secretary of state, Ulf Dahlsten, had the ultimate responsibility for the safety of the prime minister. In two interrogations with the Juristkommission, he has claimed that his last talk with Palme on the day he was murdered concerned a trip to the USA the following day!

"This trip to America was not official but concerned the planning of Olof Palme's visit to Ronald Reagan, the visit that was later made by Ingvar Carlsson", explained Ulf Dahlsten.

"I was among others to meet an associate of Reagan's and a representative of the State Department. The visit had also been booked with the chairman of the Republican party and with Edward Kennedy. I had even packed for my trip there, when the officer on duty at the police control centre, Hans Koci, tried to contact me. But I was on the phone with Kjell Lindström and made my call with the Police Board. (?)"

Was Olof Palme on his way to Reagan but was shot before the trip could be arranged? Was his under secretary of state ready to fly to Washington to prepare for a top-level political meeting? Did he on the day of Palme's murder



Ulf Dahlsten to USA?

receive an order to go but refrained from booking a ticket? No documentation or payment of travelling expenses has been registered within the accounts of the government.

“Could Dahlsten have been on his way to Reagan on orders from Palme without my knowing about it?” exclaimed former foreign minister Sten Andersson surprised. “That is not possible – or naturally sensational if it were true. Dahlsten is obviously talking about an unofficial trip but even those of course have to be registered with the present foreign minister. Furthermore, a trip with so many people involved cannot plan itself. In any case not without assistance from our embassy in Washington.”

FEVERISH ACTIVITY

During this period a feverish activity was going on in several places and to an outsider it was extremely difficult to know what was really going on. The ordinary police force also felt run over and, on *June 27, 1986*, police inspector Lennart Granberg, chairman of the Stockholm Association of Police Sergeants attacked the Säpo. His accusation was published in *Aftonbladet*.

“As police officers we are all responsible for the security of the country. That is not only the job of Säpo and we are colleagues. Therefore we think that Säpo has exaggerated its silence. Many police officers feel extremely worried concerning their tasks because of the closed-off world in which the security police live. They are worried that they are not told what is really going on in Sweden. The security police apparently still live in the days of the Cold War and make up an exception in the efforts at openness and democracy.”

Simultaneously, the play went on behind the scenes and on August 18, two cars caught fire in the garage under the South African embassy in Stockholm. The fire started about eight in the morning, thirteen fire-engines participated in the extinction work and three apartment buildings on Linnégatan had to be evacuated because of the explosion risk. The fire brigade thought the fire was the work of an incendiary but, according to the police, it was most probably not a case of arson.

A few days later it was time again when three men were on the verge of being blown to bits. Somebody had placed eight sticks of dynamite under the hood of a parked car on Hornbergsstrand in Stockholm. A minute fault in the electrical system of the car saved the lives of the driver and his two passengers. The forensic expert of the police could soon ascertain that it was a professional job, but surmised that the perpetrator had happened to put the bomb in the wrong car. At the same time, the police station in Viskafors south of Borås was blown up by unknown people.

It is not certain that these occurrences have anything in common. On the other hand, it is not sure that these incidents are the only ones. But during the first six months after the murder of Palme, our country was subjected to what the author thinks might have

been murder teams from the anger of Stay Behind (see page 485). You could almost say that Sweden was in a state of siege and many people in positions of power were both shaken and frightened. To start with Sweden dealt severely with all this:

"Now we think we know how the murder was done and what the motive was", explained Hans Holmér in *Dagens Nyheter* on August 25, 1986. "But the investigation is very sensitive and I will not in any way tell about where the trail is leading. Uncertainty and confusion is in our interest. Conditions might turn up that are embarrassing and the murder of a prime minister always has political aspects. But the truth will be found. There are no efforts to hide it. The solution of this murder will govern the way the Swedish people look at protection and security. There is after all a certain difference between it being a well-organized state guerilla or a lone loony who murdered Olof Palme."

Did he say "stadsguerilla" (city guerilla) or STATSGUERILLA (state guerilla)? On the same day, the head investigator made this strange statement in *Dagens Nyheter*:

"If the truth about the murder of Olof Palme becomes known, Sweden will be shaken to its very foundation"(!?)

"We now know in which environment and among what people the decision to kill Palme originated", said another source to the paper. "The group can include foreigners but it has a clear Swedish base. And this is something that we have known for quite a long time. The suspects are under constant surveillance. 24 hours a day the police are checking their contacts and where they move. Their phones are bugged and their movements are followed by plain-clothes police officers who are close to them all the time. If we do not handle our knowledge with the utmost care, there is a great risk that these people disappear from the country and spread to different parts of the world.

Several key persons also stressed that the solution might have immediate political consequences both inside Sweden and abroad.

"When the police have struck, there will be a long and eventful development which will cause a commotion maybe for years to come", a source within the investigators said. "It is therefore important that the Swedish government pulls the right threads after the solution."

But apparently things did not work out the way they had thought, and soon there was a shower of murder threats against high-ranking people. The social democrat party secretary, Bo Toresson was one of a small circle who had good insight into the investigation.

On August 26, even he received a threatening letter to the party offices on Sveavägen. "In the letter it says that I am to be executed", a shaken Bo Toresson told *Aftonbladet*. "I do not want to go into the motives that are mentioned or how the letter is signed. But this is not the first threat. I have had several letters with varying motives."



Bo Toresson

On August 27, 1986, the drama continued when the *Aftonbladet* published the article: *THE POLICE KNOW ALL ABOUT THE MURDER GANG*. (here is an exact copy):

- * They are Swedes and foreigners
- * They planned the outrage very thoroughly
- * They have right-wing extremist viewpoints
- * They had a lot of both time and money

“The police know who the murderers are. It is not a Swedish lunatic. It is a question of a foreign organization with Swedish connections.” This is said in confidence by one of the closest associates of prime minister Ingvar Carlsson. He continues:

“It is an very well planned outrage of the terrorist type. More facts I cannot give you.”

It was no coincidence that Olof Palme was murdered the very night he chose to go to the movies on Sveavägen. A small circle round Ingvar Carlsson has continuously been informed about all the details of the police investigation. There are Sten Wickbom, minister of justice, (see page 359) who has had his associate Klas Bergenstrand in the Palme room every day, Sten Andersson, foreign minister, a couple of under secretaries of state and a couple of other high-ranking officials with special functions concerning the murder investigation. Most of the rest of the government has until now only been given very superficial and scanty information.

The associate of the prime minister continued:

“Initially everything pointed to the outrage being exclusively “Swedish”. We were ourselves in complete agreement with this. However, we have now for a long time known more. Now the picture is completely different.”

Now even people in and around the formerly hermetically closed leadership of the investigation to start leaking details to journalists. The scenario around the murder itself from which the investigators work looks like this:

“A relatively large group of foreigners with extreme political viewpoints – right-wing extremists”, says *Aftonbladet*, “awaken the thought of murdering Olof Palme at a contact with some like-minded people in Sweden. This means that it is not a well-known terrorist group but a more secret political grouping. The organization with tentacles in several countries arrange for experienced agents to plan and execute the murder itself. The Swedes contribute with their knowledge of the area and details concerning the habits of Olof Palme. They are icy cold people with lots of money and time. The outrage is planned carefully and Olof Palme’s habits are mapped out in detail. The police have already publicly admitted (?) that Olof Palme was being shadowed for some time before the murder.”

It is soon obvious that the murder should be carried out on Sveavägen where both the social democrat headquarters across the street from the cinema and ABF in the building of the cinema are located. From both these premises that were often visited by Palme,

he usually walked on foot. Without Säpo escort. Possible murder sites, escape routes and room for escape cars in the vicinity, all had been included in the plans. Assassins, hired professional killers, were used to plan everything in the smallest detail and they were used to getting away.

One of them shadows the Palmes on the night of the murder, is positively surprised when they take the underground without Säpo escort, and even more positively surprised when they choose exactly the Grand cinema. He realizes that the murder can be accomplished. The Palmes will probably walk home. If not the whole way, then part of the way. Close to midnight the underground trains are not so frequent and the Palmes were known for walking in the city.

When Olof Palme stands at the end of the queue at the ticket office, the others in the organization are alerted. They have two hours. The escape cars are put in position, one probably in the crossing Tunnelgatan – Olofsgatan, another not far from the stairs to Malmskillnadsgatan. The police think that two assassins waited outside the cinema, one on each side of Sveavägen by the cinema.

When the Palmes cross Sveavägen about fifty yards from the cinema, the assassin on that side of Sveavägen closes in while the assassin outside Grand is calmly waiting. That explains why nobody saw anyone following the Palmes when they crossed Sveavägen. At Tunnelgatan, close by the perfect escape route up the stairs to Malmskillnadsgatan, the murderer struck.

Already on May 28, Hans Holmér claimed to have the key to the solution of the murder. Since then the picture has become even more clear. The extremely reactionary, almost religious, group behind the murder thought that Olof Palme had to be removed because he had become too lenient in his attitude towards communists, extreme leftists and the Soviet Union (see page 390). The Group considered that the social democrat party had been infiltrated inordinately by left-wing extremists and most suspicious of all was Palme's cooperation with Soviet representative Georgij Arbatov in the Palme Commission.

Why had the police not yet made a move?

"There are several possible explanations. The police know about the organization, several of the members have been identified as have the people behind it – both in Sweden and abroad – but do not know who the assassin is.

But according to sources in the police building, the murderer was just then down on the continent. Bundeskriminalamt in West German Wiesbaden was alerted and preparedness was high."

(end of article)

The following day the situation developed in a scary way and, on August 28, 1986, *Aftonbladet* presented the article: *WE ARE PREPARED FOR ANOTHER ASSASSINATION*

“Sweden is facing an immediate and difficult situation of crisis. The highest heads of police count on an attempted murder in the near future of a leading social democrat politician, a head of police or someone within the Royal family. The situation is so serious that head of CID, Holger Romander, 64, who has himself been threatened to his life, now openly admits to *Aftonbladet*:

“There are serious risks of further assassinations.”

Just now the police are preparing an action against the organization and the interests behind the murder of Olof Palme. This organization has let the police and the government know that there will be another murder at the very highest level. The head of CID confirms that several members of the government, several people in the investigating group of the police and all the members of the Royal family have lately had extended security surveillance. This surveillance was reinforced immediately after the murder of Palme, and it was further extended when the police started finding out what dangerous interests were behind the murder and it will be reinforced within the very near future - it might be a question of days only – in a way that is almost incredible for Sweden and Swedish conditions.

Holger Romander:

“The situation must be considered as serious and the already increased preparedness, it might be so that it has to be further increased. If the police find it necessary, there will be consequences and we must be prepared for these very soon. We have already now taken increased security measures.”

An increasing number of high-ranking politicians get security protection?”

”Well yes, the threats are at present such that you have to consider the situation as being worrying.”

Time and time again Holger Romander stresses the seriousness of what might happen. When the reporter reminds him that chief prosecutor Claes Zeime the previous day has mentioned “the worst possible situation” and that “a threat to our entire society(!?), Holger Romander nods and says:

“Yes.”

“Are the assassins of the type that openly threaten or have their intentions been revealed in other ways?”

“There have also been threats.”

“How do you look at the threatening letter to party secretary Bo Toresson, which says that he is going to be executed?”

“As the situation is now, we have to take that kind of thing extra seriously.”

“You seem very worried.”

“Yes.”

“You are afraid that actions against the people behind the Palme murder might lead to new outrages?”



Holger Romander

“That is of course one possibility we have to take into account.”

“But for that reason you are not going to avoid an action?”

“No, of course not.”

To the question if the head of the CID himself now has constant Säpo surveillance, the answer is:

“That is a question it would not be very wise to answer.”

That the motives for the murder of Olof Palme are political is yet again confirmed when the head of the CID says that people high up in society such as industrialists do not run any risk of being attacked.

“No, this concerns politicians and some of the people who participate in the police work.”

“And the Royal family?”

“Yes, of course. But they have already more surveillance than usual.”

To round off the interview, head of CID Holger Romander says:

“To make a long story short, that as we are now approaching some kind of solution to this, the situation is worrying and there are serious risks of further outrages.”

(end article)

MURDER THREATS AND BULLETPROOF GLASS

At the same time, chief investigator Hans Holmér ordered commodities and services for about 1.2 million Kronor from the Baseball Gang member and arms dealer Carl-Gustaf Östling (see page 424). The most expensive item, more than 620,000 Kronor, was installation of bulletproof glass in the Palme Room. Apart from this many people reacted to the fact that Holmér was constantly surrounded by bodyguards. Was this exaggerated? That has been claimed.

But the police investigation at the same time discloses the following threats:

Prime minister Ingvar Carlsson, murder threat, minister of justice Sten Wickbom, murder threat, minister of immigration Anita Gradin, murder threat, head of CID Holger Romander, murder threat, chief investigator at Säpo Alf Karlsson (see page 724) murder threat, member of the Riksdag Anders Björck (see page 547) murder threat, head of division at Säpo PG Näss murder threat, head of Säpo Sven-Åke Hjälmroth murder threat, county police commissioner Hans Holmér murder threat, Turkish ambassador Özgül Haluk murder threat. The police headquarters in Stockholm threat of outrage, the Government Offices threat of outrage.

In August, 1987, the parliamentary commissioner for the judiciary and civil administration (JO) initiated an investigation concerning the cost of Hans Holmér's bodyguards. The cost



Hans Holmér

of protection of his wife had cost the taxpayers 2.7 million Kronor and Hans Holmér's bodyguards 1.9 million Kronor.

The investigation disclosed that it was Hans Holmér himself who had decided about the protection of both himself and his wife. However, the JO did not find it unreasonable that the resources of the police were spent on surveillance of his wife's trips to the Åre mountains or during sailing outings in the archipelago with one of the two police boats of the district as protecting followers.

"The attacks on Mrs. Holmér are made up and we put very little confidence in them", commended police superintendent Hårdeman in *Aftonbladet* on August 27, 1987. "Our impression is that they are very exaggerated."

(Later a secret FBI document turned up where an anonymous source reveals that SAPPO officers (?) had threatened and maltreated Mrs Holmér ordered by something called the Swedish Espionage Group.

According to this source, the Swedish Espionage Industrialist Apparatus was governed by AVARICE, a non-political, ultra secular, Freemason-like organization with traits of a cult and considerable influence (see page 543). This has never been examined or confirmed).

Holmér was also subjected to severe criticism concerning his choice of bodyguards since several of these came from the notorious Baseball gang (see page 416)

"I chose my bodyguards from the regular police force instead of the detectives or Säpo", Holmér defended himself. "My choice has a very simple explanation. It started by the ordinary police



Even Ingvar Carlsson's life was threatened



Holmér with his bodyguards



Åsa Holmér

officer who used to drive me when I needed a driver also being given the task of protecting me. He was soon given another regular police officer as an aid, and shortly after that a group was set up which followed me during many months.”

BOMB IN CENTRAL STOCKHOLM

The fight against outside forces continued and the reactions were not long in coming as there were indications that South African interests were involved. For instance, on September 8, a powerful bomb detonated in the ANC offices on Gamla Brogatan in central Stockholm. The explosion wiped out the entire fourth floor and the pressure wave was so violent that the entrance door was torn off and splinters were spread among the passers by in the street.

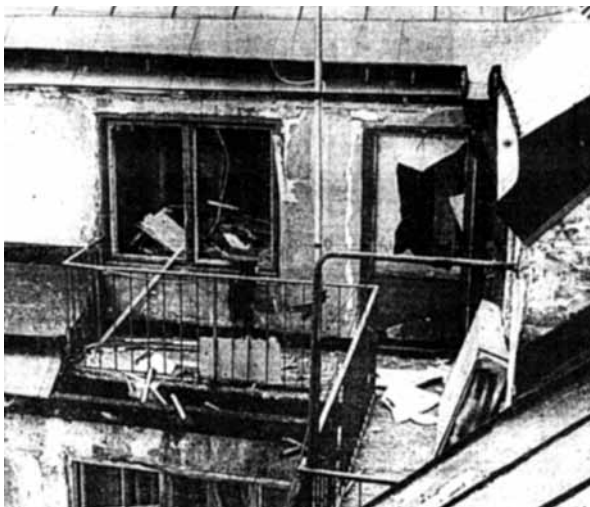
“This bomb attack is only an extension of the violence against the blacks in South Africa and not only an outrage against ANC”, claimed the representative of the organization, Lindiwe Mabuzza. “It is also aimed at Sweden and is proof that no country in the world is protected against the aggressive violence. At the same time it shows that the South African regime does not care in the very least what the rest of the world thinks about them.”

The Poutiainen brothers commented this occurrence in their book *Inuti Labyrinten (Inside the Labyrinth)*.

“The security services in the western intelligence complex are protecting each other. That is why there is, by definition, no so-called state terrorism that emanates from any single country in the west. If Iran or any Arab country had carried out a similar campaign with bombings and assassinations as those carried out by South Africa in Western Europe during the 1980s, this country would immediately have been stamped as a terrorist state. But not the Apartheid regime. The police hardly cared to investigate the outrages “because they were only internal disputes within the ANC.”

This type of reasoning was confirmed by the following:

“There is no indication



The ANC HQ in Stockholm was bombed

that any foreign agent placed the bomb”, claimed Säpo officer Kristen Hansén in *Proletären* no 19, 1988.

When faced with a direct question, police superintendent Sune Tillström at the special squad of the police answered,

“I guess there were some hangings going on in South Africa and they might have needed some publicity.”

“It is my personal hypothesis that the ANC itself arranged the explosion”, his colleague Björn Erlandsson continued on the TV programme 20:00. “ANC had signed a tenancy agreement for new premises three weeks before the bombing and that is very interesting.”

”Up until now I thought – when they start accusing us of something so crazy as trying to kill ourselves, that the Swedish police were guileless because they had lived protected from the violence in other parts of the world”, commented Lindiwe Mabuza perplexed. “But what can you believe?”

The case was discontinued in the spring of 1988 and, as far as the author knows, is still unsolved. About the same time, the CID took over the responsibility for the Palme investigation. As early as October 1987, superintendent Hans Ölvebro had accepted the offer of becoming the head of the investigation in spite of the fact that he was young, inexperienced and had the lowest possible rank for the task. From his office seven flights up in the CID premises at 30 Polhemsgatan he now happily headed the shrinking crowd of investigators. Not for one moment did it seem to occur to him that he in fact was the boss of one of the most blatant fiascos in the history of crime. On the contrary, he was supported by the government and the Riksdag and was allowed to remain for eight years without one single critical word being said against him.



Hans Ölvebro

GRAVE FAILURES REWARDED BY TOP JOBS

Things have developed in the same spirit and Sweden can show a frighteningly long list of changes of people in the very top of society, all of them related to the time after the murder. The formerly secure Swedish society has thus since 1986 had to face one scandal after the other and that has hollowed out the old values and morals. What was earlier seen as improbable has now happened so often that nothing seems to surprise or shock anyone any more.

In the aftermath of the murder of Olof Palme it is also a case of being kicked straight upwards to the real top jobs. The common qualification seems to be that you have gravely failed at an important task. The bureaucrats who during the first years of the Palme investigation had to stretch the laws were rewarded by promotions. The government has also accepted its so-called responsibility by promoting the heads of

police who were denounced because of their achievements in the murder investigation.

The group of bodyguards in charge of the protection of the prime minister had consisted of eight experience and well-educated police officers. They were well-trained athletes armed with pistols and worked together in pairs 24 hours a day. They were even specially trained in driving the bulletproof Volvo 760 and other specially equipped cars used by the prime minister. The troop of bodyguards consisted of, among others, detective inspector John-Erik Hahne, Björn Söderberg, Sixten Johnsson and the leader Sture Höglund. Up until the murder these people had carried out an impeccable job but had, for some unknown reason, left Palme without protection at noon on the day of the murder.



Olof Palme

The report of the Granskningskommission includes the statement made by Lisbet Palme that her husband had tried to get bodyguards on the night of the murder but that this had not been possible without a previous application. If this information is correct, it goes completely against the official version that Palme had personally refrained from his bodyguards on this specific evening.

In any other country the head of CID and the head of the security police would have been forced to resign if the prime minister had been shot to death on a street corner without protection. But in Sweden, head of the police board, Holger Romander, was instead given the task of leading the hunt for the murderer and head of the security police, Sven-Åke Hjälmroth was promoted to become head of the Stockholm police force.

Ulf Dahlsten, the highest responsible for the safety of Palme was given the job as head of the Post Office, one of the most prestigious and best paid jobs in the country, Johan Hirschfeldt top responsible within Rosenbad, became Justice of the Supreme Court and Klas Bergenstrand became Chief Public Prosecutor, the Bergenstrand who was known for participating in the Palme Group as the government representative only a couple of hours after the assassination. Qualified lawyers have claimed that the presence of Klar Bergenstrand in an independent police investigation is unconstitutional.

Jörgen Almlblad who, during his time as prosecutor at the Office of the Chief Public Prosecutor and Prosecutor of the Supreme Court, made a name for himself for



Jörgen Almlblad



Ulf Dahlsten



N-E Åhmansson



K Bergenstrand

unproved and untrue statements, first became the successor of Tommy Lindsström as head of the CID and later one of the leading people within Säpo.

Almblad was the one who claimed that all the passengers on Bus 43 (see page 85) had been heard – lie. Almblad was the one who claimed that witness Sunniva Thelestam (see page 61) had seen the car of a security guard and not a police car on Drottninggatan – lie. Almblad was the one who claimed that the two men with walkie-talkies seen by witness Ulla Strömbeck-Larsson (see page 49) in Gamla stan were identified as drug police – even that a downright lie. Furthermore, men with walkie-talkies observed at the Oxen gambling joint close to the murder site have been people from the sheriff's office on duty – lies again.

Police commissioner Nils-Erik Åhmansson fell into disfavour in 1988. But in connection with his dismissal he got a managerial post in Skandia (see page 493), the very insurance company we have seen as deeply involved in the Stay Behind ghost army (see page 485). Officially punished and exchanged, in reality still in the warm embrace of the “family”.

With the aid of contacts within government, the first chief investigator Hans Holmér also got a new job, he became an expert on drug related questions within the UN stationed in Vienna. Between 1990 and 2000 he published a dozen police novels that were great successes. But his health started to fail and during his last years, he lived on his farm in Västra Alstad outside Trelleborg with his wife Åsa. He suffered from cardiac problems and an immune deficiency disease that made him extra susceptible to infections. In spite of his fighting to the very end, he died on Friday October 4, 2002. According to a final article in the press “he never admitted to being bitter about his role in the Palme drama. Angry and vengeful, yes, but bitter, no.”

Head of investigation Hans Ölvebro, renowned for his many weird statements around the Palme investigation, became an official at the War Tribunal in the Hague in 1999 where he participated in examining war crimes in former Yugoslavia. According to head of police Lars Nylén he was part of a group that went around the world searching for witnesses and interrogating them about their experiences during the war.

We finish this presentation with some successful prosecutors who have participated in the Palme case. On *August 18, 2000*, the following was published in *Uppsala Nya Tidning*: “New Head of Säpo with the Title Director General: Jan Danielsson”.

And on January 22, 2004, it was no great surprise to see that no less than Klas Bergenstrand had received the same title. His plan was to rename Säpo to The National Security Service – “a defender of democracy and the human rights” responsible for coordinating the combat against terror in Sweden.



Jan Danielsson

*The citizens have a right to be told
everything – that can be told*

PG Vinge, head of security police

ONE FOOT IN THE GRAVE

On Monday, May 8, 1989, one of the most serious air crashes in Swedish history occurred. A fifteen-seat Beach Craft 99 had departed from Arlanda at 8.20 a.m. with fourteen passengers and a crew of two. This plane was a good and faithful old servant, and should have landed at 9.30 a.m. on runway 19 at Oskarshamn airport, but just before landing, the plane stalled and hit the ground full force. The site of impact was 150 yards from the so-called runway limit and 50 yards to the left of the line of approach.

"I watched the crash", says Ulla-Karin Henriksson, who was in the ticket office at the airport. "The plane had been somewhat lower than usual and suddenly stalled. It tipped over on the left wing and then crashed into the ground, parallel with the runway and caught fire. It was a total burning inferno, and when the fire brigade and rescue teams arrived, it was already too late."

According to the control officers at Virkvarns airfield outside Oskarshamn, nothing indicated any problems in the radio communication with the pilot before the crash. It was a bright sunny day, and conditions were perfect for a safe landing.

But before then, something had gone terribly wrong.

"This accident is completely incomprehensible", said a



The fire brigade could do nothing for the 14 passengers

visibly shaken John-Olof Holmström, Managing Director and owner of Holmström Air AB in Hultsfred.

The list of victims was long and consisted of:

- * John-Olle Persson, well-known Stockholm politician, leader of the so-called Committee of Post and Telecommunications,

- * Claes Rensfeldt, Anna Wohlin Andersson, Anders Andersson, and Håkan Rosengren, all Members of the Riksdag,

- * Nils Lindström, Vice President in the Government and Municipal Employees Federation,

- * Sven-Roland Letzén, Financial Manager of the Telecommunications Administration,

- * N-G. Svensson, Director of the Swedish Computer Federation,

- * Roy Helmsjö, Assistant Head of Negotiations in Statsmannaförbundet and Head of Section,

- * Egon Gröning, City Commissioner and expert for the investigation,

- * Bengt Ringborg and Lena Askne, Secretaries in the investigation, from the Ministry for Civil Service Affairs,

- * Per Andersson and Patrik Tholson, both students, and

- * Ulf Engström and Hans Morndal, the pilots.

The Accident Investigation Board (SHK) was at the site after only a few hours, headed by Director General Olof Forssberg – the same Olof



The plane was a Beach Craft 99 – a reliable workhorse



A terrible accident – or sabotage?

Forsberg who was later to be Swedish Chairman of the Estonia Investigation. In spite of the fact that this was a very serious accident, John-Olof Holmström was astonished to see how fast this survey was carried out. And he was not the only one.

“Most of them had left already the very same afternoon”, John-Olof Holmström said later.

Because the plane was not equipped with a Flight/Voice Recorder, the only thing to rely upon was the few witness testimonies and the survey of damage. The plane had started with a weight of 4,947 kg, only two kilos under the maximum limit.

On this flight, only one bag and a postbag totalling twelve kilos were in the front cargo space, and soon theories turned up that the cargo had been wrongly distributed. This combined with the fact that the heaviest passengers had taken the rear seats resulted in the centre of gravity of the plane having been 13 cm (= 5”) behind the permissible rear limit, according to certain calculations of the survey commission. This implies that the limit had been grossly exceeded.

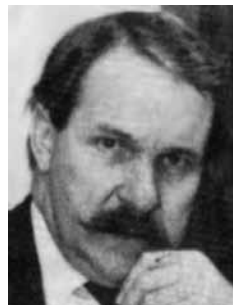
Furthermore, the Accident Investigation Board utilized aviation psychologist, Kristina Pollack, and, on February 17, 1990, Expressen drily stated that the accident might have been prevented: “The two men in the cockpit were not very experienced, and far from co-operative”. The dissension was said to be so serious that the supervisor had had to summon them to a reconciliation talk. Severe criticism was also directed at Holmström Air AB, who according to the commissions should never have allowed these two people to work together.

Director Holmström was completely bewildered.

“This is absolutely not true – there were no ill feelings in the crew. And how can anybody know if they have been quarrelling in the plane. Nobody survived the crash. The disagreement between the two had concerned how to receive passengers and had been settled long ago. This small divergence has got such proportions, because the opinion of the aviation psychologist permeates the entire report. It is not good that the viewpoints of one single psychologist are given such importance.



The plane crashed close to a farmhouse



John-Olof Holmström

Holmström also claimed that the allegations – that the second pilot did not have sufficient experience about how to load a cargo and calculate the balance – are taken out of thin air.

“I knew the second pilot very well and knew his capacity. I have no idea where the investigators got their impression. He had passed his pilot’s test at the National Civil Aviation Administration, and his short schooling was compensated for by his working with our chief instructor more than nine hours before he was allowed to work with a captain. Furthermore, he had a very extensive flying experience. And calculations of weights and balance are so basic in all pilot training that he simply cannot have missed that.”

According to the aviation yearbook, Flyg –91, the investigation finally claimed that the most likely cause of the wing tip disorder was “full flap activation combined with increase of engine effect. Thus, the stabilizer in a moment had lost its balancing capacity.” But during an interview in the autumn of 1999, John-Olof Holmström was still wondering about the cause of the crash.

“I have always claimed that it was no natural accident. There are too many things that do not tally.”

And no real clarity was ever reached either.

There is, however, some information that points to the possibility that it might have been sabotage with a connection to the murder of Palme. It feels terrible to speculate around a tragedy, but because the reluctance of the authorities to get to the truth is so tangible, I find it necessary.

The very same night as the crash, an all-alert was triggered without warning at the homes of thousands of armed forces. The largest preparedness control ever in Sweden was initiated, and the forces of the Stockholm regiments were in a state of extreme alert. Early in the morning, coup d’etat defence forces from the K1 regiment were suddenly posted at key positions in the capital. In the entire country, this concerned 80,000 people of the armed forces, of which 10,000 in the capital itself!

“It must be pointed out that this was no exercise, but a control of how the extreme preparation works”, explained Thomas Gür, information officer at the Defence Staff. Considering the enormous forces behind the murder, it is possible to ask oneself if these two occurrences might be related.

LOST FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND KRONOR

The principal character in this drama is no doubt the extremely popular John-Olle Persson. During the years 1979-86, he had been a popular but tough Finance Commissioner in Stockholm. However, in the mid 1980’s, the politicians in city hall had started what has been compared with a massacre on the citizens of the capital.

They wanted to cut down costs for almost all municipal services in the city. On the other hand, it was also revealed that civil servants during John-Olle's time had gambled away tax money, and according to the paper, *Proletären* no 8, 1987, trade in the so-called option market had lost the local government about five hundred thousand Kronor (US \$78,676).



John-Olle Persson

Instead of getting fired, John-Olle got back a job that he had left fourteen years earlier, so he became Secretary in the Social Democrat labour union. However, John-Olle preferred to resign and in the autumn of 1988, he became Chairman of the Working Environment Commission. On July 1, 1989, he was then to take over the position as Director General at AMS, the Swedish Labour Market Board, after Allan Larsson, and at the time of his death he was Chairman of the so-called Post and Telecommunications Administration Investigation, which was to meet in Oskarshamn.

Because three of the passengers had worked as Members of the Riksdag, a one-minute silence was held in the Riksdag after which speaker Thage G. Peterson gave a speech in which he also said:

“The motive for the trip was to make Sweden more just” (?).

But what has all this to do with the murder of Palme?

Answer: A number of letters from members of the murder team have pointed out him and his friend, H. H. (See page ?), as agreeing with the assassination. These are very serious allegations, particularly when they concern deceased people who cannot defend their honour. But the victims around these top-level politics have been so many and must be investigated.

It might seem strange to point out an old and faithful servant like John-Olle Persson as being involved, but former Minister of Culture, Bengt Göransson, had in later years told how the government reacted during the night of the murder.

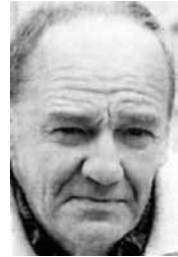
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sten Andersson, wanted, without delay and without an internal debate in the Party, to appoint Ingvar Carlsson as Chairman of the Party and Prime Minister. However, a discussion followed, and the next day there were two – and the day after three – candidates to the post as Chairman of the Party. Among these was none other than John-Olle Persson.

If the information in the anonymous letters is correct (See page ?), then John-Olle Persson had been waiting in the wings to take over the post as Premier, and in that case, did he know too much?

Was it essential to get rid of him, and therefore choose to strike when he was on board an airplane with a lot of other people? This is a well-known trick among terrorists, because it makes it very difficult to ascertain which of the passengers was the intended victim.

“JUST GO SLOWLY PAST THE MURDER SITE”

There is even more circumstantial evidence. Let us for a while return to the comings and goings during the 24 hours around the murder of County Police Commissioner and the first Chief Investigator, Hans Holmér. Officially, of course, he was in Borlänge to participate in the Vasa skiing competition – something that later on turned out to be a downright lie (See page 523). This has been disclosed by his private driver, Rolf “Dallas” Dahlgren who is now deceased (See page 527), and who claimed that he in fact drove Holmér past the murder site seven minutes after the assassination!



Hans Holmér

In connection with a visit to the Riksdag building at the end of the 1980s, Rolf Dahlgren handed in a detailed version (See *PalmeNytt* no 7-02) about what had happened to Member of Parliament Jerry Martinger, ordinary member of the Commission of Justice 1988-92. Rolf Dahlgren’s story exists in Jerry Martinger’s memorandum, which was delivered to the Chief Public Prosecutor’s Unit for Special Cases on June 13, 2000, registration number C-1-31-99 (but which, like so much other evidence, is today non-existent in the investigation, according to Detective Superintendent Åke Röst):

On Friday, February 28, 1986, the intention was that Police Inspector Rolf Dahlgren should be on duty from 3.00 p.m. until midnight. Just after lunch, he was, however, contacted by phone by his boss, Hans Holmér, who told him that he could take the rest of the day off, except for one task: to fetch someone at the Stockholm Central Station at 3.00 p.m. As the reason why Dahlgren could take the day off, Holmér explained,

“I don’t intend to be in Stockholm during the evening.”

Dahlgren was under the impression that the call had been made from Holmér’s office, and went towards the center of Stockholm. The man he was to fetch turned out to be an executive type about 60 years old. Dahlgren guessed that he had arrived by train from some other part of the country.

After a short drive to the Slottskajen, Dahlgren parked close to the Mynttorget. The man was gone for about twenty minutes. When he came back, he was apparently pressed for time, saying that they had to hurry to the Police HQ. Rolf Dahlgren became stressed, and happened to back into a car. But when he got out to leave a message to the owner, his passenger shouted in a temper,

“We bloody well don’t have time for that now. I will take the car number, and fix this later.”

During the drive from Slottskajen to police headquarters, nothing was said in the car. When they got there, the man pointed out that Dahlgren had to go down into the garage of the HQ, where two younger men were waiting.

After this task was completed, Dahlgren went back to his home on Kungsholmen



Rolf Dahlgren's doings during the 24 hours round the murder: A) The Central Station, B) Slottskajen, C) Police HQ, D) The Opera, F) Rådmansgatan, G) Odenplan, H) "At one end of Hagagatan" = Sveaplan (see even occurrences on Frejgatan, page ?) I) Norrmälarstrand, X) Murder site

to spend some quiet time with a few colleagues during the afternoon. A couple of hours later, at 5.20 p.m. another police officer unexpectedly arrived at Dahlgren's flat. Dahlgren did not know him, but was aware that he worked "close to Holmér". It also turned out that he brought a message from the County Police Commissioner telling Dahlgren that he had to be on duty after all, and among other things, should pick up Holmér.

(For some unknown reason, Rolf Dahlgren did not want to tell Member of Parliament Jerry Martinger where, when and how he was to fetch Hans Holmér (see page 527). When questioned directly whether this was to be carried out in the usual way, Dahlgren claimed that, as things were, he could not answer that. We therefore have to leave a five-hour gap in the story, and return to Martinger's document which continues with the activities of the two people during the evening):

According to driver Rolf Dahlgren, he crisscrossed around Stockholm from about 10.30 p.m. in a way he had difficulty understanding. All the time, Holmér was giving him orders to go to different places, which made Dahlgren feel as if he was driving an inquisitive tourist.

At about 20.45 p.m., Hans Holmér jumped out of the car at Mariatorget in Söder, and walked to an entrance of some kind of hotel. Dahlgren noticed how Holmér talked to an unknown man in the doorway, and also that the man gave Holmér a newspaper. In connection with this, the man asked Dahlgren to wait a few minutes, while the Police Commissioner read something in the paper.

After this, they drove off towards the central parts of Stockholm, and thus passed the coming murder site several times. The older man, whom Dahlgren had driven during the afternoon, was later fetched at the Opera not far from the Royal Castle, the Foreign Office, and the Parliament building. This took place some minutes before 11.00 p.m., and together they now drove around the Rådmanstgatan district several times. Dahlgren was under the impression that the man and Holmér were looking for something or somebody there. After this, the man was let out close to Odenplan.

Just before 11.30 p.m., that is to say, a few minutes after the fatal shots on Sveavägen, they were at "one edge of Hagagatan" close to Sveaplan. Holmér stepped out of the car and went up to a man about 25 years of age. It seemed as if they had made an appointment beforehand.

After a few minutes, Holmér came back saying that Olof Palme had been shot on Sveavägen. Dahlgren at once sped off towards the crime site, where quite a lot of people had gathered, but was then told to "just go slowly past the murder site", something he found very strange! The top brass of the police has just been told that the Prime Minister of the country has been the victim of an attempted murder, and then orders his driver to just drive on...

Rolf Dahlgren was sure that they passed the site of the crime seven minutes after

the assassination, about 11.28.30 p.m. – almost at the same time as Superintendent Gösta Söderström (See page 178) arrived there as the first police officer (see page 81).

About half an hour later (just after midnight) and after more cruising around in the centre of Stockholm, they were on Norrmälarstrand. Dahlgren was told to pick up a waiting woman about 50 years of age. This woman was then driven to an address in Sundbyberg. Dahlgren does not remember the address, but later discovered that she had forgotten some kind of jacket in the car. (Author's remark: Can this jacket have anything to do with the mystery concerning Lisbet Palme's coat? (See page 259) Please also note that both the women are of the same age).

At last, Dahlgren was ordered to drive on to the Mälarhöjden Underground station, where he let off Holmér just before 00.30 a.m. In this connection the County Police Commissioner reminded Dahlgren in no uncertain terms of his professional secrecy, after which he disappeared in a dark blue Volvo. In this car was at least one person apart from the driver. Holmér took the forgotten jacket with him.

Here ends Dahlgren's report concerning the night of the murder a version that has earlier been published in different ways and which has caused a lot of surprise. Journalist Sven Anér has succeeded through stubborn digging work in getting hold of Rolf Dahlgren's payroll record (See *PalmeNytt* nos 7 and 8 –02) from the night of the assassination, i.e., proof that he was really working overtime that day – something that has always been officially denied.

In March, 2003, two new witnesses turned up, saying that they had seen Hans Holmér during the night of the murder, outside Kreditbanken on the corner of Norrmalmstorg and Hamngatan. It had then been about 02.20 a.m., and Holmér was wearing a black leather jacket. They recognized him both by his face and his "tough appearance".

ALL THREE DIED

After his meeting with Police Inspector Rolf Dahlgren, Member of the Riksdag Jerry Martinger contacted an acquaintance, Police Superintendent Roland Ståhl at the National CID. This man was given a copy of Rolf Dahlgren's diary as well as notes from the meeting, and at once wanted to inform his colleagues. But nothing came of this, "except shit".

Ståhl never explained what exactly he meant by that, but it was later apparent that he had encountered problems every time he had tried to show the diary to somebody. After several kinds of adversities during a number of years, the two decided to sit down and talk.

The meeting took place in Fruängen about the turn of the year 1999-2000. Ståhl said that he knew that Martinger had "gotten



Jörgen Almblad

into trouble” and because of that, he possessed certain information that might be useful to the Member of the Riksdag. However, the Police Superintendent felt somewhat squeamish, and promised to make contact later on. However, this never happened, and when Jerry Martinger phoned him at his office a few weeks later, he was told that Roland Ståhl had died of cancer.

“I do not claim that the cause of death is a bluff, but it was certainly very sudden, at least to his friends at work in the CID”, said a shaken Jerry Martinger in his document.

About one year before this happened, Jerry Martinger had made a lunch date with the former Head of National CID, Jörgen Almblad.

“I had seen how stressed Ståhl had been after he got hold of Rolf Dahlgren’s diary, and simply wanted to find out what was going on. But Almblad never showed up, and in spite of the fact that I later tried to get hold of him for several weeks, he could never be reached.”

“Some time later, Alf Enerström of all people looked me up, and told me that Jörgen Almblad had said to him that he had feverishly tried to contact me for a long time. But that is simply not true. I had total control, via both the switchboard and my secretary, and he had never once tried to reach me.”

(A question: What business did the extreme hater of Olof Palme, Alf Enerström (See page 370), have to do with the Head of the CID?)

“STOP MESSING AROUND – OR I SHALL FINISH YOU OFF!”

Jerry Martinger had earlier shown the diary to the Conservative Member of the Riksdag, Anders Andersson (See page 678) on a Tuesday in March or April, 1989. At that time, Anders Andersson had contacted former Finance Commissioner, John-Olle Persson (See page 678), who in his turn, phoned Martinger to make an appointment in Gamla stan. According to Martinger, John-Olle was very interested in the comings and goings of Rolf Dahlgren during the night of the murder, but said somewhat cryptically,

“I have been watching you as a Prosecutor, and furthermore, you have helped a relative of mine, therefore I know that you are a man of honour. So I think that you might have found something interesting, and I will give you a piece of advice: Be very very careful, for I have a feeling that there are people in the top of the party who do not approve of what you are doing.”

“Some weeks later, John-Olle phoned me, and we decided to meet in the middle of May”, writes Martinger. “However, this meeting never took place. Both John-Olle and Anders Andersson were on the list of victims at the plane crash in Oskarshamn.”



Alf Enerström



Arne Andersson

(See page 677)

However, the Member of the Riksdag was determined to continue his research, and the result was forthcoming. At the end of May, 1991, he was summoned to the Chairman of the Defence Committee, Member of Parliament Arne Andersson, who told him off in no uncertain terms.

“Andersson clearly told me that I would be finished off, if I did not immediately stop my investigations, and that he personally might participate in seeing to it that I was made to pay for what I was doing. I was surprised how he could know so many details. The only way I had let the diary be known was that I had given it to Police Superintendent Roland Ståhl.”

Unfortunately the story about Jerry Martinger does not end here. As has been the case with so many others who have tried to make way for the truth, he has been severely “burned”. Not long after Martinger’s memorandum was handed in on June 13, 2000, he was suddenly accused of sexual harassment. Jerry Martinger, who was once considered for the post as Minister of Justice in the government of Carl Bildt and Parliamentary Member of the Swedish Police Board, suddenly found himself accused of:

1) Molestation – in the form of 139 phone calls to families with children, such as panting and threatening sounds. According to Chief Prosecutor Hans Lindberg (see Aftonbladet, February 6, 2001), the aim of these calls had been to sling mud at a man with whom his wife had an affair at that time.

2) Sexual molestation.

3) Assault and unlawful threats – he was accused of having threatened to kill a woman.

4) Offence in a lawsuit – he was also suspected of having phoned the woman to try to make her withdraw her report.

Due to these violent accusations, Jerry Martinger was forced to leave both his appointment in the Police Board and his seat in the Riksdag, and simultaneously, he was subjected to brutal treatment in both the media and the establishment.

During the following court case, a number of the alleged telephone calls were examined. One of these was traced to a phone booth at the Underground station in the Bredäng suburb of Stockholm.

However, one problem arose when they tried to bind him to this call, because he himself had called the Riksdag from his home phone and to a City Commissioner two minutes and eleven seconds after the call in Bredäng. But the police claimed that it was truly possible to drive from Bredäng to Martinger’s home



“Caricature”

during this time. The paper, *Contra*, tested the truth of this claim on May 21, 2001:

Running from the phone booth at the Underground to the nearest street took 27 seconds. Then, Martinger would have one minute and 51 seconds to drive the distance and get into his apartment and dial the number.

The test driver for the *Contra* paper made the distance in 4 minutes and 25 seconds, in spite of the fact that he then broke all speed limits. On the way, which mainly consists of a two-lane road with both curves and hills through a densely built up area, you also have to pass through five traffic lights. The time for stopping at the red lights was deducted using a stop-watch. The last third of a mile is made up of narrow roads in a residential area.

If, on the other hand, you suppose that a helper had been waiting with a started and extremely fast motor bike, the average speed would need to be 138 km/hour. But this presented no problems, according to police testimony in court.



Jerry Martinger

In connection with his defence, Jerry Martinger requested to see the lists of calls from the phone booths from which the calls had been made that he was accused of. It just might be so that somebody had made several calls at the same time, and that the names of the recipients could reveal who had really made the calls (if Martinger was not the culprit).

The phone booth was not used very often, sometimes there was a time gap of half an hour between calls, and when at long last, the lists were presented, in spite of protests from both the police and the Prosecutor, it turned out that one call which had been made a couple of minutes before the call in question, had gone to no less than Member of government Carl Lidbom!? The very same Lidbom who has turned up in so many strange connections to the murder of the Prime Minister. (See pages 36, 282, 521, 662 and 709)

Another obscene phone call of which Jerry Martinger was accused had been made in July of 1999. Both the police and the Prosecutor claimed here that Martinger, in connection with a taxi trip from his home in Segeltorp to Riddarholmen, had stopped at Hornstull in order to make the call at 12.50 p.m. As corroboration for this theory, the taxi driver was interrogated. However, at the County Court this man admitted that the place – Hornstull – had been given him by the police, and according to the paper, *Contra*, that he might just as well have said, for instance, Marieberg, if the police had asked him to.

In spite of the fact that the harassed Jerry Martinger the whole time claimed to be innocent, he finally received severe fines and a suspended sentence. Furthermore,

the Huddinge County Court decided that he should be subjected to a Paragraph 7 examination, a so-called minor psychology test.

Compare this to the brutal treatment of the former Chairman of Amnesty International, Jesús Alcalá (See pages 229 and 414).

THE MURDER'S OWN WORDS

We go on looking for clues. The Palme investigation has been showered with dozens of strange letters, many of which seem to originate from the same source. According to Aftonbladet on February 22, 1989, Prosecutor Jörgen Almblad, among others, received threats to his life by this anonymous letter writer. Almblad's letter was written in French, sent from Helsingborg, and arrived at the Stockholm editors of the press:

"Jörgen Almblad is standing on the edge of the abyss. You can be sure of that. He already has one foot in the grave."

"I recognize the writer of the letter, and believe that I know from which circles he comes", said Almblad, who seemed shaken in spite of his bland appearance.

He is not the only one to have felt under pressure. A large number of private people and authorities had received letters of which author and close associate of John-Olle Hans Haste (initials H. H.) had been given as sender.

"I think that this person has a certain relationship with the one who has written the other letters", said Haste, the man who had been observed by many bystanders as acting almost excessively shocked at the site of the murder the following day, and weeping had claimed: "It is as if Palme's last mission was to liberate our emotions."



Hans Haste

In the anonymous letters, the writer claimed to have carried out the murder of the Prime Minister together with some mates. Furthermore, he told that the murder team had reunited in Östersund in the summer of 1988, and that they had written to the local paper in order to free the so-called 33-year-old, Victor Gunnarsson (See page ?). To underline his statements, he gave a description, which according to the paper, seemed confused and without any actual background. But was this a correct assessment? The same letter writer continued to send revelations in his letter, among others, the following anonymous one to Attorney General Hans Stark, and written on the four-year anniversary of the death of Olof Palme.

(This letter has earlier been published in the book, "He Shot Olof Palme", by Detective Inspector Börje Wingren in co-operation with Expressen journalist, Anders Leopold, who also wrote about this in an article on September 28, 1993. Their

JUSTITIEKANSLERN
nr.
nr. 1990-03-01
Dnr 18-90-92

Stockholm
February 28, 1990

Justitiekanslern
STOCKHOLM

Dear Mr. Hans Stark,

FINAL ACCOUNT

Exactly four years ago, on a rather cold night, Olof Palme was killed on a street in Stockholm. This is my third and probably my last visit to Sweden, and in connection with this I want to make a confession. I cannot go into all details here, indeed, I can only describe the main outlines because we have had several aliases, there is no clue to the identity of "the murderer." I was known as Abdul Kassem among those accomplices who I have co-operated within Stockholm. Of course, we are bound to observe professional secrecy. It is no use to tell you my right name. During a number of years I have, in the best possible manner, represented my country. But if the task is contradictory to my code of morals I am not forced to take part in the actions. But in the Palme case there was, however, unmistakable wishes to make ~~away~~ with him, and this without any conscientious scruples. He was given too much rope by his party. I happen to know that many of Palme's fellow partisans saw something positively in that that happened.

A person who had been in touch with politicians and foreign secret service agents visited me at my place, somewhere in Asia. He wondered if I was willing to take part in an attempt on a eminent foreign politician. When he told me I would make a fortune out of this mission, there was no question of hesitation. My contact man who went to Paris for discussions returned on the following week and then we planned to go together to Sweden. When we had settled all the arrangements I flew to Frankfurt where I met with Kolgar, who should be one of my partners. From Frankfurt we went by air to Arlanda where I was met by a swede in middle life.

The anonymous letter revealed a lot of information about the murder

who also helped me to get along in Stockholm. In this town we stayed over one and a half months. We got regular information about these tasks we ought to be acquainted with. We had bought Olaf Palme's flat in Gamla Stan and we should also follow or bait him and other people and visit shady places like the joint Ocean. By watching video tapes we made acquaintance with Olaf Palme as well as some real criminals. We began to understand that we were seriously involved in an expected attempt on the Swedish Prime Minister. Discreetly enough we split up into three groups that hitherto had worked independent of each other. Holger and I used a blue Volkswagen Passat equipped with a radio device (two-way) to connect with the walkie-talkies. We were responsible for fire arms, too. (It is fairly easy to come by fire arms nowadays.)

Though we were staying on different places, sometimes at ^{hotels} hotels, sometimes in private dwellings, we, Holger and I saw each other every day. Holger, who knew Stockholm very well showed me round about the Stockholm area. Sometimes I was the driver and Holger the co-driver i.e. the one who read the map. But it also often happened that we took the subway downtown. On such an occasion I was addressed by a young man who mistook me for Olle Nordin, the coach of the Swedish national soccer team. We were only informed a couple of times about the other four accomplices and their activities without knowing their right identities. We also learned that our operations were made easier thanks to collaboration with Swedes, both politicians and policemen. The fact is that we were under the aegis of the social-democratic party. We were also informed that Palme's phone was tapped. I must emphasize that I and my friends always used assumed names, one for each task, when travelling around the world. Thus my names have always been related to different missions. I have only used the name Abdul Kassen during the period when I ^{dealt} with my colleagues in connection with the assassination of Olaf Palme, otherwise I used other names, for instance when I put up at hotels etcetera, in Stockholm.

One man in the subway mistook the murderer for the football coach Olle Nordin

After one and a half month of preparations for the task it was time to take action. On February 28th we learned that Ole Palme would have any body guards that evening and that we should stand by. A couple of hours later we were set to work. I was introduced to a German called Heine and in a hurry we were equipped with walkie-talkies and we were also instructed to watch Palmes front door and to follow him when he left. By our devices it was not very difficult for us to connect each other and one of our principals. We had brought two bags in which we protected our walkie-talkies from view, when we got into the underground train. We each took a carriage, one of which was the same one as the Palme couple went by. When reaching Grand Lisbet and Ole entered the cinema while we met with Stuart, who was a tall fair haired fellow, outside. Right in the middle of the cinema performance our radio contact three got away cars to places at convenient distances from Smaavägen. When the people came pouring out of the cinema I was ordered to cross the street and to take my stand in a doorway near Kungälvan. Heine and Stuart should follow Palme on the same side as the churchyard and fix him some distance ahead. For that reason they carried guns with silencers and a poisoned needle, just in case - - -

But the course of fate made Palme cross the street at an earlier stage than expected. He came into my sphere of interest and fell on my lot to put him out of action. A strong tension took possession of me when I peeped out from my hiding place and saw how he came closer. Then I fastened the walkie-talkie inside my jacket and simultaneously I pressed up against the door. I got hold of my revolver out of my pocket and when Palme was right in front of me I stepped out into the street right behind him. Now it's no way back I thought and grasped his shoulder. I raised my weapon and squeezed the trigger firmly at close range. The shot went off with a violent echo and I heard the bad silence. Now everything went very fast although it seemed to pass in slow motion.

After the exchange of number plates in Rosersberg, the murderer is taken to a hide-out

interpretation of the letter is, however, very different from the one in this book). On the following pages, you can read an exact copy of the letter, including spelling mistakes:

“JUSTITIEKANSLERN INK. 1990-03-01 DNR. 6/8-90-92 Justitiekanslern
Stockholm, February 28, 1990 Stockholm

Dear Mr. Hans Stark,

FINAL ACCOUNT

“Exactly four years ago, on a rather cold night, Olof Palme was killed on a street in Stockholm. This is my third and probably my last visit to Sweden, and in connection with this, I want to make a confession. I cannot go into all details here, instead, I can only describe the main outlines. Because we have had several aliases there is no clue to the identity of ”the murderer”. I was known as Abdul Kassem among those accomplices who I have co-operated with in Stockholm. Of course, we are bound to observe professional secrecy. It is no use to tell you my right name.“

“During a number of years I have, in the best possible manner, represented my country. But if the task is contradictory to my code of morals I am not forced to take part in the actions. But in the Palme case, there was, however, unmistakable wishes to make away with him, and this without any conscientious scruples. He was given too much rope by his party. I happen to know that many of Palme’s fellow partisans saw something positively in that that happened.“

“A person who had been in touch with politicians and foreign secret service agents visited me at my place, somewhere in Asia. He wondered if was willing to take part in an attempt on a eminent foreign politician. When he told me I would make a fortune out of the mission, there was no question of hesitation. My contact man who went to Paris for discussions returned on the following week and then we planned to go together to Sweden. When we had settled all the arrangements I flew to Frankfurt where I met with Holger who should be one of my partners. From Frankfurt we went by air to Arlanda where I was met by a swede in middle life, who also helped me to get along in Stockholm. In this town we stayed over one and a half month.“

“We got regular information about those facts we ought to be acquainted with. We had to watch Olof Palmes flat in Gamla Stan and we should also follow or tail him and other people and visit shady places like the joint Oxen. By watching videotapes we made acquaintance with Olof Palme as well as some rude criminals. We began to understand that we were seriously involved in an expected attempt on the swedish Prime Minister.

Discretely enough we split up into three groups that hitherto have worked independent of each other. Holger and I used a blue Volkswagen Passat equipped with a radio device (two-way) to connect with the walkie-talkies. We were responsible for firearms, too. (It is fairly easy to come by fire-arms nowadays.”

“Though we were staying on different places, sometimes at hotels, sometimes in private dwellings, we, Holger and I saw each other every day. Holger, who knew Stockholm very well showed me round about the Stockholm area. But sometimes I was the driver and Holger the co-driver i.e. the one who read the map. But it also often happened that we took the subway downtown. On such an occasion I was addressed by a young man who mistook me for Olle Nordin, the coach of the Swedish national soccer team.”

“We were only informed a couple of times about the other four accomplices and their activities without knowing their right identities. We also learned that our operations were made easier thanks to collaboration with Swedes, both politicians and policemen. The fact is that we’re under the aegis of the social-democratic party. We were also informed that Palmes phone was tapped. I must emphasize that I and my friends always used assumed names, one for each task, when travelling around the world. Thus my names have always been related to different missions. I have only used the name Abdul Kassem during the period when I dealt with my colleagues in connection with the assassination of Olof Palme, otherwise I used other names, for instance when I put up at hotels etcetera in Stockholm.”

“After one and a half month of preparations for the task it was time to take action. On February 28th we learned that Olof Palme would not have any bodyguards that evening and that we should stand by. A couple of hours later we were set to work. I was introduced to a German called Heinz and in a hurry we were equipped with walkie-talkies and we were also instructed to watch Palmes front-door and to follow him when he left. By our devices it was not very difficult for us to connect each other and one of our principals. We had brought two bags in which we protected our walkie-talkies from view when we got into the underground train. We each took a carriage, one of which was the same one as the Palme couple went by.”

“When reaching Grand, Lisbet and Olof entered the cinema while we met with Stuart, who was a tall, fairhaired fellow, outside. Right in the middle of the cinema performance our radio contact three get-away cars to places at convenient distances from Sveavägen. When the people came pouring out of the cinema I was ordered to cross the street and to take my stand in a doorway near Kungsgatan. Heinz and Stuart should follow Palme on the same side as the churchyard and fix him some distance ahead.

Palme fell to the ground and Libet bent her knees before him. I could see that she was kind of paralyzed when she looked at me and I fired off a shot in her direction only on purpose to frighten her. At the very instant as I realized that Olaf Pal was deadly wounded, the idea came to me... As I said before we had watched video tapes and now I recollected the picture of a notorious criminal who had a very special gait. (Some people say I was disguised and dressed up as Christer Pettersson, but that is not true.) In that connection and in order to calm myself I concentrated on appearing oblivious when I was towards and upon the steps in the alley. Way up the steps there was a man who established his identity as agreed upon and he made signs that I should follow him. I passed one elderly couple coming towards me, and I could easily follow my guide right on to Singer Jarlsberg. Over there it was a blue VW Passat parked in which Holger sat behind the steering wheel waiting for us. The man who had chased me there disappeared as ^{soon} as he saw how Holger and I started and drove off. Holger who had spoken to some "supporting body" over his two-way radio device, shouted "Let's go north and meet the guys". After a while, a quarter of an hour or so, Holger said in German: "Hier ist es!". We were then at a cross-roads with an ascending ramp a short distance ahead to the right. I changed clothes in the course of the drive from a quilted jacket to a small checked overcoat. This must be Ulriksdal, Holger said, and set his eyes on the taxi-map while we were packing up our fire-arms and "radio phone" in the big black and red chequered suitcase. We had not waited long when a white Volvo passed up there and backed down the ramp right in front of us. When Holger made signals with the headlights a fair-haired man, tall of stature, jumped out of the other car and opened the boot cover, and we expressed our mutual best wishes as I said good bye to Holger. I hastened up to Stuart (that was his name) with the heavy suitcase and he said: "Eile!", in a loud voice, but with a smile. The driver of the other car, called Odd,

Close to Ulriksdal a swap was made of escape cars after which they continued north

For that reason they carried guns with silencers and a poisoned needle, just in case ...”

“But the decree of fate made Palme cross the street at an earlier stage than expected. He came into my sphere of interest and it fell on my lot to put him out of action. A strong tension took possession of me when I peeped out from my hiding place and saw how he came closer. Then I fastened the walkie-talkie inside my jacket and simultaneously I pressed up against the door. I got hold of my revolver out of my pocket and when Palme was right in front of me I stepped out into the street right behind him. Now it’s no way back I thought and grasped his shoulder. I raised my weapon and squeezed the trigger firmly at close range. The shot went off with a violent echo and I damned the bad silencer. Now everything went very fast although it seemed to pass in slow-motion.”

“Palme fell to the ground and Lisbet bent her knees before him. I could see that she was kind of paralyzed when she looked at me and I fired off a shot in her direction only on purpose to frighten her. At the very instant as I realized that Olof Palme was deadly wounded; the idea came to me. As I said before we had watched videotapes and now I recollected the picture of a notorious criminal who had a very special gait. (Some people say I was disguised and dressed up as Christer Pettersson, but that is not true). In that connection and in order to calm myself I concentrated on appearing churlish when I ran towards and upon the steps in the alley.”

“Way up the steps there was a man who established his identity as agreed upon and he made signs that I should follow him. I passed an elderly couple coming towards me and I could easily follow my guide right on to Birger Jarlsgatan. Over there it was a blue VW Passat parked in which Holger sat behind the steering wheel waiting for me. The man who had showed me the way disappeared as soon as he saw how Holger and I started and drove off. Holger who had spoken to some ”supporting body” over his two-way radio device, shouted ”Let’s go north and meet the guys!”

“After a while, a quarter of an hour or so, Holger said in German: Hier ist es! We were there at a cross-roads with an ascending ramp a short distance ahead to the right. I changed clothes in the course of the drive from a quilted jacket to a small checked overcoat. This must be Ulriksdal, Holger said, and set his eyes on the taxi-map while we were packing up our fire-arms and ”radio-phone” in the big black and red chequered suitcase. We had not waited long when a white Volvo passed up there and backed down the ramp right in front of us.”

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with the heavy suitcase and he said: “Eila!” in a loud voice, but with a smile. The driver of the other car, called Odd, was norwegian, and he was, in fact, fairly like Stuart.”

“They praised my achievement and they had a good laugh when I said something about my noisy gun. Stuart, who had been on the other side of Sveavägen said that it did not make that noise at all. He, himself, had made for Norra Bantorget where he was picked up by Odd. Neither of us reported our assistance in the assassination of Olof Palme. Stuart showed me the injection syringe filled with a deadly poison which was intended for Palme if the situation developed differently.

“In the neighbourhood of the village Märsta, at a hamlet named Rosersberg, we stopped in a barn. There was a man standing at the barn with an electric torch in his hand, twinkling. We answered his signals using our flashlight. When the man came up to our car Odd asked for the password by saying: Which flight? and the man replied: The Fulmar!.*”

“Then I realised that we had got a well planned support from people who did not participate in the ”execution patrol” itself. But was something which we, in our car, were not really aware of. We handed over some of our luggage containing technical outfit, firearms walkie-talkies and clothes. In return we received norwegian number plates and these we fitted up onto our car immediately before we left for Uppsala.”

“When we arrived there I bid farewell to my companions at the address given. Two chaps met me there and they accompanied me to a dwelling where I had to stay on during the next few days, as a precaution. Meanwhile



Is this the barn he describes?



A combat shooting range nearby



Runestone outside the barn (See page)

I got confirmation that a lot of money should be available abroad as a reward for the personal contribution. Someone gave me also an airticket and ready money to be used for a journey to a metropolis in a central European country.”

“Thereby I had brought the mission to an end and I returned to the country and the town where I belong. I am proud to have executed a plot which must have gone to the history of the world.”

“Today, in honour of Olof Palme I have visited his grave with that simple tombstone, a native stone from a barren island.”

Years very truly - ”Abdul”

PS. I am sorry that innocent people like Christer Pettersson, (crossed out) and of course Lisbet Palme have been ...(illegible)”

* (Author’s note: Concerning the code word, The Fulmar: Fulmarus glacialis, is a seagull which defends its nest by defecating on the intruders).

THE TRUE IDENTITY OF THE MURDERER

But who is then this man who will go down in history as the slayer of Olof Palme on February 28, 1986? Because we are probably talking about an established assassin with a number of false identities, this question may be very difficult to answer.

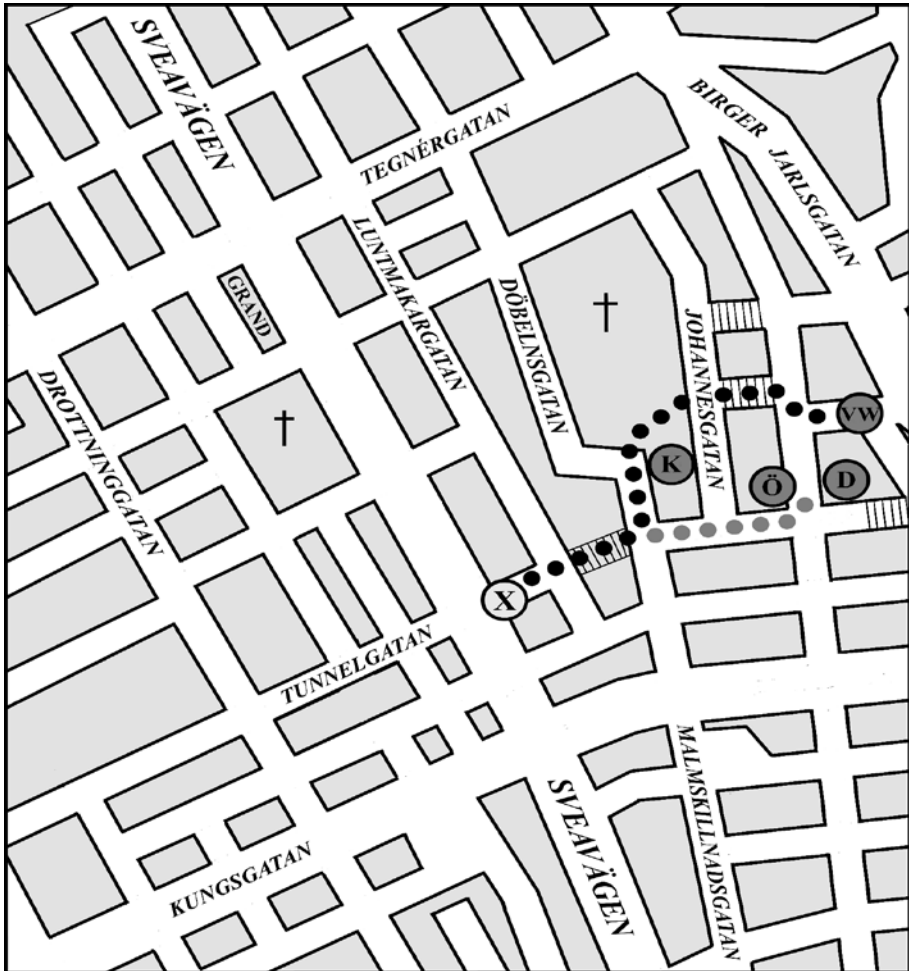
He might not even still be alive, because his revealing letters must have been seen as very dangerous to the rest of the conspiracy. However, many separate tracks seem to lead to the same person: a Kurd born in Turkey or Iran.

According to the Granskningss-kommission report 1999, the whole security police investigation has been split up into two: “The murder of Premier Olof Palme” and “not Kurd”.

This weird split confirms that the security police know the origin of the perpetrator. Late publisher and so-called civilian investigator, Ebbe Carlsson, was also convinced that the murderer was of Kurdish origin, as was former leader of investigation, Hans Holmér. It is



The tombstone of Olof Palme



What did actually happen during the first minutes after the murder? According to the letter from the murderer, etc, the following scenario is possible: X) The murder site, K) Possible commando centre under the Johannes fire station, Ö) The flat where CG Östling (see page ?) and major Grundborg lived, D) Police officer Djurfeldt's flat (see page ?), VW) Escape car (see page ?). Black dots: The real escape route of the murderer? An alternative possibility: The man met by the perpetrator on the stairs was CG Östling who had been above the stairs together with the crew of police car 3230 waiting for the shots. Was it, in that case, Östling and not the perpetrator, the witnesses saw on David Bagares gata and may his heavy way of running (see page ?) depend on his recent surgery? And was he the one who had vomited at the top of the stairs (see page ?)? Grey dots: CG Östling runs to the flat on 85 Regeringsgatan to get rid of the murder weapon he just received?

very important to point out that we are not speaking of the Kurdish people, but about one single cold-blooded individual who had chosen death as his way to make a living.

The Kurdish people have had more than enough persecution and suffering, and the intention of this book is not to add to their situation.

American journalist, Allan Francovich, worked for many years to disclose the secret special operations of NATO and Stay Behind (See page ?), and in this connection he had found part of the truth behind the murder of Palme.

For instance one reliable source confirmed that a series of secret meetings had been held in Kent, England (See page ?), where one decision had been made: to get rid of the annoying Swedish Prime Minister.

Parallel with this, Francovich had succeeded in getting the name of the assassin who was to carry out the actual murder. This man had the code name, Nass Beirut. His identity has been confirmed by three independent sources in American and Israeli security organizations. Nass Beirut was claimed to be an elite marksman trained by the CIA on behalf of Savak, the secret intelligence service of the Shah of Iran, a top-class assassin who worked for astronomical sums of money.

However, before Allan Francovich had time to publish his findings, he died of a heart infarction in the Houston airport, when he was on his way to meet a secret agent who possessed the photo, identity, and address of the perpetrator (See page ?):

Abdul Kassem?



Allan Francovich

In the report by Granskningskommission 1999, another case was mentioned which might relate to the same person. One month after the murder, the head of the feared Pasdaran revolutionary police force had mentioned that an agent from his home town had carried out a major operation abroad for the regime. This man who was from Turkey, was born in 1952, and about 6 foot tall, uneducated, full of religious pathos, and had been bragging about how he had murdered Palme.

This task was apparently ordered by the head of the Pasdaran security section, the motive being to stop the peace process in the war between Iran and Iraq. Before the murder, this agent and two other named people had been given five months' training in Lebanon and Iran after which they had been flown to Germany on Lebanese passports for further transport to Sweden by ferry.

When they arrived here, they spent two months in Stockholm, where they had close contact with the Iranian Embassy which provided them with information, transport, and weapons:

Abdul Kassem?

In connection with the detonation of the so-called South African Connection in the mass media (See page 595), tough Police Colonel Eugene de Kock informed that the assassin of Olof Palme was a Turkish Kurd living close to the Mediterranean. Eugene de Kock was in prison, but claimed to have written down the name of the murderer (See page 601). In a strange way, this slip of paper ceased to exist, but before that, Hans Ölvbro had been secretly given a copy (See page 610). However, he has never revealed the name on the paper:



Eugene de Kock

Abdul Kassem?

Before this, South African professional soldier, Brian Davies, confirmed the information given by Eugene de Kock. According to him, a close friend of super spy, Craig Williamson (See page 565) and American CIA agent, Vernon Gillespie, had been responsible for the direct contact with the Kurdish marksman, who was claimed to originate in the Kurdish PKK organization (See page 270).

A former officer agreed with the statements of Brian Davies that the murderer was a Kurd, and that this Turk had acted on the direct orders of Craig Williamson, who was always present when important operations were to be carried out:



Abdul Kassem?

Turkish newspapers have repeatedly pointed out alleged murderers of Olof Palme, one of whom was named by the paper, Hurriyet: Hasan Hayri Darban, code name, Beshir. True or false? Who knows? Several others have claimed to know the true identity of the perpetrator. In 1995, a former PKK member who hid out in Sweden said that he knew the name of the murderer, who had earlier served a prison sentence in the Bekaa valley in Lebanon. Vice Premier of Turkey, Bülent Ecevit confirmed this information to the news agency, AP:

CIA's Vernon Gillespie in Vietnam



Abdul Kassem?

"Falconetti"

SPOT THE DIFFERENCE



Andreij Tarkovskij



Abdul Kassem



Victor Gunnarsson



Mirko Vuksic



Christer Pettersson



Olle Nordin

ABDUL KASSEM - THE MISSING LINK?

What then does the murderer look like? * According to the witness, Per (See page ?) who noticed him sneaking after the Palmes in Gamla stan, he was very like the Russian exile and film director, Andreij Tarkovskij. * Witness Ulla Danielsson (See page ?) described him as resembling Falconetti in the TV series Rich Man, Poor Man.

* Olle Nordin, former head of the Swedish National football association whom Abdul Kassem himself says that he resembles (See page ?). * the so-called 33-year-old, Victor Gunnarsson (See page ?), * Yugoslavian Mirko Vuksic and Christer Pettersson have one thing in common

– they have all been innocently pointed out as the murderer of Olof Palme.

And their faces are very similar.

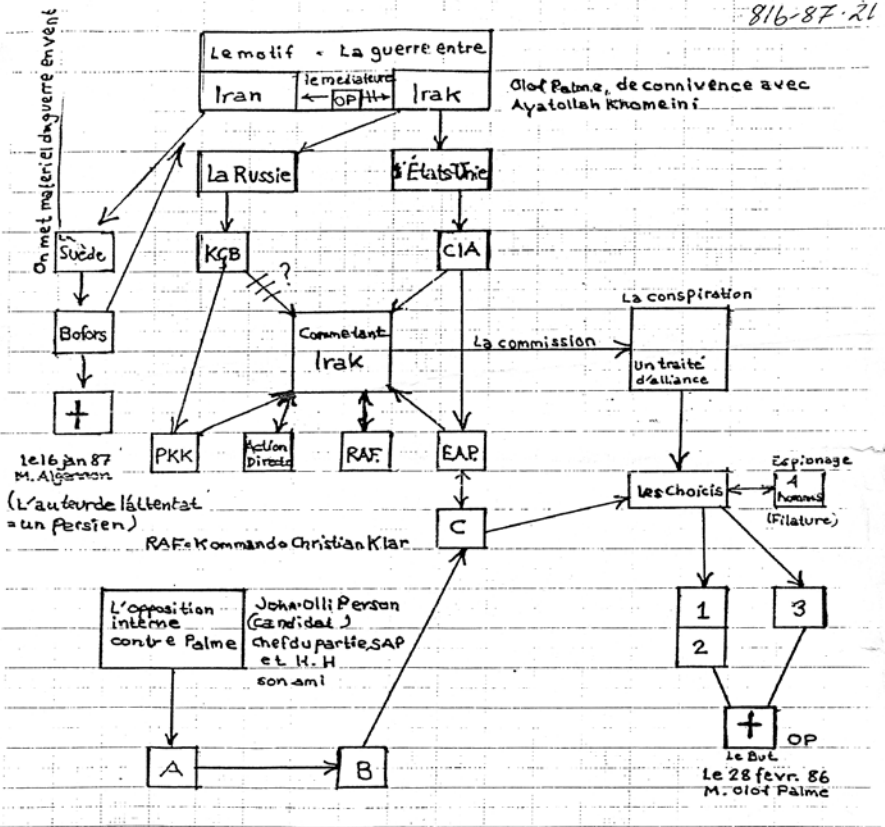
1987-03-13

Information - Confirmation

La forme n'est rien, la substance est tout!

87. 03. 02.03

816-87-21



A) L'opposition de la partie socialiste (SAP) 2 hommes

B) Deux agents de la police (service de la sûreté)

C) Un Norvégien

Les voitures, walkietalkies

- 1 VW Passat, bleue { Un Norvégien, Un Irakien
- 2 Volvo 244, blanche { Un Allemand, Américain
- 3 Ford Escort, rouge { Un Français, Un Allemand

Abdoul Kader = Abdul Kassem ①

One year after the murder, this diagram was received by the Swedish authorities. "The form means nothing, the contents mean all". This complicated and detailed layout is said to explain the background for the assassination. It is possible to see the shadows of the Superpowers and their intelligence services in co-operation with several different politically extreme organizations lurking in the background. Even the so-called suicide by Carl Algerson in the underground station is mentioned here (see page ?)

Page 777 shows a sketch which has been sent in and is claimed to reveal the background, the motive, and the complex networks behind the Palme murder. Many things point to the possibility that this sketch has been made by Swedish Bertil Wedin, former South African agent (See page ?). Even if the author does not agree with the layout, it might be interesting to study the drawing in detail.

One year after the murder, this diagram was received by the Swedish authorities. "The form means nothing, the contents mean all". This complicated and detailed layout is said to explain the background for the assassination. It

is possible to see the shadows of the Superpowers and their intelligence services in co-operation with several different politically extreme organizations lurking in the background. Even the so-called suicide by Carl Algernon (See page ?) in the underground station is mentioned here



Carl Fredrik Algernon

Let us finally also take a closer look at a mysterious letter, sent to the airline, Holmström Air AB, only a few days after the horrible plane crash in Oskarshamn (See page). Once again, the name Abdul Kassem is mentioned, as well as Olof Palme, John-Olle Persson, Christer Pettersson, and the War Materials Inspector, Carl-Fredrik Algernon, all dead in violent ways.

"Arlanda, Mai 18, 1989

Dear Sirs,

Attention! Claiming to a crash outside Oskarshamn the Airway Traffic board now is trying to calm the public opinion by putting the blame on the crew. This is bad sport. Earlier this spring we have warned that accidents might happen to Swedish planes unless the man who is taken into custody charged with the assassination of Olof Palme will be released. Helin and Almblad are responsible for that action, i. e., the murder of Palme, and so too the aeroplane accident outside Oskarshamn.

One of our boys planted a tiny box aboard the Beechcraft 99. That box contained a sophisticated gadget which inflicted terrific damage on the plane. Of course, this was a long shot but the scheme worked. The innocent man, Christer Pettersson, is still behind bars, which might result in new air crashes.

But I must emphasize that Abdul Kassem on the whole had nothing to do with the sabotage... It is also very important never to reveal his hideaway. The death of Olof Palme as well as the one of Algernon and John-Olle will remain mysteries throughout all eternity.



On behalf of "die Palmegruppe" John-Olle Persson

Abelander, ~~the~~ Nov 18, 1989

Dear Sirs,
Attention!

Coming to a smash outside Oskarshamn the airway-traffic board now is trying to calm the public opinion by putting the blame on the crew. This is bad sport. Earlier this spring we have warned that accidents might happen to Swedish planes unless the man who is taken into custody charged with the assassination of Olof Palme will be released. Helin and Ahlback are responsible for that action, i.e. the murder of Palme and so to the aeroplane accident outside Oskarshamn.

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But I must emphasize that Abdul Kassem on the whole had nothing to do with the sabotage.

It is also very important never ever to reveal his hideaway.

The death of Olof Palme as well as the one of Algernon and John Oke will remain mysteries throughout all eternity.
On behalf of "Olof Palmegrepp".

This mysterious letter was received by director John-Olof Holmström (see page) only a few days after the horrible plane crash in Oskarshamn. Once again the name of Abdul Kassem appears plus an explanation of the reason for the sabotage. Is this a missing link between the assassination of the prime minister and the plane crash?

Could this be the missing link between the assassination of the Prime Minister and the plane crash?

Conscious and intelligent manipulation of the organized habits of the masses is one important ingredient in a democratic society. The ones who manipulate this hidden mechanism in society make up a shadow government which in reality governs our country.

Edward L Bernays, propaganda expert

WILD SPECULATIONS

Author Sven Wernström has written a rather fantastic book called, “Mordet - en rövarhistoria” - “The Murder – a Cock-and-Bull Story”.

This takes place in a small banana state in South America, but is in fact about Sweden and the murder of Palme. For the initiated reader it is not difficult to exchange the names of the characters and recognize persons like the Prime Minister, Olof Palme, the Baseball gang police officers, Leif Tell and Thomas Piltz (See page 417), corrupt politicians, arms dealer C. G. Östling (See page 424) and the patsy, Christer Pettersson (See page 282) and many others.



Baseball gang members Leif Tell and Thomas Piltz

In broad outline, the plot of this book is as follows (mixed up with some speculations of my own):

The president of the banana republic has always been very popular and good for his party. He was apparently a man of the people and a protector of the weak and destitute. But in secret he lived a promiscuous life wallowing in luxury with the Elite. One day that happened which must absolutely not happen. He was infected with a deadly, possibly venereal disease, and chaos erupted within those close to him. What was to be done in this difficult situation? After lengthy deliberations, the main adviser of the president (Carl Lidbom, see pages 533 and 687) was sent to him with a stupendous proposal:

“As you must understand yourself, this will be a catastrophe for your party if this

leaks out. You still look well, but there is no cure, and it won't be long until the symptoms of the disease become visible. Therefore, we have a proposal, a proposal that could turn a guaranteed defeat into a great triumph and make a hero out of you, just like that American President Kennedy that you are so fond of."

"That sure sounds interesting", the president answered somewhat curiously.

"Did you ever watch "The Scam" on TV3? We have thought out something similar, but in real life. If you die, you will forever be the politician who gave a face to AIDS.

The voters would shun the party and your entire life's work would be lost. If, on the other hand, you were the victim of a crazy murder's bullets, you would in one second be changed into a martyr, renowned in the whole world for having sacrificed your life for your political conviction."

"Do you want somebody to murder me?" asked the president astonished. "Have you gone completely out of your mind?"

"Not at all", the adviser answered. "You see, we are planning to arrange a phony murder where it only looks as if you are liquidated. In fact, we are using blank shots and paintball bullets with blood to simulate that you have been hit. Using two ambulances, we can exchange you for a dead double. It is not difficult to find an unknown bum who would be missed by nobody, and then get to onto a plane to the mansion of one of your rich friends. There you can be with your family in peace and quiet, get the best possible treatment that money can buy and at the same time finish your life in a dignified way."

The sad president recognized that he had no choice. The clock was ticking, and the end was approaching inexorably. Therefore, he gave the green light to Operation Victim. Chosen key people within the security police were entrusted with working out the details, and soon a perpetrator had been hired (arms dealer C. G. Östling). To ensure that nobody could disclose the gigantic bluff, people were recruited for the hit team from among right-wing extremist police officers, who already felt great hatred of the president and his humanitarian work.

It was vital that these people had no idea that it was a fake outrage, so everything was prepared exactly as if it were for real, the only difference being that the bullets in the murder weapon were replaced by blanks. A scapegoat had simultaneously been picked out, and now evidence was fabricated which directly after the "murder" would put this man into the electric chair. As soon as he was eliminated, the murder of the president would be solved forever in the eyes of the people.

Everything went as planned until the night before the attack, "C. G. Östling" was suddenly the victim of a traffic accident, was taken to hospital, and had his entire upper body and his jaw put in plaster.



Carl Lidbom

“Just take it easy”, one of the Baseball gang police officers tried to console him. “You don’t have to worry. We are going to get the bastard anyway.”

Silenced by the plaster and unable to move, “Östling” had to watch in horror as the others left to carry out the liquidation. There was a huge problem here. Because none of the others had any idea that it was to be a fake elimination, they loaded their weapons with live ammunition. In other words, the president was going to walk right into his own trap, and die for real.

Which is exactly what happened next.

Is this book based completely on free fantasy? There are things indicating that this is not the case. The fact is that the scenario of the book could answer many of the unexplainable questions in the investigation. Incredible, but nonetheless true. In spite of the astounding topic, this book has mostly been received in silence. And furthermore it has for some weird reason been catalogued as a children’s book in all the libraries of the country. There are innumerable ways of silencing critics.

Is it possible that Olof Palme had a serious venereal disease? At the time of the murder, rumours were prevalent that divergent sexual preferences were rife among those in power in Sweden. This came out in the open in connection with the so-called Brothel scandal during the 1980s, when several hundred (!) politicians and people with high social positions were suspected of sexual abuse of minors.

One unpleasant question is, therefore, if the prime minister was indeed infected with the HIV virus and /or bisexual. It might seem insensitive to ask this kind of question, but his sexual disposition might have played a role. A classified document, Journal Number AI 44693 touches on this problem, and was released in 1999. It had been handed to the Police Board by journalist Olle Alsén from Dagens Nyheter on May 10, 1993.

Once when Alsén spent the night at the Grand Hotel in Oslo, Palme had been there in connection with the meeting of the Nordic Council. A female employee at the hotel giggling had told the journalist that Palme had shared the suite with a man, and that they one night had brought a prostitute to the room. For some reason, this person had robbed the Swedish Prime Minister.

This occurrence was even published in the Norwegian press, disclosing that the prostitute had nipped off not only with Palme’s wallet, plane ticket, and other papers, but even with his jacket and shoes. According to Alsén, radio entertainer Carl-Uno Sjöblom has later firmly claimed that the prostitute – there might even have been two – were male and that the Swedish Embassy had to interfere to get Olof Palme out of the fix.

Another happening that had made Olle Alsén smell a rat was when he encountered the homosexual book publisher, Ebbe Carlsson (See page 533) who greeted him with the words:

“Hi, hi there. Yes, you also knew Olof. He had one hell with Lisbet, since he lived in two complete marriages, and had to try and hide it (?).”

Lster, Olle Alsén said that he never found out what second marriage Ebbe Carlsson was hinting at. Therefore, Alsén contacted the Palme family's private doctor for 10-15 years. Professor Elias Bengtsson was head of Roslagstull hospital, specialist in infections, internal medicine, and cardiology, and also one of the pioneers in Sweden in diagnosing HIV and AIDS. When he was asked if Palme had suffered from AIDS, his answer was negative. When he was then asked whether he had possibly been bisexual, Bengtsson gave the following comment:

"I have no proof of that."

But the fact remains, that Olof Palme was hospitalized for a few days every year at Roslagstull hospital for observation and tests. The paper, *PalmeNytt*, also carried out an interview with Professor Bengtsson.

"Was the Prime Minister in bad shape towards the end?" asked journalist Sven Anér.

"No, I don't think so", answered Bengtsson.

"What I, of course, wonder is if Palme had any disease that could be classified under your specialities?"

"Yes, he did."

Unfortunately, Sven Anér did not follow up this answer with complementary questions.

Professor Bengtsson died not long after this interview.

Could the disease AIDS possibly be the reason why the autopsy report was classified? (See page 246). This deadly disease influences most of the inner organs, and would no doubt be detected at a pathological examination. Could an HIV diagnosis reveal the entire Scam? Did Mrs. Lisbet Palme in that case know about the infection risk, and might that have been the reason why she tried to prevent witnesses from carrying out mouth-to-mouth resuscitation (See page 73) on the heavily bleeding Prime Minister?

The Granskningskommission released parts of the autopsy report made by Chief Pathologist Kari Ormstad on which she commented to the Marjasinkommission:

"There is some information in some material that I received from a journalist who is not a Palme investigator and which is very categorical", said Member of the Commission, Hans-Gunnar Axberger. "He claims that it is known that Olof Palme suffered from a disease, a relatively serious one. It is a very categorical statement that surprises me. Do you have any idea what could be behind that?"

"Yes", answered Kari Ormstad. "He was treated for a mild but chronic kidney disease. He always went to some neurologist, a urologist, but it was not a disease you could do anything about."

"Does this disease have a name?"

"Some form of interstitial nephritis, I think."

"This doctor ... did he work at Roslagstull?" asked Chief Investigator Hans Ölvebro.

"Yes, I think so."

"I think this has some connection with an infectious disease he got, in India, I think, he had got some kind of..."

"It is possible that that might have been the beginning of it", Ormstad interrupted.

"Not malaria, but something..."

"Parasite something, yes", answered Ormstad.

"Some parasite that he had caught, and received treatment for. Nothing that he suffered from, but which needed examination."

"It could also be the start that he got the diagnosis then, that he went for checkups. It need not have been a health control."

"So it was not during the last trip to India in January, but this is earlier?" said Hans Ölvebro. "I even think that he was hospitalized at Roslagstull for a while, but that was several years ago... before 1986."

USTASHA OR MUSTAFA?

Many people seem to have been involved in the great lie against their will during the time after the murder. Some tried discreetly to reveal what was going on, among others Chief Pathologist, Milan Valverius, who wrote the wrong date and domicile address on the death certificate (See page 244).

According to the book, *Best Evidence*, about 30 high-ranking military and security officers participated in the greatest secrecy in the autopsy of President John F. Kennedy (See page 263). The pathologists, who were themselves military people, were threatened with a court-martial if they did not obey orders.

Did Milan Valverius go through something similar, and was that perhaps the reason why he tried to sneak in small clues? If you study the documentation, one thing that strikes you is that Mrs. Palme varies her signature, on some occasions she wrote Lisbeth Palme, on others Lisbet Palme. Was this done for the same reason as the misspellings of Valverius?

One of the first things Lisbet Palme did during the night was to phone the Finnish singer, Arja Saijonmaa, asking her to sing one of her husband's favorite songs at the funeral (See page 157). The lyrics contain the following phrase: "In a sea where no one sees, in a grave where no one dies". Could Lisbet Palme have been aware of a planned fake attack?

In the first of two interrogations with Superintendent Åke Rimborn (See page 125), the police officer who spoke to her at Sabbatsberg hospital during the night of the murder, the following has been noted:

"Lisbet Palme mentioned Ustasha or possibly Mustafa. She was in serious shock. It was difficult talking with her." Did she possibly recognize Abdul Kassem, but under the name of



Lisbet Palme

Mustafa? It sounds farfetched, but do not forget her mysterious change of jacket on the way to the hospital (See page 259), her refusal to have her interrogations taped (See page 284), her arrogant attitude to the investigation, and how she, probably completely consciously, pointed out an innocent man. Even if she had just ensured that Christer Pettersson would be sentenced to lifetime in prison, in the Country Court she said,

“For me the murder will never be solved.” (See page 293)

One reason why she refused to have the interrogations tape-recorded may have been revealed in a professional magazine for psychologists at the beginning of the 1990s. An investigation showed that it is possible to ascertain whether a person is lying, based on the tone of voice. Was Mrs. Palme afraid of such a revelation?

On the cold night in February, 1986, the police control room had probably been ordered to stay in the background and only take care of the usual continuing business (See page 168). The murder operation itself was to be directed from a commando base. One possibility is the underground premises in which the new SOS alarm centre is now located, seven floors down in the bedrock under the Johannes fire station (See page 700, fig K).

The actual control room is 135 x 60 feet connected to a huge system of tunnels that exists under Stockholm (See page 490), and which is also utilized by the state guerilla group, Stay Behind (See page 485). According to information from employees at the control room, these premises were formerly intended as a shelter for the King himself, and those closest to him (See page 490).

Please note that when Claes Djurfeldt and the three other police officers from the Södermalm squad car 3230 run after the murderer, two of them immediately start searching by the fire station, instead of continuing down David Bagares gata (see page 87) in pursuit of the alleged perpetrator. Were they, in fact, in contact with people inside the commando base?

There are more strange details. In connection with a meeting of the private investigators in the ABF building in Stockholm in 1999, a man who is so like the murdered Prime Minister that he had been chosen to



Seven floors under Johannes fire station is the SOS-centre

play him in the movie, Sista Kontraktet (The Last Contract), that he had been in a car only a few yards from the murder site when the shots were fired. This witness does not exist in the official reports.

Nobody else at the crime site has noticed this car, or have the investigators made sure that it has disappeared?

What was Palme's double doing there? Was it only a fantastic coincidence, or was there a reason?

In the report of 1999 by the Granskningskommission concerning the murderer who was pointed out in Iran (See page 703) it says that the Prime Minister had been on his way towards a car when he was shot to death. Was he in that case on the way to the car of his double, possibly for a swap before the arrival of the ambulance?

As we have seen, a female police officer from the Norrmalm precinct (See page 416) was on extra duty and drove the ambulance which was alerted to the site (See page 192), but which never turned up. She was a colleague of many of the other people pointed out in the so-called police connection. Was the intention that this ambulance should take Olof Palme to Arlanda or some other airport? Here was another man who was pointed out a soldier who was an anti-sabotage instructor. Was he waiting to escort the Prime Minister on to an unknown destination?

Was it a sheer coincidence that members of a very small closed circle sat in the control room (See page 167), who received the alarm call, delayed the investigation work, drove the ambulance, made up the crew of the first police cars on the spot, chased the murderer, were observed as men with walkie-talkies, and were members of the same small shooting association as high-ranking soldiers and the weapons expert of the Palme investigation? (See page 433).

Another member of this shooting association was a soldier who worked as security responsible at the Televerket with control over all radio traffic in greater Stockholm (See page 425).

Other details may be worth mentioning. One thing most of this type of attacks has in common is that there are several snipers who fire simultaneously from different directions in order to ensure to one hundred percent that the result is fatal (See page 262).

In the book by Chief Investigator Hans Holmér, Olof Palme är skjuten (Olof Palme Has Been Shot), he says that the Swedish Ambassador in Budapest had early on received a detailed tip that a Hungarian sniper had been on a roof on the other side of Sveavägen. The Palme Group even received a photo of the advanced weapon. The



The assassin in "The Last Contract"

sniper, who for nine years had been living in Tübingen in West Germany, flew to Egypt after the murder. Please remember that the autopsy report is classified (See page 246), possibly to hide further shot damage. Member of the Commission Jörn Svensson (See page 245) is said to have resigned in connection with his having remarked that Palme had been shot from the front with a fine-bore gun.

According to Svenska Dagbladet on February 28, 1996, there were only two unsolved murders in Stockholm during 1986: the murder of Olof Palme and the murder of a Hungarian, named Peter Viragh who was observed close to the site of the crime on the night of the murder, and was shortly afterwards shot to death in his flat. The compatriot who last saw Viragh alive disappeared without a trace.

“Had the Palme Group examined any possible connections between these two murders?” asked the reporter.

“Yes, but we will not comment on that”, answered Prosecutor Jörgen Almlblad.

DID PALME TALK TO THE MURDERER?

Is the real topic of the book, *Mordet – en rövarhistoria* (The Murder – a Cock-and-Bull Story), in fact, Operation Tree (See page 505)? Was witness Bertil informed about this plan at the police station in Norrköping (See page 373), and was this action part of the defence plan that the suspected Dekorima man had worked out according to the scenario in *Statsministern skjuten* (The Prime Minister Has Been Shot) (See page 475)?

And are the obelisk on Luntmakargatan (See page 558) and the decorations with the sawn-off tree trunk at the Kungsträdgården Underground station in that case memorials of a gigantic scam? Or did NATO and the military complex (See page 500) recognize the danger of a Prime Minister with a deadly disease, who might want to reconcile to his past? (See page 712)

Let us for a while return to the site of the crime. The general impression is that it was Lisbet Palme who wanted to cross Sveavägen to look in a shop window on their way home from the cinema (See page 67). But it might also have been the initiative of Olof Palme who was leading to a meeting place agreed upon beforehand. The man behind this so-called Meeting scenario is Private Investigator Ingvar Heimer, who before his mysterious death (See page 360) made an extensive investigation of the occurrences around the site of the murder and turned up some strange things.

On their way south towards the Tunnelgatan crossing, the Palmes had met the cook, Nicolai Fauzzi (See page 69). The interesting fact is that when he some time later heard the shots, he had gone much further than the Palmes, even if they were walking at about the same speed. The Palme investigators measured the time with Nicolai Fauzzi on the spot and then found that the walk



Nicolai Fauzzi

from La Carterie (where Nicolai Fauzzi had met the Palmes) to the Bonnier building (where he had heard the shots) had taken 95 seconds, while the distance covered by the Palmes on their way south to Tunnelgatan had taken only 52 seconds. That leaves all of 43 seconds which indicates that the Palmes had stopped close to the murder site, and possibly talked to the murderer.

A meeting of this kind has been observed by several witnesses independent of each other. Taxi driver Anders Delsborn said that he had seen a couple standing talking to a man at the crossing Sveavägen – Tunnelgatan (See page 75). The murderer stood with his back to the façade of the building, while the couple had their backs towards the street.

Witness Anna Hage, while sitting in a car a little further south, had seen three people cross over the pavement towards the side of the shots (See page 73) and witness Anders Björkman who came after the Palmes had the impression that he was walking behind three people who were talking and holding each other (See page 71). He heard them chatting and having a good time, when one of them suddenly whips out a revolver and shoots.

One of the people who advocates the Meeting scenario is prize-winning journalist, Gunnar Wall, author of the book, *Mörkläggning, Statsmakten och Palmemordet* (Blackout, the State and the Murder of Palme). Another is author Lars Krantz (See page 85). It has also been taken up by journalist Anders Leopold on the Internet page, *Leopold Report* (<http://www.leopoldreport.com/>).

PLANS A / B

We continue our wild speculations. Is there perhaps yet another level in this three-dimensional labyrinth? In other outrages, sometimes two or more different operations are carried out simultaneously, where the different participants do not know about each other.

This is done to increase the confusion among future investigators of the murder, and thus reduce the risk of a disclosure. Is it possible that something similar was going on in connection with the murder of Palme? Can there have been a Plan A and a Plan B? That would then explain the large number of people involved for whom a lot is then innocent?

Let us elaborate on this reasoning and the Scam from the book, *Mordet – en rövarhistoria* (The Murder – a Cock-and-Bull Story), Plan A, and the real murder team with the professional assassins, Plan B. In both cases the participants were probably recruited from the international network of Stay Behind.

Can some outsider have found out the super-secret planning of the Scam, and leaked the information to real haters of Palme? Have these possibly decided on a devilish double-play (Plan B)? Was the murder in that case carried out right in front of

the participants in Plan A? This exquisite move would imply that these were then also involved. Some time between 02.05 a.m., when the first national alert was transmitted and 05.06 when national alert number 2 was issued, something dramatic probably happened.

Possibly, the participants in Plan A (the Scam) discovered that the Prime Minister had, in fact, been murdered (Plan B). Great panic might have arisen, when they suddenly found themselves accessories to a real murder. At this time, it was too late to get hold of the murder team that they themselves at an early stage had helped escape, and who were now scattered to the four winds.



Snickarbacken where the murderer was picked up

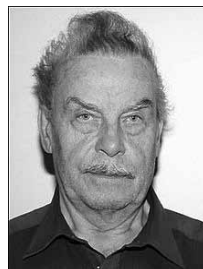
For this reason, they felt forced to make up a catastrophe plan. Red herrings in the form of bullets were placed at the murder site to distract attention from their own involvement, and in the hope that the murder could be blamed on the PKK or others. At the same time, they retained the payment to the murder team (See page 658).

During the night of the murder, the Head of Säpo considered that the murder case was already solved by the fact that the “mad Austrian”, Wilhelm Kramm (See page 154), had been apprehended. But through what might seem an incredible coincidence, Wilhelm Kramm had been stopped in a routine control at the Slussen Underground station about one minute before the murder (See page 70).

Or was this a conscious sabotage action? Anyway, this occurrence provided the potential scapegoat with a water-tight alibi and at the same time destroyed Plan A.

How was it possible that the very same Wilhelm Kramm was seen ten minutes later, walking into Restaurant Karelia on Snickarbacken (See page 101), exactly where the escape car had disappeared with screaming tyres only seconds before? Was he deliberately dropped off there so that he could then be picked up by the conspirators and nailed for the crime?

Was the intention that this should further impede Plan A?



“Wilhelm Kramm”

Was that why Detective Inspector Börje Wingren tried to make Mårten Palme point out the Austrian by making a lot of faces? (See page 153).

Believe it or not, but it turns out that this “Wilhelm Kramm” is actually none other than the notorious Josef “The Cellar Monster” Fritzl, guilty of holding his own daughter captive for 24 years in the basement of the family home, where he had physically assaulted and raped her numerous times during her imprisonment. The incestuous relationship resulted in the birth of seven children and one miscarriage.



Elisabeth Fritzl

According to former US Army Counter Intelligence Corps analyst, Trowbridge H. Ford, the “mad Austrian” was also being used by Israeli Mossad, firmly entrenched in the process of arranging the transfer of false identities and passports, thanks to his sexual enslavement of his daughter which he was being blackmailed over to keep it going when required.

What a choice of patsy...

But let’s get back to Plan A / Plan B where the questions pile up. Did witness Stig Engström, employee at the dubious company, Skandia (See page 493) recognize that the investigators had been forced to make up a catastrophe plan and go on according to the scenario first decided on? Was that why Head of Investigations Hans Holmér named him “the elephant in a china shop”? Did Engström, in fact, work for Stay Behind, and was that why they wanted to search his office for “arms and weapons grease”? (See page 216)

And the mysterious man who stopped Superintendent Gösta Söderström on Kungsgatan (See page 81), was he a member of a group that tried to smash up Plan A?

Was Lisbet Palme’s claim about two perpetrators from the Ustasha separatist movement (See page 125), and Mårten Palme’s strange visit to his parents’ flat immediately after the murder (See page 126) part of Plan A? And was the youngest son, Mattias, in reality taken hostage (See page 534) during the night of the murder to force Lisbet Palme and the rest of her family to follow the catastrophe plan? Was her decoration with the Serafimer Order, (See page 261) in fact, a reward for her contribution to the Elite and their interests?

Furthermore, several private investigators have independently reached the conclusion that Olof Palme wanted to immortalize the legend about himself by the movie, *Offret* (The Sacrifice), released the year of the murder, and directed by exiled Russian filmmaker, Andreij Tarkovskij, who died shortly after completing it, and whose family had been aided getting out of the Soviet Union in connection with the film production by Olof Palme’s close associate, Pierre Schori.

It is in the author’s humble opinion a very strange movie, full of symbolism, and

contains a character with the name Otto which is reminiscent of Olof. At one point Otto reveals that he is a collector of “unexplainable but true incidences”. Then the rumbling noise of low flying jet fighters and a TV program announces the beginning of the Third World War, possibly a nuclear holocaust. In despair the protagonist vows to God to sacrifice all he loves (“I’ll give Thee all I have, I’ll give up my family, whom I love, I’ll destroy my home and give up Little Man” if only this act of fate may be undone).

The main character then sets forth to give up all he loves and sets fire to his cherished house. Alarmed by the fire, Alexander confesses that he set the fire himself, running up and down furiously. Without an explanation, an ambulance then appears in this very remote area and drive him off...

One of the peak incidences occurs when chaos breaks out, and a large crowd of people rush down the stairs at Tunnelgatan (the escape route of the murderer). This scene ends with blood running onto the pavement, and the camera falls to the ground a few metres from the place where Olof Palme was liquidated.

Before his death, friend of the Prime Minister, Ebbe Carlsson (See page 534), wrote a book called, *Liket i lådan* (The Body in the Box). Ebbe Carlsson was a very peculiar head of a publishing company, and had surprising contacts high up into the Elite. His book is an agent novel with certain traits of reality, and to somebody initiated, it feels as if a lot of things about the Palme murder can be read between the lines.

Several of his personal friends also claim that the book is part of his inheritance to posterity, so that people “one day will better understand and value his role in this drama” (?)

As far as the author can see, Ebbe Carlsson was most probably working directly under the guidance of the Stay Behind’s headquarters in Brussels. That is the only logical explanation for his mysterious political powers, as well of his ways of behaving

INSIDER REPORT FROM A SÄPO AGENT

The time has come for the last point in the debate about the speculations around the murder of Palme. The following is a somewhat abbreviated copy of an interesting letter sent to journalist Olle Stenholm at the Swedish Television by former Säpo employee, Ulf Lingärde (See page 39).

Here Lingärde provides a new angle to many earlier-mentioned occurrences, and simultaneously points out another named perpetrator.

“PM 19930404 Top secret
Palmekommissionen 19950502, Dnr 95103”



Ulf Lingärde

The story begins with the students' revolts in 1968 which scared many people on the right. The right-wing of Timbro was organized in two parts, one open and one secret. The secret part took over the old manual register over Swedes with suspected communist sympathies.

In 1970, two young and brilliant lawyers started transferring this register to computers, and they utilized the Säpo coding system. The reason was partly that they had a copy of the primary search register of Säpo as an extra starting capital, and partly, that they could then in a simple way complement files, when needed, through discreet enquiries via the Säpo entries. At that time, the primary search register of Säpo was a so-called flexoram register. I have written (probably in *Arbetet*) about the well-known burglary at Säpo one night in 1970, when the copying was carried out with some Has-selblad cameras.

As long as it existed, this register was much more modern and efficient than that of Säpo, and quite often the information traffic took place in the opposite direction than what was intended. It existed up until 1988, when the Federation of Swedish Industries woke up and realized the potential in the political mine they were sitting on. But the mine was never detonated, and the register, that was then on Birger Jarlsgatan, was scrapped. A number of magnetic tape copies of the main index and the data files were made before that, and were secured by different right-wing extremists and was probably also sent abroad (Israel). The secret part of the right-wing Timbro was jokingly called "the secret bureau of SAF". SAF (Swedish Employers' Confederation) had some contact points with IB, which are important for the continuation.

Two IB agents started working at the "secret bureau of SAF", and at the same time, this bureau had a mole in the IB staff, to be more specific, close to Bertil Wenblad. At that time, Wenblad worked under Bo Anstrin. Per-Gunnar Vinge was head of the "the secret bureau of SAF" (but today has his own company), and Axel Hedén was the mole at IB. (The Timbro publishing company did not start until 1978, but the "the secret bureau of SAF" started several years earlier. Not until 1978 did the "the secret bureau of SAF" become part of the book publishing firm, Timbro). (Author's remark:

As head of Säpo, Per-Gunnar Vinge had happened to mention his strong dislike of Palme on an occasion where he should have abstained. One of the tasks of Minister of Justice Geijer during the autumn of 1969 had been to ask him to explain what he meant by "Palme being a security risk". Vinge got livid, and resigned shortly afterwards.

The indignation and hatred of Palme must have reached new heights when this happened. From their viewpoint Palme was the culprit. And now, he did not only remain in his position, but was also rewarded with the position as leader of the party).

Some other people now have to be added here, primarily Carl G. Holm, who was to begin with Head of Operations under



Per-Gunnar Vinge

Per-Gunnar Vinge. Later, Carl G. Holm had to move to Linköping after the mass media had started being snoopy. He was (and still is) in charge of black propaganda that they saw as a counter-fire against “social democracy and other communism”.

He even tried to organize a small operations department for miscellaneous tasks. The latter was not very successful. due to lacking personal qualifications in the people involved, but they still made a name for themselves by harassing diverse persons as a job on the side for a shady weapons dealer. I do not know if the black propaganda should be considered a success, but at least it became visible, for instance, by the crazy activities of Alf Enerström (See pages 370 and 685).

I saw Alf Enerström on Norra Magasinet on TV the other day, crestfallen, and with a refurbished flat. If the film team does not know, I can say that Ölvebro has discrediting testimonies against Alf Enerström from the time before the murder, when he and his excited cronies discuss what will happen to them after the murder. At that time his domicile in Stockholm (he has four domiciles of which one is in Stockholm) was mostly furnished by two clotheslines leading the visitor to a throne-like armchair where he presided. On the clotheslines were his articles and advertisements, hung by clothes pins making up a continuous path.

You surely remember the IB affair during 1973-1974, which was initiated by Jan Guillou and Peter Bratt. Per-Gunnar Vinge went to great lengths to compromise the 03 IB register, while there was still time, for the activities were being decentralized to the party districts. About 1970, Olof Palme had lost interest in the small and insignificant intelligence operations in Sweden. But to all appearances, the scoop of Guillou and Bratt was a sheer coincidence. At that time not very many people knew that Guillou himself was an old IB agent, who had traveled around in Eastern Europe.

Decentralizing the persons register was not a very good argument for the Social Democrats. They had to live through the affair until the very end, but the IB affair might have ended much worse. The above-mentioned mole at IB, Axel Hedén, copied the IB agent register, with safe busters and all, and Per-Gunnar Vinge sent this – to say the least – aggravating document to Dagens Nyheter. The historic coincidence struck again. Arriving mail is not always opened and read.

Much later when I had an article published in the DN Debate, Göran Beckérus handed me a newly-opened envelope. This envelope contained the above-mentioned list of agents. It had been discovered 15 years later. A forensic examination confirmed that the copies had been made during the first half of the 1970s. I have earlier considered writing a book about the ridiculous interiors. It is not known how informer Håkan Isacsson after each meeting with Guillou and Bratt ran immediately to Bo Anstrin and confessed the sins of the day. Håkan Isacsson



Peter Bratt och Guillou

ended up in the Hall prison, where in spite of or thanks to his alcoholism, he succeeded in cheating the prison vicar out of his money.

I shall now go on to what happened during the 1980s. At the end of the 1970s, there was a group of soldiers within the leadership of the National Defence who looked with worry at the dangers of the Social Democrats to the future of the country. On the sly, they decided to start building up a preparedness force against a Socialist assumption of power.

That is not as far-fetched as it sounds. Everybody had Czechoslovakia in fresh memory. The preparedness they wanted could be attained using a coordinating central unit based on local units in a nationwide network. Organizing that was no easy task, because the country already had the preparedness system of Alvar Lindencrona (See Stay Behind page 485) and the new/old IB 01. Furthermore, Birger sat there as a cork that could not be removed as he had already retired, and was keeping an eye on everything that happened in the country.

It was most simple to organize the network in the countryside. and soon there was a loose system of armed military groups here and there, most often recruited from the home guards, the army, and the navy. The organizing putty was made up by inserting some reliable people from the SSI (Section for Special Collection), as the equivalent of IB was called during the years 1982-1989, and the security department of the Defence Staff. These reliable people made up the so-called Secret Bureau (which should not be confused with the above-mentioned bureau of Per-Gunnar Vinge). The “dilution” caused some practical worries, but did not arouse any exact suspicions.

To begin with, the Secret Bureau was to be housed at the Navy Staff, but some parts of the bureau never left the Defence Staff, and the rest took over an SSI flat in town close to Per-Gunnar Vinge’s above-mentioned bureau. The decision concerning a splitting-off was made by Vice Admiral Bengt Schuback (Head of the Defence Staff during 1978-1982, commander-in-chief for the Southern military area 1982-1984, and commander-in-chief of the Naval Forces 1984-1990). Lennart Borg informed the heads of the Defence Staff intelligence department, the security department of the Defence Staff, and SSI that the Secret Bureau existed “for special purposes” and was to be left alone.

The main aim of keeping Birger outside succeeded very well indeed. The link between the Secret Bureau (which does not exist any more) and the nationwide network was handled by the regional security services. They are manned by conscripts who during and after their basic training handle certain operations. Centrally, they are not held in very high regard, because they are very often “rather mad”, but they are the guys who are visible sometimes when the military is operating. By way



Birger Elmér, IB

of conclusion, I repeat that the aim of this entire organization was sheer preparedness against an imagined inner(!) enemy. At this time, there were no offensive thoughts.

During the middle of the 1980s, a rumour was spread that there was a highly placed Social Democratic leak towards the East, à la Treholt or worse. Suspicions were for a long time aimed at the then Under Secretary Pierre Schori. At this time, a third grouping for “anti-socialist counter-fire” had been formed within FOA (The research institute of the Swedish National Defence) and the Psychological Defence, and they among other things, sometimes published a fiction-like book under a pseudonym, which in rather clear terms pointed out Pierre Schori as the leak.

More books were to appear. FOA also built up a unit for studies in disinformation. There were, in fact, two units, one in Karlstad which truly researched in disinformation, and one in Stockholm which carried out disinformation in cooperation with the Psychological Defence and a former IB agent on the right, Eskil Block.

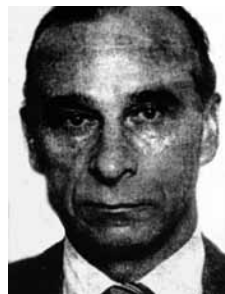
The real turning point came without any real operations being initiated. In Sweden, there are three subversive main groupings. Let us in this document call them P3A in commerce and industry, P3B within the military and FRA (Defence Radio Institution), and P3C within FOA and the Psychological Defence. To start with, my internal working name was P. Close to P3C were different research groups for studies of the East, and from one of these now came the alarming claim that Olof Palme was a Soviet spy.

This claim was based on a thorough analysis of Palme’s activities within the 6-nations initiative and the Palme Mediating Commission, coupled with a complementing analysis of different Soviet field activities on Swedish soil. This conclusion aroused a colossal uproar, and the rather loose groupings in somewhat populist organs were welded together into one unit. They took the name, Liberation Movement.

The socially highly-placed people, Per-Gunnar Vinge, Bengt Schuback, Lars Ljunggren, and Bengt Wallroth, made a historic decision for God and Country (why did they leave out the King?) that Palme had to go – be eliminated. (Lars Ljunggren was Director General for FRA during 1972-1985.

Bengt Wallroth was secret Head of the SSI during 1982-1984, and Head of the international unit of the Ministry of Defence during 1984-1989). Since 1989, he has been Director General for the FRA. (Author’s note: General Wallroth was later chosen Chief Secretary of the new Submarine Defence Commission). Considering the continuation, it is interesting that Pär Kettis, the man who was Director General of the FRA between Lars Ljunggren and Bengt Wallroth has been Sweden’s Ambassador to India since 1989.

Per-Gunnar Vinge underlined that he supported the decision. However, his honour as a government official prevented him from participating formally, he claimed. Everybody agreed



Bengt Wallroth

to “keep silent and secret forever and ever” about the decision, but until now, at least two have let the cat out of the bag.

On the sly they now started recruiting a suitable hit team from the network. AGAG (Action Group Arla Gryning) was formed (See page 351). Those chosen were located in the military area of Southern Norrland, and came mainly from Jämtland, among those, Ture Utriainen. They trained and practiced, and for a long time things went quite well, until they realized that something was missing: the sniper.



T Utriainen

Nobody that they trusted wanted to be the sniper, but would consider assisting in all other ways at the operation. And the ones who would consider holding the weapon, they did not trust as far as they could kick them. AGAG is sometimes mixed up with the Magnum club, but that is only because certain of the shots have come into contact with the Magnum club through the shooting movement, and in that way have become members of both organizations.

The conspirators were now in the strange situation that all were in agreement and well-organized, the safety conditions were good, and yet they were back on square one concerning the offensive measures. At the same time, they were very well aware that the intended liquidation was on its way out into the periphery of the organization.

Some different attempts were now made both inside and outside the country to accomplish an attack, but the reality was not like that of thriller literature, and difficulties arose. People who were contacted became suspicious, there was no freelance Murder Inc, and the activities ground to a stand-still, where they might have remained, if the historic coincidence had not struck again.

I am now going to describe a conversation (See page 314, between Palme and Rajiv Gandhi, author's remark) where I do not know the exact wording, but have weighty reasons to know the contents. As the author of a memo with an uncertain future, I take that liberty.

“Hi there, I hear that your purchase of French guns is decided now.”

“Yes, it is all clear and will be made public shortly.”

“I am calling you, because I have a better proposition.”

“Really?”

“You don't know yet, but I am going to resign within the near future – you know, age and exhaustion, and so on and so forth. And I have a few things that need tidying up. To start with, we need this order for internal political reasons. Of course, you will have the same conditions in the practical area. And secondly, I need a considerable extra financial contribution for a particular purpose. And, thirdly, – and that is one up to you – I need to terminate the Swedish nuclear weapons programme once and for all. You know what I am getting at?”

“Hmm... yes.”

“We have some material deposited at Forsmark which I want to get rid of. 650 kilos of weapons uranium to start with. And then some bits and pieces of different qualities. Our experts will inform you about that. But I want you to take the lot.”

“I must admit that this might suit us very well. But you have to live up to the conditions of the French: full credit guarantee, factory manufacture here with us, performance bond in case of war, and all that. And our own financial interests, of course.”

“It’s a deal.”

“OK, I shall send over a delegation to take stock of your material. But, may I ask a personal question – you are not exactly renowned for lining your own pockets?”

“The money is to go to the ANC.”

“Are they going to have an army now?”

“No, the Russians will see to that, if necessary, but something else is needed. We are pumping in large amounts to legal and social aid for supporters of the ANC, and I am drowning in it.”

The India order became reality. But in the leadership of the ANC was a mole who registered what was going on. And that almost created a panic in South Africa, that was slowly but surely being strangled by the sanctions, at the same time as the support for the ANC stubbornly refused to be crushed. Time was running short, due to the sanctions on the one hand, and on the other, the ANC with the support of the people and a charismatic leader in the form of Nelson Mandela. The rage was aimed at the Labour and Socialist International, and particularly, Olof Palme.

And they were in a hurry. Something had to be done, and fast. Via a high-ranking Swedish industrialist with roots in southern Africa, Peter Wallenberg, the Liberation Movement was contacted.

And a hit team was soon organized, consisting of mercenaries and some Swedish police officers who used to go to South Africa with their holidays paid for (See page 479). These holiday trips had earlier been organized to ensure that Swedish mercenaries could go home for a while in somebody else’s name. Apart from free travel, board and lodging, an evening with torture was used as bait. At long last, they had access to competent people for a liquidation.

The operation itself was relatively simple. It was necessary to bug Olof Palme in order to get the hang of his movements. One unit could move out at short notice. Originally, they had only intended to have a glance at the bugging, which was already going on at the office of Head of Department Sture Höglund at Säpo. But Alf Karlsson (See page 376), special confidant of Per-Gunnar Vinge, with his special vocabulary, said,



Peter Wallenberg



Sture Höglund

“Anyone can figure out that he has been bugged. And then we are all in piss up to our necks.”

The bugging was carried out via the security service of Televerket. At the end of February, 1986, it was known that Olof Palme planned to go to the movies with his son, Mårten. That really took place, and it could have been a piece of cake. A police officer unknown to the public, Stefan Svensson, was head of the operation (See page 471).

But it almost went haywire. When the time had come on Sveavägen, the killer, a mercenary (See page 477) was standing frozen, while the Palmes – completely unaware – walked past him. A tall and silent police officer, Leif Tell (See page 417) at his own initiative walked fast down to Tunnelgatan and shot Olof Palme in the back when he passed. Then Leif Tell ran up the stairs and north on Malmkillnadsgatan to join the group. Everyone who had been involved or had been watching got busy getting away.

Before this story ends, something has to be said about Holmér’s Palme room. The above-mentioned Alf Karlsson was one of the people in the Palme room, even if he is not mentioned in Holmér’s book, and he was working on the Kurd lead. Alf Karlsson and I know each other quite well, and I taunted him once with not being mentioned in the book.

“Sure, sure, I was just there a couple of times, then I had to get on with the reorganization of Säpo.”

“You were there in the Palme room up until the summer.”

“... I don’t remember that.”

I can solve some minor riddles, such as the one about Holmér’s bodyguards. Hans Holmér was renowned as being particularly stuck-up, but that was not so in all situations. Under certain conditions, he is submissive like a dog. The bodyguards appointed themselves (to make money), and Hans Holmér put up with it.

In the Palme Group of today, or rather on the post as the closest boss of Ölvebro is still a mole, Tommy Lindström (See page 529). I have told Ölvebro who it is, but there is not a lot he can do about it. But Ölvebro has understood very well that something is sick on the police side. He has appointed a very unobtrusive group that is investigating “disinformation about the involvement of the police”.

Now, I end this long story. Along the way, I have informed Ölvebro personally about all the details that are of interest to the police, latest about the sudden employment of Ture Utriainen (See page 351) at Säpo as a computer expert with special authorization.

Ulf Lingärde (end of quote)



Alf Karlsson



Tommy Lindström

THE DEATH SQUAD?

The time has come to make a compilation of the probable team of assassins who might have liquidated the Swedish prime minister Olof Palme on February 28, 1986:

- * Frans Esser (see pages 581 and 602), German agent for South Africa and driver of escape car, code name Holger, dead in a mysterious car accident
- * Heine Hüman, German agent for South Africa (see page 603), man with walkie-talkie, code name Heinz. Probably his villa on 15 Enbärsgränd in Björklinge was used as a hide-out for the murderer. Probably lives in the USA
- * Abdul Kassem, slayer of Olof Palme and a professional assassin, Turkish Kurd (see page 702)
- * Craig Williamson, South African agent, super-spy and the brains behind the operation (see page 585)
- * Stefano delle Chiaie, Italian mass murderer (see page 456)
- * Riian Stander, South African agent, probably with walkie-talkie in Gamla stan (see page 50)
- * Anthony White, South African agent and responsible for logistics, that is to say arms, escape cars, etc, possibly the model for the Phantom picture (see page 593)
- * Michael Townley, American-Argentine professional assassin and possibly driver of escape car 3, a red Ford Escort (see page 445)
- * Leif Tell, Baseball gang member, police officer, with walkie-talkie, code name Stuart (see page 417)
- * His colleague Thomas Piltz, with walkie-talkie (see page 417), observed close to murder site and on bus 43 (see page 85)
- * Ole Christian Olstad, Norwegian mercenary, observer in Gamla stan and driver of escape car 2, a white Volvo 244 GL, code name Odd (see page 460). Deceased.
- * Stefan Svensson, Baseball gang member, police officer with indoor coordinating duty (see page 471)
- * Alf Karlsson, Säpo officer, responsible for Olof Palme's bodyguards (see page 724)
- * Major Ingvar Grundborg, security responsible at Televerket (see page 425)
- * Roberto Thieme, Argentine professional assassin (see page 460)
- * C-G Östling, The true spider in the whole web (See page 460)
- * Peter Casselton, South African agent and pilot, crushed to death by a driverless lorry (see page 632), doubtful involvement in the murder.



Franz Esser



Heine Hüman



Abdul Kassem



Craig Williamson



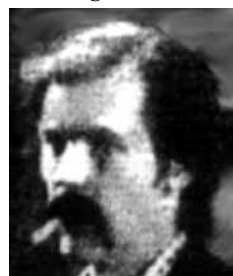
Stefano delle Chiaie



Riian Stander



Anthony White



Michael Townley



Leif Tell



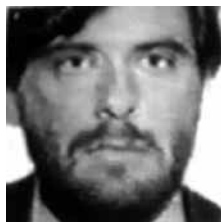
Thomas Piltz



Ole Olstad



Stefan Svensson



*Major Grundborg,
responsible for security in Televerket at Liljeholmen*



*Argentine assassin
Roberto Thieme*



*Arms dealer Carl-
Gustaf Östling*



*Peter Casselton,
possible involve-
ment. Crushed to
death under a truck*

One thing that most of these people have in common is that they themselves have admitted their involvement in the outrage on Sveavägen, or that they have been pointed out by others. Some people have not been mentioned, among others – members of certain “cleaning” and back-up teams.

Concerning the true identity of the murderer, we can only guess. After ten years of research, the author puts his money on the professional murder with code name – Buhran (which means “explosion-like crisis” in Persian/Kurdish). Buhran was a specially-trained commando accustomed to killing, a Kurd of Turkish origin, and his real name was probably Aschmed (pronounced Ahmed) Latef or Latif (See page 702), the same person who was pointed out as the murderer in connection with the so-called South Africa Connection (see page 577).

The code name, ”Abdul Kassem”, he probably took from an Iraqi soldier, Abdul Karim Kassem (1914- 63) who, together with a group within the military, overthrew the Iraqi monarchy in a bloody coup on July 14, 1958. After this coup, Abdul Kassem himself became prime minister, but was killed in a military coup in 1963.

The real identities of the murderer, and those behind the scenes who ordered the outrage, must be disclosed by an honest team of investigators. The present one had claimed that there is no more to investigate.

This book is proof that this is not so.

HIGH TIME TO WAKE UP

We shall most probably never know the real and complete truth behind the murder of Olof Palme. Far too much is at stake, and shady high finance interplaying with the international military complex shuns no measures, when it comes to counteracting an exposure. As we have seen, there are many constellations of power in the arena of secrets. Perhaps the most important lesson here is to acknowledge that these powerful right-wing forces will not be stopped by anything, and without scruples utilize remorseless fascist groups to coerce the great masses in the direction they themselves choose.

How many accidents, murders, and suicides are in actual



The author & his dear friend, the late Gösta Söderström

fact the work of the Elite? “For the safety of the nation and the good of the realm”.

It is difficult to predict the reactions to this book by any private person and ordinary “man in the street” – approval, anger and resentment, total silence, harassment, or something worse? To be completely truthful, I am afraid of the consequences. It would be stupid not to. Friends and acquaintances who have worked for the same thing have had their careers spoiled, been subjected to threats and slander, and in some cases, have even lost their lives. The adverse wind is strong in free and democratic Sweden, and books like this one have, until now, been almost impossible to publish. However, I do think it of the utmost importance that as much as possible is revealed of the truth, if not for our sakes, then for the sakes of our children.



O. Palme 1/30 1927 – 2/28 1986

Very few people are aware of the extent to which the powers behind the outrage influence our daily lives. But you can be sure: Olof Palme was not liquidated without reason, and the people behind it did not waste any time taking over the reins. The development since then has influenced Sweden powerfully in a way that must be considered very negative.

It is important for me to point out that, with this book which has occupied most of my waking hours, I do not wish to create hatred and feelings of revenge. On the contrary, I sincerely hope that something good will come of this. The same way that a boil needs to be punctured for the pus to drain out so that the body can heal itself, I hope that as many people as possible will take back their personal power and take responsibility for healing their lives.

Simultaneously, I hope that people like Police Chief Gösta Söderström, Gustaf “Gösta” Trysberg, Jesús Alcàla, and Jerry Martinger will be rehabilitated and be recognized for their courage to stand up for what is right. The same applies to hard-working journalists like Lars Borgnäs, Sven Anér, Gunnar Wall, the brothers Poutiainen, Anders Leopold, Anders Jallai, and private investigators like Fritz G. Pettersson, Ingvar Heimer, Henry Söderström, and others. Some of these have had to sacrifice their lives in their fight to expose the truth, others have had to watch everything they have spent their lives building up being torn apart.

The only reason why this dark game can go on is that WE allow it by walking through life half awake.

It is time to WAKE UP NOW - before it is too late.

APPENDIX



THE PEGASUS FILE

Article by David Guyatt

ViVietnam Special Forces Air Combat Controller; 25-year CIA deep-cover agent; US Army pilot flying classified missions during the US invasion of Grenada; Iran-Contra pilot flying cocaine shipments labelled as medical supplies; and member of the ultra secret, international G7-run Pegasus “hit team”...this is the extraordinary story of Gene “Chip” Tatum.

From sensitive, highly secretive (and hitherto largely unknown) Special Forces covert operations in Cambodia, to wandering CIA asset through to “black ops” activities in Grenada and Oliver North’s Iran-Contra “Enterprise”, as well as membership in an international hit team, Gene “Chip” Tatum has seen it all, done it all, and is now telling it all.

Tatum claims to know where the skeletons are buried. Above all, he is aware that his testimony implicates serving and former US Presidents, plus a whole list of high-level government officials and others in a welter of nefarious activities – including assassination, blackmail, coercion, gun-running, money-laundering, and cocaine-trafficking.

Tatum, a lanky Floridian, turned whistle-blower following his arrest on a treason charge in early 1995. The charge was both astonishing and patently ludicrous, and was later dropped and replaced by a fraud charge – a drastic step-down. Found guilty, he was sentenced to serve a 15-month sentence. In March 1996, an additional charge – conspiring to embezzle – was brought against him. Found guilty, he was incarcerated in Jesup Federal Correctional Facility, Georgia, where he is serving a 27-month concurrent sentence. Ensuing press interest resulted in one article appearing in the Tampa Tribune on 4 May 1996.

Many questions continue to hang over the conduct of the trial. His defence lawyer refused to call any of the 80 witnesses whom Tatum nominated for the defence. Later, his lawyer freely confessed to having come under pressure from the US Department of Defense. Tatum says the first charge was a setup to discredit him following his “resignation” from



Chip Tatum

“Operation Pegasus”. The second charge he views with greater scepticism and concern.

Tatum’s resignation from Pegasus followed his refusal to “neutralise” a leading US political figure in the 1992 US presidential elections. Tatum declares he will not “participate in assassinations of any sort, character assassinations or anything, of American citizens”. He goes on to explain that back in 1994, in a telephone conference call involving Oliver North, Felix Rodríguez, and the late William Colby of the CIA, he was warned to turn over incriminating documents and tapes he had accumulated for his “retirement”. He wryly observes that had he done so, he would probably have been quickly “terminated”

in an “extreme” way, a speciality of the Pegasus team of which he was once a member.

Countering this demand, Tatum volunteered to plead guilty on a fabricated felony count, and serve a 12-month sentence – so that his credibility would be damaged in the event he ever decided to speak out. His incarceration for the second charge – and especially the six-months’ sentence of his wife, Nancy – led him to speak out about his life, almost 30 years of which he served as a “black” operative, and to reveal and destroy the command structure of Pegasus. It is an extraordinary story.



William Colby

OPERATION RED ROCK

Tatum has written of his early career in the military, and his involvement in a highly sensitive and classified operation, in an unpublished manuscript, entitled Operation Red Rock. Joining the Air Force in February 1970, he went through Army jump school, escape and evasion training, jungle training, sea survival school, and diving school, and was assigned along with six others as Combat Controllers (the USAF equivalent of Special Forces), receiving his distinctive Special Forces burgundy-coloured beret. From there he was assigned to Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma, and then on to Fort Bragg, North Carolina – home of the Green Berets – for training in C4 plastic explosives, mines, nuclear, biological, and chemical warfare, plus indoctrination in electronic and psychological operations.

Posted to South-East Asia as Airman First Class (A1C) in December 1970, he was assigned as a radio operator on a Forward Air Control (FAC) aircraft attached to Task Force Alpha at Nakhon Phanom, Thailand. In short order he was recruited (an involuntary “volunteer”) to Team Red Rock. The team was composed of eight US Army Green Berets, three US Navy SEALs, and two cowboys – a euphemism for CIA paramilitary specialists. With Tatum attached, Team Red Rock totalled 14 in all, and was about to be tasked with an operation that came directly from the White House.

In January 1971, the team received a final briefing from General Alexander Haig,

who had flown in specially, along with CIA Saigon Chief William Colby – nicknamed by the team as Mr. Peepers, because of his resemblance to a well-known character in a TV sitcom. Haig and Colby outlined the plan, stressing its importance and extreme classification. President Nixon, desperate to quell domestic riots over an increasingly unpopular war, sought to withdraw all US personnel from Southeast Asia. Withdrawal would – and, in the end, ultimately did – cause a military vacuum, quickly leading to the defeat of South Vietnamese forces.



Gen. Alexander Haig

During those years, Nixon was also running a “secret war” in Cambodia and Laos. In Laos, a dwindling number of Meo tribesmen, together with covert US personnel employed by the CIA proprietary company, Air America, were battling against superior North Vietnamese ground forces. A much similar pattern was occurring in Cambodia, amid grave fears that the “domino theory” would result if either of these two nations were to fall to the Communist North Vietnamese. Nixon hoped that the vacuum caused by the withdrawal of US covert forces could be filled by native Cambodian forces. Lon Nol, the Cambodian leader, stubbornly continued to resist Nixon’s diplomatic overtures to take up the slack, being anxious to hedge his bets and realistic about his chances of survival as Khmer Rouge and Vietnamese forces prepared to swarm in, unhindered by US air power.

A plan had been drawn up at the highest levels of Nixon’s administration. Team Red Rock were to enter Cambodia’s capital, Phnom Penh, in secret and attack the airport and military and civil installations, wreaking as much havoc as possible. The plan called for the team to parachute into the outskirts of Phnom Penh, carrying captured NVA “Sappers” with them. Taken in unarmed and alive, the Sappers would be “sacrificed” and their bodies left to be discovered by Cambodian forces. A furious Lon Nol would assume North Vietnam was to blame. It was hoped that such an act would stiffen Lon Nol’s backbone. With nowhere else to turn, the US puppet would urgently seek US hardware to strengthen his forces and continue the battle.

The team members were not told that they, too, were to be sacrificed by their President to ensure that word of the operation never reached the light of day. A detachment of Montagnard tribesmen (“the Yards”), in the pay of the CIA, was assigned to liquidate each member of the team and dispose of the bodies. The attack went successfully, but the team’s suspicion of “the Yards” foiled the betrayal. Using their knowledge of “escape and evasion” tactics, the team decided to trek to the Vietnamese border and back to safety with US forces.



Richard Nixon

Casualties thinned out their numbers until only eight of them remained. Soon these, too, were captured by NVA regulars, and underwent hideous torture at the hands of Chinese and Russian interrogators. Ultimately, only Tatum and one other team member survived the ordeal.

Convalescing, Tatum was debriefed by CIA station chief, William Colby, and told he would, in future, be kept close to “the Agency”. Recruited into the CIA, the yawning door of future “black” operations creaked open. Life would never be the same again for Chip Tatum.

CIA DEEP-COVER AGENT

For the next 10 years or so, Tatum’s covert activities were varied. For a while, he worked out of Homestead Air Force Base where he was NCIOC of the tower receiver sight and MARS station. This was the base which then-President Nixon used for his frequent visits to his “White House” in Key Biscayne, Florida. Much of this period remains obscured behind a thick blanket of classification.

From there, he was stationed in northern Italy, tasked with visiting the border towns of Yugoslavia and Italy. Colby felt that as a young Air Force man, Tatum might be “approached” in these towns for “information”. The idea was to make contact with foreign agents and covertly gather information about them and their operations. Later, he was tasked with infiltrating Yugoslavia in order to gather intelligence on potential successors to the then Yugoslavian President, Josip Tito.

Tatum was also sent to search for missing US POWs from Vietnam and elsewhere in Southeast Asia.

By 1976, Tatum was operating out of Lamar, Colorado, in a communications facility called OLAB. His contact there was Don Holmes, President of Valley – a Savings & Loan bank. Tatum acted as his courier, shuttling between Lamar and Springfield, Colorado, with transaction files. From there he was transferred to MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida.

Shortly before his MacDill posting, Tatum received a call from Colby telling him he was resigning his position as Director, Central Intelligence, and recommending Tatum should deactivate his clandestine CIA activities. Colby continued, saying that remaining active without Colby there to protect him might place him in personal “jeopardy”, as he had powerful enemies in Washington. This warning referred to Nixon, Kissinger and Haig, and Tatum’s role in and survival from “Operation Red Rock”.

Tatum took good notice of the warning and became de-active. Later, in 1979, he requested and was granted entry into a USAF Reserve program. Leaving active military service, he moved to Gunnison, Colorado, and took up a position with Bo Calloway, owner of the Crested Butte ski area. The appointment was arranged by Colby.

During 1980, he received a visit from two men who informed him he was being

reactivated, but into the US Army instead of the Air Force. He was sent to the US Army Flight School for rotary-wing training at Fort Rucker. From there he was assigned to the 160th Aviation Battalion/Special Forces at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. Shortly afterwards, the 160th combined with others to form Task Force 160.



Personel from Fort Campbell

It was in this unit that Tatum played a “spooky” role in the US invasion of Grenada. A photograph of him standing in front of his MD-500 Defender gunship on the beach-head in Grenada, appeared along with a feature story in the Louisville Courier-Journal. Tatum will only say of this episode that he “wasn’t there”, in the same sense that he “wasn’t in Cambodia”.

At that time, he was attached to the US Army’s 160th Air Wing at Fort Campbell. Not only was the Hughes helicopter then not in the Army’s inventory, but the 160th didn’t officially exist. Jim Malone, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, finds this extraordinary. He has documents showing the 160th was stationed at Fort Campbell, even though officials in the Pentagon continue to deny it – as they deny the Wing’s role in Grenada. Malone, in a telephone conversation with this writer, advised that the 160th is now stationed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina – home of the famous Special Forces, the Green Berets. Their mission is to fly “Delta teams” on covert assignments, Malone added.

THE CONTRA COCAINE TRAIN

During 1983, Colby established contact again, advising Tatum he would shortly be contacted by “a man called North”. This, as Tatum was to discover later, was none other than Lt Col. Oliver North – the central architect of America’s Nicaraguan Contra campaign. Besides fighting a covert war, North was also the link-man in much, much dirtier work.

The “Contragate” years teem with well-documented accounts of illicit wholesale gun-running and dope-smuggling. The exposé series published in Autumn 1996 by the San Jose Mercury-Post, entitled “The Dark Alliance”, openly finger-points at the CIA and the Reagan Administration for turning a blind eye to massive cocaine smuggling. Moreover, the series of articles claims that the explosion of “crack cocaine” in Los Angeles resulted entirely from the Contra leaders-cum-dope peddlers who made vast personal fortunes from their activities. Today, the official argument remains that the Contras were “freelancing” without the knowledge or consent of their CIA “handlers” or North’s so-called “Enterprise”. Despite these assertions, mountains of hard evidence point in a different direction. Included in this evidence is an entry from North’s own

diary which shows his knowledge of cocaine shipments.

In stark contrast to these denials, Tatum says that North's "Enterprise" not only set up the cocaine factories and "ran" the Colombian cartels, but was also responsible for masterminding the massive shipments of narcotics into the US. Significantly, he is not alone in making these accusations. A number of those involved in Col. North's operations have subsequently come forward and spilled the beans. Almost all of these "whistleblowers" have been hounded and imprisoned. Some have died, while others have fled. The whole Contra thing, Tatum states, was also being used by an extremely covert group called Pegasus.

During February 1985, Tatum was piloting "Dustoff" (Medevac) flights for the US Army's 3/498th Medical Company, stationed at Fort Stewart, Georgia. Two flight crews, including Tatum's, were transferred to Palmerola Air Base, Honduras. Each flight consisted of a pilot, copilot, medic, and crew chief. Once familiarised, they assumed the Medevac mission for Joint Task Force Bravo. Previously, in 1984, Tatum infiltrated the 3/498th on the instructions of Lt Col. Oliver North, who had established contact under the code name – "Jake" (North had "control" of the 160th air wing and was also deeply involved with the tactical planning of "black ops" missions in the Grenada invasion).

On 15 February 1985, during a flight to La Ceiba, Honduras, he was instructed to contact his local "handler", Major Felix Rodríguez – later to prove a major figure in the Iran-Contra investigation. Rodríguez informed Tatum that in addition to his Army "Medevac" duties, he was to support covert "Pegasus" missions. These, he was told, would take priority over his other duties. He was also given his "chain of command": three individuals, any of whom could authorise Pegasus missions.

In addition to Oliver North and Felix Rodríguez, Tatum would henceforward take orders from Amiram Nir, a former Mossad agent and advisor to Vice President Bush. Aviation support for Pegasus missions operated out of Ilopango Air Base, Honduras (home of the CIA proprietary airline, Corporate Air Services), plus numerous Contra camps located in the jungles and mountains along the Honduras-Nicaragua border. A common feature of all future Pegasus missions was the transport of "large white coolers in and out of the Contra camps".

On 26 February 1985, Tatum and his crew were instructed to fly two individuals to one of the larger Contra camps on the Honduran border. His flight log lists the names of the two individuals as Bill Cooper and Buzz Sawyer, both of whom worked for Corporate Air Services. Following a meeting between the CIA agents and Contra leaders, Tatum was given a sealed cooler, marked "Vaccine", weighing approximately 200 pounds, and instructed to deliver it to a USAF C-130 transport plane at La Mesa Airport, Honduras.

Two crew members offloading the cooler accidentally dropped it, breaking the seal. Inside were over 100 bags of cocaine. Tatum resealed the cooler, and later watched as it was transferred aboard the C-130, outward bound for Panama.

On his return to Palmerola Air Base, Honduras, Tatum phoned Col. North to advise him of his discovery. North replied that it was “a trophy of war” and that the “Sandinistas are manufacturing cocaine and selling it to fund the military”.

North closed the conversation by saying that “the cocaine was bound for the world courts as evidence” against the Sandinistas.

The whole incident struck Tatum as odd, and reminded him strongly of earlier missions dating back to 1983-84 when he was stationed at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, as a Special Operations pilot. Regularly he would trans-ship white coolers, marked as “Medical Supplies”, to Little Rock Air Force Base, Arkansas.

On two occasions, he carried similar coolers to Mena Airport, Arkansas. Deliveries of medical coolers to Little Rock AFB were picked up by Dr. Dan Lasater – a close confidant of the then Arkansas Governor, Bill Clinton.

By now, almost two years later, Tatum had decided to document his discovery to safeguard his “retirement”. Thereafter, he documented all Pegasus flights on the reverse of his flight logs.

This was a difficult time for Tatum, because he had three balls to juggle at the same time: 1) he was flying classified active-duty missions for the US Army; 2) he was flying CIA missions arranged through Mil. Group A (CIA), located at the Embassy in Tegucigalpa, Honduras; and 3) he was flying Pegasus missions under the control of William Colby, Oliver North, and George Bush, following his recruitment into Pegasus by Colby in 1986.

Tatum completed numerous missions during his rotation out of Honduras. Picking up and trans-shipping coolers containing cocaine was a regular event. Extraordinarily, this included infiltrating Nicaraguan airspace (Tatum says it was not difficult to infiltrate any country and that “foreign powers” would kill to know how it is done), and landing at Bluefields Air Base with deliveries for placement aboard civilian C-123s and C-130s.

This mission was followed by a brief stint in Colombia, where he was assigned to assist the Drug Enforcement Administration’s “War on Drugs”, only to discover the DEA was heavily engaged in narcotics trafficking.



Dr Dan Lasater



The small Mena Airport, Arkansas

THE “BOSS HOG” LIST

One of the most flamboyant individuals involved in the cocaine trail from Columbia through Honduras to Panama and on into the United States, was Barry Seal.

Seal flew an assortment of aircraft, offloading shipments of weapons in South America, and picking up deliveries of cocaine for his return flight to the US on behalf of Col. North’s Enterprise. His primary base of operations was Mena Airport, Arkansas.

A CIA “asset”, Seal was later arrested, and became a DEA informer. Prior to his killing in 1986 – allegedly by a Medellín cartel assassination squad in revenge for informing on them – Seal openly boasted that he had information that implicated high-level government officials, including then-Vice President Bush, in the Enterprise’s narcotics trafficking business.

Tatum would soon get to meet Barry Seal, and become close friends. Tatum recalls being present during a meeting between Oliver North, Felix Rodriguez, Amiram Nir, and General Alvarez from Honduras, when North stated that Vice President Bush was going to have his son, Jeb, arrange “something out of Columbia”.

This conversation focused on Barry Seal’s increasingly notorious activities. When Tatum heard later that Seal had died, he immediately understood who was behind the killing.

The discussion also made it clear that V. P. Bush, Governor Clinton, and his three respective “handlers” were knee-deep in the cocaine venture and making fist-loads of money.

Unknown to all those present, Seal had earlier provided Tatum with a list of names of those high-level government officials deeply involved with or responsible for controlling the narcotics business. Seal called them the “Boss Hogs”.

Tatum has kept this list a tightly-held secret until recent weeks.

The list cites the surnames only, and is reproduced below, as I received it, complete with misspellings as written. I have appended their full names and titles in brackets.



Barry Seal



Govenor Jeb Bush



William Casey - CIA

“BOSS HOGS” – UNITED STATES

Casey (William Casey, Director Central Intelligence)
Clair George (Clair Elroy George, Head of CIA’s Central American Task Force)

Bush (Vice President George Bush)

Kissinger (Dr. Henry Kissinger, Chairman, Kissinger Associates; former US Secretary of State; former National Security Adviser)

Haig (General Alexander Haig, former Secretary of State)

Gregg (Donald Gregg, former National Security Adviser to V. P. Bush, Ambassador to Korea and alleged joint “Controller” of Panama’s Manuel Noriega, along with William Casey)

Clarridge (Duane “Dewey” Clarridge, CIA)

Fernandez (Joseph Fernandez, CIA Costa Rica Station Chief)

North (Lt. Col. Oliver North, National Security Council aide)

Singlaub (John, CIA covert operator) (See page 379)

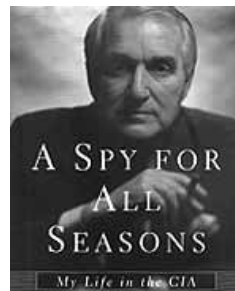
Colby (William Colby, Director Central Intelligence, 1973-76)

Secord (Richard V. Secord, regarded as a “brilliant” CIA black operative)

Weld (William Weld, head of Criminal Division, US Department of Justice; instrumental in “blocking” Senate investigations into narcotics, according to testimony of former Senate special investigator, Jack Blum)

Rodriguez (Felix Rodríguez, CIA officer with close connection to V. P. Bush)

Peroots (General Leonard Peroots, Defense Intelligence Agency)



Duane Clarridge



Donald Gregg



John Singlaub

Most, if not all, of these names are readily familiar to Contragate investigators and journalists covering this story. Allegations regarding the involvement of former President George Bush in the cocaine business are by no means new – they abound in plentiful supply. The fact that Bush pardoned a number of his closest advisors, who were facing criminal prosecution and possible imprisonment, late on Christmas Eve 1992, just weeks before Bill Clinton’s inauguration, left a sour taste in the mouths of many.

If prosecuted, they clearly would have fingered the President himself.

PEGASUS: DIRTY MONEY LAUNDERING

But Tatum's story takes us even further along the dark road of power, greed, and corruption. During 1986, he had left Honduras, and set up a money-laundering business in Watertown, New York State, close to the home base of the Army's 10th Mountain Division at Fort Drum. The location was chosen with care. With access to Fort Drum's telephone lines for secure communications, he was assigned a Cherokee-140 fixed-wing aircraft, used to ship personnel and supplies across the Canadian border under radar cover. His tenure with these companies lasted from 1986 through to 1990. This was a pure Pegasus operation.

It was at Watertown that Tatum was provided with a civilian cover in the form of three construction companies: American National Home Builders, American Constructors, and American Homes. Funding was provided by Henry Hyde, an Illinois Republican politician, and well known as the CIA's "black money" man. Hyde provided a US\$250,000 line of credit with Key Bank, Watertown. Although Tatum was listed as the president in all three companies, in reality, all were under the control of Ben Whittaker, a lawyer from Rochester, New York. Whittaker, Tatum says, is closely associated with Tony Wilson of the Wilson family, who owned Xerox Corporation. They are extremely wealthy and "friends of the Rothschilds and Rockefellers". In addition, he was also closely associated with South Eastern US Investment Group (SEUS) – an investment bank in Savannah, Georgia – from 1985 through to 1989. Another proprietary enterprise he was involved with was Irving Place Development, a service organisation of Irving Bank and Trust Company. Cocaine proceeds were laundered through these companies by an ingenious use of construction loans.

In response to a question asking why the "drug-related money" was placed in "Arkansas, Colorado, and Ohio", Tatum simply explains that he doesn't know why, adding that "It was being done before I got there. I assume banking laws, and whether or not Bush had people in his pocket in these areas." He does explain that the primary figure involved in the laundry exercise in Arkansas was "Jack Stephens". Jackson Stephens, owner of Worthen Bank & Trust Company, is closely aligned with President Bill Clinton. Tatum states that "...Clinton received the cash and divided it up between Stephens and (Dan) Lasater to clean it up. Stephens' company (Worthen Bank) was used as the guarantor, providing 'warehouse' lines of credit."



Governor Bill Clinton



Jackson Stephens

Developing this theme in more detail, Tatum explains that the Enterprise was receiving drugs in exchange for the guns they supplied to the Contras. The raw product in the form of coca leaves was supplied by the Colombians, and pressed into large cube-shaped bales, and then shipped to Nicaragua and Honduras. All the “product” was pre-sold and the delivery into the US “guaranteed”.

This eventually resulted in the sale proceeds being pre-paid to Panama, under Noriega’s control. Some of this money was laundered through banks and other companies operating in Panama and elsewhere. The rest was sent to Arkansas, Ohio, and Colorado. Thereafter, the dirty money was filtered via construction loans with permanent “takeouts” “arranged by banks and mortgage lenders”. These, in turn, were later sold to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac – negotiable US Federal Mortgage Securities that are traded globally on a daily basis. Each laundry “cycle” lasted from six months to a year. The result was dirty money transformed into good clean US currency.

This system wasn’t arbitrary or accidental. One initial “test-bed” was a small residential mortgage lender named Carl I. Brown (CIB) in Kansas. Others were larger, and still others became national. All were ultimately destined to be purchased by a bank (proprietary) from Japan within a specific time-frame, 1996, as part of ongoing Pegasus plans. Eric Brown, the son of the founder of CIB, was heavily involved in these activities.

Three additional companies were involved, to Tatum’s knowledge: US Homes, Pulte Homes (www.pulte.com), and Richmond Homes. All became very successful, providing “the American dream – as VP Bush put it in a meeting in 1987”.

PEGASUS: ASSASSINATION & NEUTRALISATION

Tatum has gone into considerable additional detail regarding the role of Pegasus as he knew it. He believes Pegasus was established during the Eisenhower years as a secret group inside the CIA to spy on that agency on behalf of the President. At some point – believed to be after the assassination of President Kennedy – Pegasus went AWOL from direct US Government control and came under the direction of an international Board of Directors, which Tatum alleges now includes George W. Bush and Henry Kissinger.

The Pegasus directors meet once a year in secret conclave following G7 meetings. The group has “representation” from a number of intelligence agencies throughout the world. Included are the US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), as well as agents from British, Israeli, Turkish, and Danish Intelligence, plus



Henry Kissinger

“others who performed various functions for Pegasus”. The mission of Pegasus, Tatum explains, is “to ‘align’ world leaders and financiers to our (US) policies and standards”.

One of Tatum’s Pegasus duties included flying “Archer Teams” (four-man hit teams) in his helicopter to their insertion point. He states that Enrique Bermudez was assassinated in 1991 by a Pegasus team, adding he “was shot in the back of the head while walking down the street... from about 150 yards”. Bermudez, known as “Commander Three Eight Zero” was the senior Contra leader. Tatum received two broken ribs when he came under small-arms fire during the assassination.



Enrique Bermudez

Following the Nicaraguan war, Bermudez sought a prominent position in the new government. Spurned by President Chamorro, “Commander 380” tried to pressure George Bush to intercede on his behalf, threatening to expose Bush’s role in the cocaine trafficking enterprise. According to Tatum, Bush ordered his disposal.

Another Pegasus assassination was that of General Gustavo (Dr. Gus) Alvarez Martinez, the “cooperating” Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief, Honduras. Alvarez was assassinated in 1989, following his demand for a bigger split of the cocaine profits.

Tatum also describes his involvement in the assassination of Amiram Nir, the former Israeli Mossad agent who went under the assumed name of Pat Weber. Nir was scheduled to testify to the Senate Subcommittee, and it was feared he would reveal the truth. He perished, following the shooting-down of his aircraft with missiles from Tatum’s helicopter.

Other “neutralisations” verge on the bizarre. An individual who must remain nameless for a variety of reasons – but whose name is known to this writer – underwent an experience that is both horrific and chilling. Readers are warned that what follows is not at all pleasant. For the sake of ease, I shall call this individual “Mr. X” or, simply, “X” (most probably Alfredo Caldero, see page 809).

Mr. X was a leader of one of the largest CIA-backed Contra groups. He recently testified before the US Senate Intelligence Committee. Formerly, X was a senior executive in a South American subsidiary of a leading US soft drinks corporation. During his Senate testimony, he denied any knowledge of CIA involvement in the narcotics trade, adding that condoning such activity would have been foreign to his way of life. Not so, says Tatum. Mr. X had been recruited into the CIA by then-Director William Casey, with the assistance of Oliver North.



Amiram Nir

In 1990, when Nicaraguan leader, Daniel Ortega, announced

there would be “free elections”, X was ecstatic. He began jostling for position, and asked President Bush to ensure he be given a prominent position in the new government – in return for his years of toil at the behest of the CIA and the Enterprise. The pressure came in a form that Bush could not ignore. Failure to help his friend would result in X’s intimate knowledge of Bush’s involvement in the dope trade being made public. His threat left Bush with a sour taste. A Pegasus team was assigned to “neutralise” him in early 1990.



George W Bush

Mr. X, Tatum states, “fancied himself a lover of women. Tall, large-breasted blondes were his favourite. It was determined that, if effectively neutralised, [X] could be an asset. Therefore, it was decided that intimidation would be used to control [X].”

They chose to use the drug, Scopolamine, which also went by the nickname “Burundanga” or “the Voodoo drug”. The drug is extracted from the pods of a flowering shrub that grows in remote regions of South America. In its processed, powdered form, Scopolamine is “void of smell, void of taste”. When properly administered “it causes absolute obedience” without this being “observable by others”. Importantly, the target will not recall any of the events that occurred during the period they were under the spell of the drug.

In outlining these details, Tatum adds that it is important to administer the drug in the correct dosage, for he has known targets to die from too high a dose. Others have “remained under the influence of Burundanga for up to three weeks”. Precise dosage can be achieved by liquid ingestion, the powder being readily soluble. Ingestion via cigarettes is also an optimum method of ingestion. It is fast-acting and takes no more than 20 minutes to work.

Tatum states that X was invited to spend a relaxing weekend at a luxury hotel as a guest of his friend, George Bush. His host for the weekend was a trusted 18-year veteran field-intelligence officer. The evening started with cocktails and was followed by a fine meal. “‘Nothing but the best’ were the orders.”

Following the meal, he was ushered into the suite of a “blonde bombshell” supplied by the CIA. Mr. X had already ingested a dose of Burundanga during pre-dinner cocktails. X was gallant with the blonde as they both moved into the bedroom, where video cameras were already set up in one corner. In short order, the blonde had X standing naked in front of her, and began to indulge his desires. All the while, the video cameras whirled. Slowly stripping off, the “blonde” revealed his manhood in all its glory. Mr. X was instructed to reciprocate the favour and perform fellatio. He obliged, his intimate activities recorded at 24 frames a second on videotape.

Tatum says the male prostitute was hired from a bar in New York, and killed that same evening.

Two weeks later, X – wholly unaware of the events of that evening – was visited in Nicaragua. He was presented with a copy of the video footage, along with instructions. Tatum says that X can never allow that video to be seen: “Not only does it reveal his homosexuality, but it also reveals his bestiality and satanic worship rituals.” As frame after frame flicked by, X reportedly wept, forced to watch himself kill his homosexual “lover”, and then engage in the most grisly cannibalistic ritual imaginable.

Neutralized, Mr. X became a leading member of the Nicaraguan government a few short weeks later.

PLANNING FOR RETIREMENT

Since 1985, when he first became aware of the Enterprise drug-smuggling, Tatum began collecting documents, audiotapes, and videotapes for his “retirement”. He was acutely aware that most deep-cover agents do not survive long in what is a very dirty game at a high-stakes poker table.

Tatum says that, in 1992, President Bush instructed him to “neutralise” presidential runner, Ross Perot, but he refused to do so. Tatum turned over a copy of an incriminating tape to President Bush, explaining that it would not be released – providing that he, his family, and Perot were kept safe. He also told the President that copies of the tape had been placed in six different locations worldwide, saying, “if I didn’t contact these capsule-holders by a certain time each year, they are to be sent to the addresses on the packaging”. He closed the conversation by stating that when he originally “placed the packages, I gave explicit instructions that if I asked for them to be sent back to me, they were to send them to the addresses on the packages.” This, Tatum reasoned, would avoid intimidation or torture.

JUPITER ISLAND

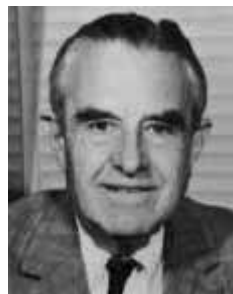
Few individuals, even now, are aware of the significance of Jupiter Island. Located on the Atlantic coast of Florida, just a few miles north of Palm Beach, the island measures a mere half-mile wide and nine miles long. According to authors, Webster Griffin Tarpley and Anton Chaitkin, island residents read like a “Who’s Who” of the Anglo-American establishment. Many have close connections to the intelligence apparatus and not a few are, or have been, members of the notorious Skull and Bones Society, a secretive and influential Masonic lodge formed at Yale law school. Interestingly, many of the early residents, including Averell Harriman and Prescott Bush – George Bush’s father – were strong supporters of Adolf Hitler and his National Socialist Party prior to World War



Prescott Bush

II. Even in recent years, George Bush continued to have unfinished work with Nazis domiciled in South America, Tatum says – especially while the world’s eyes were turned towards Saddam Hussein and Iraq during Desert Storm. That, however, is another story.

Jupiter Island boasts hyper-security. All vehicles are tracked by sensors placed in the roads and every housekeeper, gardener or other non-resident is required by ordinance to be fingerprinted and registered. Residents themselves are carefully screened prior to being permitted to purchase real estate (many purchase by invitation, it is thought) and one of their primary duties as good residents is to perform active ‘surveillance’ to ensure the island remains secure. It was here that Tatum met with and discussed sensitive projects with then Vice President and later President Bush, at the residence of his mother, Rose Bush.



Averell Harriman

SECRET GOVERNMENT APPARATUS

The so-called Pegasus group’s organisational structure, as provided by Tatum, demands recounting in detail. The various presidential orders, which led to the formation and operation of the covert activities in which Tatum and others participated, are significant for they constitute a secret government within a government. This is the power that hides behind the open face of democratic government. Some have called this power base, “the Octopus”. Activities include high-level narcotics trafficking, illegal transfers of ultra-high-tech weaponry, money laundering on a massive scale, and an odd “hit” or “alignment” to keep wobbly-kneed individuals on the straight and narrow.

It was in 1981, according to Tatum, that “President Reagan signed National Security Decision Directive Number 3 (NSDD-3) which authorised the Vice President to chair the Special Situation Group (SSG). The Special Situation Group was a division under the National Security Council (NSC). One entity formed to support the SSG was the Terrorist Incident Working Group (TIWG), established in April 1982 by authority of President Reagan in NSDD-30. This group consisted of representatives of the following: Director of Central Intelligence, Department of Defense (DoD), FBI, NSC staff, and others as required.

Tatum explained that, “The purpose of TIWG is to provide SSG with direct operational support. TIWG then recommended to the President that a Terrorism Task Force be formed and chaired by the head of SSG (the Vice President). Ronald Reagan approved NSDD-138 in April



Ronald Reagan

1984, which extended TIWG's arm and ability to form sub-groups. As a result of NSDD-138 was the formation of the Operations Sub- Group (OSG). The Sub-Group was a select NSC-DoD-CIA-FBI- foreign intelligence agency which operated so as to bypass the regular operations of intelligence/military/law-enforcement agencies. OSG was formed in February 1986."

Having revealed the framework of the authorizing Presidential Directives necessary for the conduct of these covert operations, Tatum then detailed the nitty-gritty of the OSG: "I was an operative for OSG from April 1986 through January 1992. When I was operating under the authority of the OSG, I would report directly to the OSG, not to the CIA or DIA. This 'secret government' apparatus, built by Bush from 1981 to 1986, was able to draw upon assets from the CIA, the DoD Special Operations units, and the private sector. Using the private sector clause, Don Gregg, V. P. Bush's National Security Advisor, included a representative from British Intelligence and Israeli Intelligence. To date I have called this group 'Pegasus' in an attempt not to divulge its true identity until I was on safe ground. Although most of the missions performed by OSG-2 are classified, the existence of the organisation is now declassified."

Until Tatum forwarded these details, the existence of more than one OSG was unknown. In fact, Tatum has now revealed the existence of three OSGs. OSG-1 was headed by Ted Shackley and was "our anti-narcotics group". OSG-2 was the anti-terrorism group, and OSG-3 was "our 'alignment' group". Tatum was originally posted to OSG-2, which was commanded by Col. Oliver North. The third group, OSG-3, was commanded by Richard Secord. Following the exposure of Oliver North's role in Contragate in 1987, North resigned as head of OSG-2, and his spot was taken over by Secord. Tatum moved up to command OSG-3 at the same time.

All three OSGs answered to those individuals who sat on the TIWG. General Colin Powell represented the Department of Defense; William Casey, the CIA; and Donald Gregg, the National Security Council. "FBI guys rotated in and out,"

Tatum says. "It was like they couldn't get anyone," he



General Colin Powell



Lord Chalfont



Sir Alistair McAlpine



Sir John Cuckney MI5

concludes. Representing British Intelligence was Sir Colin Figures. Formerly head of MI6, Sir Colin transferred in 1986 to become “Security Coordinator”, one of the top slots at the Cabinet office under the premiership of Margaret Thatcher. He retired in 1989. Amiram Nir represented Israeli interests until his assassination in 1988 by an “Archer” team led by Tatum – at the request of high-level Israeli individuals. Any of these six could “call a mission”. In addition, George Bush could do likewise. Of significance, too, was the occasional representation on the TIWG of Lord Chalfont. The British lord was an adviser on “Mid-East affairs” between 1986 and 1990.

From the moment Chip Tatum was recruited to the OSG, he was posted to upstate New York where he established a number of cover businesses. One of these was Cedar Shores Estates, Inc. This was his base of operations throughout the next six years.

It may be no more than sheer coincidence that the name of the company is similar to Cedar Holdings, a British company that had a relationship to former British Conservative Party Treasurer, Lord (Alistair) McAlpine. Author Peter Jones, in an unpublished book, looked in some detail at the business activities of this Conservative Party “Grey Eminence” and leading Freemason. Of no little interest was the author’s detailed connections to numerous companies that he believed were involved in all manner of dark activities. Interestingly, these included a company called Leisure Circle that has a sinuous connection to Sir John Cuckney, one of the central figures of the Scott Inquiry into arms sales to Iraq.

Whilst these connections are admittedly tenuous, to say the least, it should be noted that Tatum’s upstate New York operation was also involved in shipping the most sophisticated weapons across the border to Canada. Not least are the known connections between Oliver North’s related gun-running operations that saw dirty money being laundered through the British Channel Islands and the London-based BCCI (Bank of Credit and Commerce International). Money laundering was one of the principal activities of Col. Oliver North.

THE “SUPERBILLS” STING

One operation of which Tatum has knowledge concerns the so-called “Superbills” or “Supernotes” sting. Years earlier, in the late ’60s or early ’70s, the CIA had secretly provided to the Shah of Iran a perfect set of printing plates that could reproduce US\$ 100 bills without blemish. Also provided was an intaglio printing press. This special printing press ensures that the etched plate meets paper with tremendous force, creating the distinctive embossed feel of a genuine banknote. In addition, the Shah was also

given the ink and banknote-quality paper, enabling him



The Shah of Iran

to produce perfect counterfeit US dollar banknotes. The Shah later fled Iran and left the plates and press behind in his confusion. The whole caboodle sat in the mint at Tehran, according to some experts.

According to Tatum, a deal was arranged in the early to mid-'80s between Vice President George Bush, Panama's Manuel Noriega, and the Iranian leadership. A sum of US\$8 billion deposited in the Banco Nacional de Panama on behalf of Colombian cocaine king, Pablo Escobar, was "lent" to George Bush. Of this, US\$ 4 billion was shipped by plane to Iran where it was exchanged at a ratio of one good bill for two counterfeit bills. On the return trip, the 707 aircraft's cargo container carried two shrink-wrapped pallets containing \$4 billion each. The 707 arrived at Howard/Albrook Air Force Base in Panama where the pallets were offloaded under armed guard of the Panamanian military. The counterfeit notes were redeposited into Escobar's account at the Panama central bank. Under no circumstances could the counterfeit bills be permitted to leave the bank vault – for fear of devaluing the US currency with forged notes – and active steps would later be taken to ensure this.



Pablo Escobar

The other half of Escobar's "good" money was placed into the hands of Nana DeBusia, the grandson of Guyana's first democratic leader. DeBusia was chosen by the CIA's William Casey to launder the massive sum into numerous bank accounts under the joint signatures of V. P. George Bush and Director Casey.

The next leg of the operation was to retrieve the \$4 billion exchanged with the Iranians for the Superbills. This was facilitated by the supply of military equipment, arms, ammunition, and replacement parts for weapons systems. This part of the deal was arranged by Col. Oliver North on behalf of the CIA's William Casey.

The results of these complex manoeuvres were twofold. On the one hand, the CIA acquired \$4 billion via the arms sales, for use in future black operations, without the need to rely on congressional oversight or authority. If later caught, Tatum says "... the CIA can report the source of funds as being from an arms transaction with Iran". Some of these funds were then used to support the Contras, whilst the rest disappeared down the ultra-black hole of the Company's covert finances.

Meanwhile, Nana DeBusia had begun laundering the remaining \$4 billion through various banks, including the Vatican Bank. For his trouble, DeBusia was entitled to take a commission amounting to \$200 million. The remaining \$3.8 billion was then secreted in private, numbered accounts around the globe and controlled by George Bush and William Casey.

The operation was complete, apart from some necessary mopping-up which occurred over the following years:



Manuel Noriega

1) In 1989, Pablo Escobar was targeted by an intensive US-Colombian “War on Drugs” campaign. He fled into hiding, in fear of his life. Eventually, in 1993, he was tracked down and killed in a police shootout. A British TV documentary revealed that the “Cocaine King” was gunned down while attempting to escape, and was probably unarmed. The campaign waged against Escobar ensured he could not withdraw the \$8 billion in Superbills. Following his death, the quantity and quality of cocaine shipments from Colombia immediately increased manifoldly, giving lie to the “War on Drugs”.



Oliver North - dirty money and narcotics

2) Also during 1989, Panama’s General Noriega was captured in the US invasion of Panama. Noriega was later convicted and placed in US federal prison under constant guard to ensure his silence.

3) Penultimately, Nana DeBusia was indicted on 32 counts, including bank fraud, and thereby effectively silenced.

4) Earlier, in 1987, DCI William Casey died of a brain tumour – just days before he would have been required to attend the Senate hearings into the Contragate affair.

According to Tatum, only one figure emerged unscathed: George Bush, who alone retained control of \$3.8 billion in laundered funds. Obviously, the CIA still retained control over the balance of their \$4 billion share of the ‘sting’ operation.

It is of considerable significance that this operation has been corroborated by another source whose credibility is not in question. This individual was present in Tehran during many of these events, and was later posted to another sensitive location in this connection. Moreover, it has additionally been revealed that Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (BNL) was heavily involved in the Superbills sting. That BNL was an intrinsic part of Oliver North’s so-called “Enterprise” – in reality, the OSGs of the Terrorist Incident Working Group – is beyond doubt.

However, the question remains: What did George Bush intend to do with his ‘black’ \$3.8 billion? What was the ultimate purpose of the operation? Perhaps some of the money was to be used to grease palms and otherwise finance Bush’s bid for the presidency following the completion of President Reagan’s second term. Maybe it was used to finance other lucrative projects. Perhaps it was to be used to inject financial muscle into another, grander scheme, of which Tatum has recently spoken, involving George Bush’s “scope and mission” paper for a New World Order.

A copy of the “scoping” paper supplied to Tatum by George Bush outlines the formation of a Corporation whose purpose is to “...provide a central network of

information, analysts, and strategists on an international basis in pursuit of world order and economic stability”. The “scope” of the Corporation involves four features:

- 1) Centralisation of informational services;
- 2) Analysis of data by region-specific analysts;
- 3) Provide recommendations based upon analysts’ reports by international experts;
- 4) Provide international master plan for world growth and economic stability.

The Corporation is to be privately owned with a board of directors “consisting of twelve members, elected annually by the shareholders”. In addition, there are to be five departments: “Data Resources; Political Management; Economic Management; Military Management; Environmental Management”.

RADIO INTERVIEW WITH CHIP TATUM (July 1996)

”Good afternoon. This is Radio Activity. I’m Robert Lorei. In the Hillsboro County jail right now is a man who says he’s been involved in covert operations since the mid-1970s; that he has knowledge of drug smuggling by employees of the U.S. Government; and that he was once assigned the task of assassinating political figures, including, he says, orders to assassinate Ross Perot in 1992. We’re joined now by Gene Tatum, who’s speaking to us from the Morgan Street jail in Hillsboro County. Gene Tatum, welcome to WMNF.

GT: Good afternoon.

RL: Good afternoon. Was I accurate in the introduction?

GT: Yeah, I would say so. I would like to qualify the Ross Perot portion of it. The unit that I was working with is code named, Pegasus. By the time a mission comes to us, we’re ordered to neutralize. Now we can neutralize in any of three methods: through intimidation, blackmail, or termination.

RL: Was it clear what method they were advocating?

GT: They pretty well leave it up to us.

RL: Let’s start with the first thing: you’re in Hillsboro County jail. You’re awaiting sentencing on federal charges. What were the charges?

GT: In 1991, I was approached by a person, who I’d had previous dealings with, to manage a golf



The Morgan Street jail in Hillsboro County

course for the federal government. I guess it had gone into receivership and the bank had gone under, and the FDIC had taken that property over, in Hutchinson Island, Florida. I managed the property. I guess I stayed at the property for about nine months. But through the management portion... I think early in the program, I had to chuckle a little bit, because the CEO of Bell Industries talked about government contracts and the difficulty in dealing with the government. One of the prime difficulties is getting the government to pay their bills on time. I was there four month and they hadn't paid a bill yet.

GT: So I began taking the money out of the cash register – paying the bills on behalf of the government, that the government had accrued to small contractors, small equipment rental places and so forth, that can't afford to go unpaid for four months. So what I did is, I began paying them. That was contrary to the contract, so by doing that I “defrauded the government of the use of those funds” – is the way the statement was written.

RL: I see. So instead of sending the money back to Uncle Sam, you were paying the local suppliers, local businesses, that your golf course relied on.

GT: Correct.

RL: And what about pocketing any money: were you convicted of taking any money for your personal use? GT: No. We (Tatum and his wife) weren't convicted of embezzling at all. We were convicted of what's called “conspiring to embezzle”.

RK: How much money are we talking about?

GT: Of conspiring to embezzle? Actually I ended up paying \$20,000 of my own money.

RL: I mean, how much money did you divert from cash register to local businesses? What was the amount that you were convicted on?

GT: I think around \$40,000.

RL: When does your sentencing come up?

GT: August 28th (1996).

RL: And how much time could you spend in prison if your sentence is harsh?

GT: My maximum sentences is 30 years.

RL: Do you feel like this was in relation for anything that you've done in the past?

GT: Absolutely. In 1994 I received a phone call from Oliver North, Felix Rodriguez, and William Colby, telling me to turn over certain documents that I had recorded years ago – or else, is the way it was put. I refused to do that, knowing that turning those documents over would probably result in the termination of me.

RL: Termination in the most extreme way?

GT: In the absolutely way.

RL: What were these documents that they wanted?

GT: We have – I say “we” because it's documents held by the flight crews who were involved in this – documents showing the movement of cocaine, the manufacturing of

cocaine, by Oliver North and a company called Enterprise that he headed up. We moved, probably, about 2 tons of cocaine out of Nicaragua and Honduras, to Panama, on board military aircraft – being told the whole time that these were fruits of war that were confiscated from the Sandinistas.



The drugs were transported by MEDEVAC

(It's interesting that just recently Costa Rica has issued a persona non grata against Oliver North for the trafficking of cocaine. If he shows up in that country, he'll be arrested).

RL: How do you know cocaine was on board? Did you actually see the cocaine?

GT: I was tasked on February 26th, 1958, to fly... I was a Special Operations pilot out of the 160th Aviation Group, Fort Campbell, Kentucky. I was sent to Fort Stuart, Georgia, to infiltrate the MEDEVAC unit and work directly for my handlers, the CIA handlers, which were Amiram Nir and Felix Rodriguez and Oliver North. On February 26th I picked up two passengers, Buzz Sawyer and Bill Cooper, and I flew them to a Contra camp, under the MEDEVAC disguise. We had to use MEDEVAC, because the Boland Amendment came out in the mid-80s that didn't allow the United States to participate in any way, other than humanitarian, to support the Contras.

GT: Under the MEDEVAC flag, we would fly many, many – hundreds of hours of – missions: intelligence gathering, delivering arms, and so forth. On this particular day, I flew Buzz Sawyer and Bill Cooper. And these are the two gentlemen who crashed in 1986 – in October of 1986 – that started the Iran-Contra scandal. I flew them. They were arranging for air drops of arms into Nicaragua. When we left the camp, we picked up two coolers, two large, white coolers. These coolers are the same kind of coolers that, by the way, I delivered to several sites in Arkansas. Large, white coolers, the same as these, weighing about 200 pounds. When we landed, after we picked up these particular coolers from a Contra camp and landed in La Mesa, Honduras, to drop off our passengers and to give these coolers to a C-130 bound for Panama, we picked the coolers up out of the aircraft and we dropped one and the seal came loose. The coolers were marked "vaccine". However inside there were over 100 keys of cocaine.

RL: What happened to the coolers once you dropped them on the ground? Where did they go?

GT: They got re-sealed real quick after we saw what they were. We gave them to the C-130 pilot. I asked him what his destination was and who intended on passing these off to. He told me that this manifest showed that the coolers went to a Dr. Harari in Panama. Now Dr. Harari is Mike Harari. He's a Mossad agent who was assigned to General Manuel Noriegas as one of his counselors.

RL: But the drugs were headed northward, weren't they? From Nicaragua to the

US? GT: No, they were headed initially to Panama. From Panama they were distributed throughout the United States and to other destinations.

RL: So you had documentation. Does that documentation still exist somewhere?

GT: It does. We also have video tapes of Mr. North and others standing in the middle of a cocaine kitchen while the cocaine is being packaged.

RL: And why was Mr. North there?

GT: During the Iran-Contras era there were many camps known as the North camps. People think that that means they were in the northern part of Nicaragua and Honduras. That's not true. Those were the camps built by Oliver North. They were built primarily to manufacture drugs.

RL: So tell us more about these Oliver North camps. It seems pretty hard to imagine that Oliver North, who was a White House aide, had the time to go down and do all this: to set up these camps and to be so involved in what you say is cocaine smuggling when, I think it was the Kerry Commission looked into this, and others, and nobody's found the hard proof. There's been some witnesses who had come forward to make these allegations in the past. But nobody has come up with a video tape or anything like that.

GT: That's interesting. And let me qualify those Commissions' tasks: those commissions were tasked with looking at the arms sale and the illegal cover up of information on that. They were not tasked to look into drug activity.

RL: So if these video tapes exist and if the flight records exist, why not just release them and make them public?

GT: Because the video tapes exist showing other people, along with Mr North. If I were to release those tapes – the 1994 call to me threatened my children. (I have four children, who live with their mom). I will not allow that to happen. I don't mind exposing Mr. North, Mr. Rodriguez. Mr. Nir can no longer be exposed, because I was tasked with eliminating him in 1988.

RL: Okay, let's talk about that. Amiram Nir is an Israeli intelligence person. And I'm not sure whether he worked for the government or not. Tell me more about Amiram Nir.

GT: He was the Prime Minister of Israel's primary consultant on terrorism. He was associated with Israeli intelligence. I'm not going to say it was Mossad. It was Israeli intelligence of some sort – because of his knowledge.

And when you say, "Mr. North's time to build these camps". He designated that to General Alvarez of Honduras – he was the Army Chief of Staff – and to Enrique Bermudez (See page 793), the commander of those North camps. They actually built those camps. I think I saw Mr. North one time in Honduras – no, twice. I'm sorry.

RL: So in terms of taking out Amiram Nir (See page 794), what was your role in that?

GT: I was to fly a 4-man team to a southern Mexico town, outside of Morelia. Mr. Nir was involved in an avocado packing plant which, I don't know if it did or

didn't package avocados, or packaged something else. I was not involved in that. I was involved in eliminating him before he could appear before the Commissions to testify in 1989. I flew a 4-man team in. There was a radio beacon put in, with frequency given to us, put on Mr. Nir. We triangulated the position. The 4-man team went to that position to eliminate Mr. Nir.



A small Cessna T210

However apparently, there were two signals, and one was in an aircraft, a small aircraft. I think it was a Cessna T-210, a small, charter aircraft.

When I fly a mission as a combat helicopter pilot, into foreign country, we normally fly in what's called the Archer Mode, which is an armed mode. We would fly an aircraft with full Stingers on one side of the pod, and we would fly about a one-quarter to one-third charged missiles on the right side of the aircraft, so that we could scare away base aircraft based in the country that we were in, rather than shoot them down. We would rather scare them away than shoot them down. Unfortunately, this missile, the proximity missile that I fired, took down the aircraft and killed two people on board.

RL: And one of them was Amiram Nir?

GT: That's correct.

RL: The shoot down took place at a time when the Iran-Contra scandal was on the front pages of America's newspapers, right?

GT: That's right.

RL: So what's your theory about why your superiors wanted him taken out?

GT: I believe that he could have provided embarrassing information about the involvement of Mr. Harari, directly linking, probably, Israel, to the manufacturing and trafficking of cocaine. I believe that he could implicate the Vice President of the United States, George Bush, in the trafficking of cocaine. And I believe he could implicate several others, including Mr. North. And I believe that he was prepared to implicate them.

RL: Who ordered you to take out Amiram Nir?

GT: It came through Major Rodriguez, who actually ended up being Felix Rodriguez. Most of the orders that we would receive would come through that particular mode. Now this, you have to understand, was after Iran-Contra. So the order came from Rodriguez, but it was actually from George Bush.

RL: Now how do you know it was from George Bush?

GT: Because I spoke to Mr. Bush concerning it.

RL: And how did you speak to him? Did you speak to



Felix Rodriguez

him face-to-face?

GT: Via land line.

RL: And what did he tell you?

GT: He explained to me that Mr. Nir was a threat, that he was trying to expose the movement and the trafficking, and that needed to be taken out. And he told me to pick up my Archer Team, relocate to El Salvador, that tactical fuel and tactical beacons would be set up. I was to move my aircraft to those beacons for refueling, and eliminate Mr. Nir.

RL: Now what was your frame of mind, as...

GT: Let me qualify that: I was also told that this was an approved mission by the Mossad, and that it was primarily for the Mossad that we were doing this.

RL: So the Mossad viewed Amiram Nir as a renegade agent, and they wanted him taken out as well.

GT: That's the understanding that was given to me, yes.

RL: What was your frame of mind? Did you have any compunction about carrying out the killing if people?

GT: No. Let me qualify how many people I've had to kill in my life: within 5 feet of me, probably about 30; within 200 feet, about 80, and beyond that, I do not know, because – probably thousands, with missiles and so forth.

RL: So you were pretty gung ho, U.S. Military.

GT: Absolutely.

RL: I mean, you followed orders. And when somebody said, "Do this", you did it. Because you believe in your country and you believed in what your leaders were telling you.

GT: That's correct.

GT: Our missions in Pegasus was to align foreign leaders, foreign financiers, and foreign countries with the policies of the United States, using diplomacy first. If diplomacy did not work, then it was turned over to the Pegasus unit to work in one of the three arenas that we were professionals at working at.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

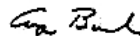
D.G. Chip Tatum
Codename: Pegasus

You are hereby ordered into service of the United States Government.

It has been determined that [REDACTED] has illegally obtained documents which are of vital concern to the security of the United States and selected allies of the United States. It has therefore been determined by finding of the National Security Council, that these documents must be recovered.

Due to this determination, you are authorized to use whatever means necessary to recover said documents and insure that this criminal is brought to justice. You are authorized to exceed existing regulations and FTM's to accomplish this mission.

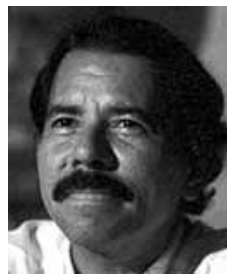
If loss of life occurs as a result of the performance of your duties, you shall be exempt and protected from prosecution.



Tatum's "License to kill" signed by George Bush

RL: Let's talk about this Operation Pegasus. How old is Pegasus?

GT: I'm told, by various intelligence sources around the world, that Pegasus is an operation that's been in place since probably the '50s. It was originally designed to spy on spies. In other words, to look at the CIA and the National Security Agency to see who is loyal, who is doing what. And that was a portion of Pegasus's duties; there was a section... My duties included simply flying fancy taxi driver, I should put it, sometimes armed.



Daniel Ortega

RL: Let's talk about some of the other people that you say you've killed. You say you were ordered to assassinate several people. We talked about Amiram Nir. You say you were ordered to assassinate the president of a Third World country. Who was that?

GT: Neutralize.

RL: Okay, neutralize. I'm sorry.

GT: We chose intimidation in that. In 1989, the United States was working in the Nicaraguan arena very heavily, to get free elections in place. Daniel Ortega would not allow the free elections. After the negotiations and the diplomacy failed, Ortega was given to us. We decided that we would try to align him. Because of his position it would be a little too much to go in and assassinate him. The way we decided to align him is, we chose a second cousin of Mr. Ortega. Our diplomats went to Mr. Ortega. We told him that we intended on assassinating that cousin. We told him on what "day" we would assassinate that cousin and "how" we would assassinate that cousin, and told him to protect him as best he could – 'cause he would be next. On that day, in that mode, we assassinated his cousin.

RL: What was the name of this person?

GT: I have no idea. I only flew the 4-man team in.

RL: How was the assassination accomplished?

GT: Rocket fire. In the home.

RL: In what way? Was that in Managua?

GT: Outside of Managua.

RL: And how did you determine that this person... Did somebody tell you that this person would be the way to get to Daniel Ortega?

GT: We carry information files. Another part of what Pegasus has done through the years is, they've also spied on political leaders and financiers around the world. And there's huge database on everyone. If, during our active time, a member of Pegasus was intimidated or placed before a Senate committee or something like that, they could simply pull out this file and intimidate that politician into backing off. And that was done.

RL: I'm wondering, as you tell this: Could you prove to anybody that you were actually involved in this assassination of the cousin of Ortega? Do you have anything

physical that you could bring to the world, to say: "Here's my proof that we did it?"

GT: Other than a few photographs, no.

RL: I guess this sounds pretty amazing. But also, I think that it's hard to document. If we were to say, "Gene Tatum: "How could you prove to us that you actually were flying along and took out Amiram Nir? Is there any way you could prove that?"

GT: Yes. In 1985, after finding what I did on my aircraft on that February 26th mission, and 50 or so missions after that, I had decided to start planning for my retirement. And I understood what happened to most assets after they became a liability. So I started planning, and documenting. In addition to the planning and documenting, my flight crews would carry small video cameras. The medic would carry a video camera in his medic bag on many occasions. My crew chief would video any air attacks that we had accomplished. So yes, we have some proof.

RL: So you've got video tapes of that.

GT: Absolutely.

RL: In 1992, you were still involved with Pegasus, you hadn't left that operation by then, and you were ordered to neutralize Ross Perot. Is that correct?

GT: At a meeting in southeast Florida, at the home of a prominent political leader, that political leader tasked me with eliminating the leader of a new party which, in his own words, "could tear apart the Constitution of the United States".

RL: Why won't you tell us the name of this political leader?

GT: Because it's not worth what repercussions can come back on my family, to involve him. He's bigger than the President, believe it or not.

RL: He's bigger than the President. Who could be bigger than the President?

GT: There's several people in this country who are bigger than the President, Rob. And I would rather not delve into that section of it right now.

RL: Okay. So what was your understanding that you should do about Ross Perot when you got this order? And why would you take orders from this person if this person was not part of the ... Was this person part of the government in 1992?

GT: Yes, he was.

RL: What was your understanding that you ought to do, in regard to Ross Perot?

GT: We were told to neutralize him. But I believe that, there again, having the ability to choose how we would do that. One way we worked in the past was by blackmail. And had I gone forward with it, I probably would have used that method. We

used a drug, made in Columbia, Escopalamina. They call it "the voodoo drug", which puts a person completely under your control. I mean completely under your control. You can have them do anything that you would want them to do. You could videotape the actions of that person, and then you could hold that videotape as blackmail against them. And they would never remember what they did or who had them under their control. It's a very powerful drug and we used it on several occasions.

RL: And tell me about one of those occasions. How was it used?

GT: One of the people we used that drug on was... Gee, he was one of the Contra leaders... I think his name was Adolfo Calero. We used it on him to keep him in line, because he wanted... Enrique Bermudez, along with Adolfo Calero, wanted political positions in Nicaragua when the Chamorro government took its place, replacing Ortega. Bermudez, we couldn't align. So we eliminated him.



Adolfo Calero together with president Reagan

RL: You mean you were responsible for his killing.

GT: That's correct. I didn't directly. A 4-man team was flown in, outside Managua, and killed him. However Calero we were able to blackmail, using this drug. We took Calero. We put him in a hotel room with another man. We put them into acts together, and filmed it. Now they have a high-ranking official in the Chamorro Nicaraguan government under their control.

RL: You have been handed lots of assignments over the years, and you always took part in them – including the killing of people. But this assignment, to neutralize Ross Perot, you backed away from, and you quit Pegasus. Why?

GT: In 1989, I backed away from my first assignment to “take someone out”.

RL: What was the assignment?

GT: That was an assignment to “take out” a man who helped fund some of the Nicaraguan aircraft, a man by the name William Kennedy, who's now in Lompoc Prison. I will not participate in assassinations of any sort, character assassination or anything, of American citizens. That, to me, is not furthering the cause of America. (Tatum then discussed a videotape).

GT: It shows other political leaders involved, and financial leaders from the world. It's a video tape of particular meetings, where assignments were given, including assignments against that financial leaders. And I won't give you the names of those, but it's enough to keep anyone alive that I want to keep alive.

RL: So can you tell us whether or not George Bush or anybody of that stature is in these videotapes?

GT: Yes, he is.

RL: When you told these folks that you weren't going to carry out this mission against Ross Perot, what was their response?

GT: Director Colby told me that you can't just walk away from black operations.

That's when I pulled the tapes out of my briefcase, and I said: "I understand that, Mr. Colby. However, I'm walking away." And I gave him a copy of the tapes, and told him what the repercussions would be. RL: Did you contact Ross Perot, subsequent to your quitting Pegasus?

GT: Yes, Mr. Perot was advised. As a matter of fact, two weeks ago, I interviewed with Texas News (I think that's CBS out of Dallas) concerning a copy of the letter, that they had been able to get from the Perot people.

RL: And what did Mr. Perot have to say about what you told him? About this effort to neutralize him?

GT: I believe that he went public with that, in 1992. He made the allegation, to the public, that this was happening. I think a lot of people pooh-poohed it. But he was serious.

RL: I think a lot of people were skeptical. Did you contact Ross Perot in 1992?

GT: Yes.

RL: And you told him that there was going to be this effort to neutralize him.

GT: Yes.

RL: Do you have any proof that people told you to neutralize Ross Perot? Do you have any video or were there any written orders?

GT: We have a tape. A cassette tape.



George W Bush

(End of interview and the transcription)

GENE TATUM'S WARNING LETTER TO ROSS PEROT

”April 2, 1996, Mr Ross Perot
12377 Merit Drive, Suite 1700
Dallas, Texas 75251

Dear Mr. Perot:

As you prepare your part for the 1996 election, there is a matter of grave importance of which you should be aware.

In 1992, as the commander of a Black Operations Unit called Pegasus, I was ordered to neutralize you. Our unit was directed by President George Bush. It was determined, at some point, that the party you formed was counter to the American system of democracy. In his attempt to justify your neutralization, Mr. Bush expressed not only his concerns of the existence of your party and the threat which you posed to free America, but also the positions of other U.S. and world leaders.

I had been associated with Pegasus since its creation in 1985. The original mission of our unit was to align world leaders and financiers with the United States. I was personally responsible for the naturalization of one Mossad agent, an army Chief of Staff of a foreign government, a rebel leader and the president of a foreign government.

However, all of these missions were directed toward enemies of the United States as determined by our President. And because of this, I did not hesitate to successfully neutralize these enemies.

The order to neutralize you, however, went against all that I believed in. It was obvious to me that his order was predicated on a desire to remain as President rather than a matter of enemy alignment. I refused the order. I further advised the President and others that if you or members of your organization or family were threatened or harmed in any way, I would cause information, which includes certain documents, to be disseminated from their six location in various areas of the world, to various media and political destinations.

I walked away from Special Operations that day with the knowledge that you don't just quit! I felt, however, that the time capsules protected my interests.

In September of 1994, I received a telephone call demanding the information “or else”! It was obvious from the day that I walked out of Pegasus that to turn this information over would be terminal. In the spring of 1995, I was arrested by the FBI for wire fraud. Although innocent of the allegations, I found it necessary to plead guilty in an attempt to tarnish my credibility. It was my opinion, as I expressed it to Rodriguez



Ross Perot

when he called and threatened me, that if I were of questionable credibility, the documents, if ever made public, may not stand on their merits.

With this arrest, I seized upon the opportunity to effect this theory. I have since been indicted on a second fraud charge, this time involving my wife. I will not allow this prosecution of my family. I have notified the authorities that I intend to put my case to a jury. While awaiting the trial, I wrote a book involving my first experience in the Special Operations arena. Since then, I have found that the U.S. Marshals have instructed the Hillsborough County jail to hold me, regardless of the outcome of the instant trial charge.

The new charge is treason. For over twenty years I have dedicated my skills, time, and health to my country. I have been shot, tortured, and beaten, fighting to protect our right to form and run our government as determined by the Constitution. I am not aware of an active Pegasus unit. I had assumed it was disbanded with the new President. I am suspect to the existence of some organization, however due to my present situation. Someone had to orchestrate this. So, be aware and alert!

Good luck and good fortune in 1996.

Sincerely, ,

Dois Gene Tatum

1301 N. Morgan St. Tampa, Florida 33062

***Note:** It might be interesting to know that Felix Rodriguez aka "Captain Ramos" was the one responsible for the elimination of Che Guevara in La Higiura, Bolivia October 9, 1967. This is confirmed in the report "Dept of Defense Intelligence Informator Report 11/28/67". Feliz Rodriguez is since then known to always wear Che Guevara's wrist watch..*



Che Guevara

A Study of Assassination

The CIA's own instructions on Assassinations

DEFINITION

Assassination is a term thought to be derived from “Hashish”, a drug similar to marijuana, said to have been used by Hasan-Dan-Sabah to induce motivation in his followers, who were assigned to carry out political and other murders, usually at the cost of their lives.

It is here used to describe the planned killing of a person who is not under the legal jurisdiction of the killer, who is not physically in the hands of the killer, who has been selected by a resistance organization for death, and whose death provides positive advantages to that organization.

EMPLOYMENT

Assassination is an extreme measure not normally used in clandestine operations. It should be assumed that it will never be ordered or authorized by any U.S. Headquarters, though the latter may in rare instances agree to its execution by members of an associated foreign service.

This reticence is due partly to the necessity for committing communications to paper. No assassination instructions should ever be written or recorded. Consequently, the decision to employ this method must nearly always be reached in the field, in the area where the act will take place.

Decisions and instructions should be confined to an absolute minimum of persons. Ideally, only one person will be involved. No report may be made, but usually the act will be properly covered by normal news services, whose output is available to all concerned.

JUSTIFICATION

Murder is not morally justifiable. Self-defense may be argued if the victim has knowledge which may destroy the resistance organization if divulged. Assassination of persons responsible for atrocities or reprisals may be regarded as just punishment. Killing a political leader whose burgeoning career is a clear and present danger to the cause of freedom may be held necessary.

But assassination can seldom be employed with a clear conscience. Persons who are morally squeamish should not attempt it.

CLASSIFICATIONS

The methods employed will vary according to whether the subject is unaware of

his danger, aware but unguarded, or guarded. They will also be affected by whether or not the assassin is to be killed with the subject hereafter, assassinations in which the subject is unaware will be termed **simple**; those where the subject is aware but unguarded will be termed **chase**; those where the victim is guarded will be termed **guarded**. If the assassin is to die with the subject, the act will be called **lost**. If the assassin is to escape, the adjective will be **safe**. It should be noted that no compromises should exist here. The assassin must not fall alive into enemy hands.

A further type division is caused by the need to conceal the fact that the subject was actually the victim of assassination, rather than an accident or natural causes. If such concealment is desirable, then the operation will be called **secret**; if concealment is immaterial, then the act will be called **open**; and, if the assassination requires publicity to be effective, then it will be termed **terroristic**.

Following these definitions, the assassination of Julius Caesar was safe, simple, and terroristic, while that of Huey Long was lost, guarded and open. Obviously, successful secret assassinations are not recorded as assassinations at all. [Illegible] of Thailand and Augustus Caesar may have been the victims of safe, guarded and secret assassination. Chase assassinations usually involve clandestine agents or members of criminal organizations.

THE ASSASSIN

In safe assassinations, the assassin needs the usual qualities of a clandestine agent. He should be determined, courageous, intelligent, resourceful, and physically active. If special equipment is to be used, such as firearms or drugs, it is clear that he must have outstanding skill with such equipment.

Except in terroristic assassinations, it is desirable that the assassin be transient in the area. He should have an absolute minimum of contact with the rest of the organization, and his instructions should be given orally by one person only. His safe evacuation after the act is absolutely essential, but here again contact should be as limited as possible. It is preferable that the person issuing instructions also conduct any withdrawal or covering action which may be necessary.

In lost assassination, the assassin must be a fanatic of some sort. Politics, religion, and revenge are about the only feasible motives. Because a fanatic is unstable psychologically, he must be handled with extreme care. He must not know the identities of the other members of the organization, for although it is intended that he die in the act, something may go wrong.

While the Assassin of Trotsky has never revealed any significant information, it was unsound to depend on this when the act was planned.



Leon Trotsky

PLANNING

When the decision to assassinate has been reached, the tactics of the operation must be planned, based upon an estimate of the situation similar to that used in military operations. The preliminary estimate will reveal gaps in information, and possibly indicate a need for special equipment which must be procured or constructed.

When all necessary data have been collected, an effective tactical plan can be prepared. All planning must be mental; no papers should ever contain evidence of the operation.

In resistance situations, assassination may be used as a counter-reprisal. Because this requires advertising to be effective, the resistance organization must be in a position to warn high officials publicly that their lives will be the price of reprisal action against innocent people. Such a threat is of no value unless it can be carried out, so it may be necessary to plan the assassination of various responsible officers of the oppressive regime, and hold such plans in readiness to be used only if provoked by excessive brutality. Such plans must be modified frequently to meet changes in the tactical situation.

TECHNIQUES

The essential point of assassination is the death of the subject. A human being may be killed in many ways, but sureness is often overlooked by those who may be emotionally unstrung by the seriousness of this act they intend to commit. The specific method employed will depend upon a large number of variables, but should be constant in one point: death must be absolutely certain. The attempt on Hitler's life failed, because the conspirators did not give this matter proper attention.

Methods may be considered as follows:

1. Manual

It is possible to kill a man with the bare hands, but very few are skillful enough to do it well. Even a highly trained Judo expert will hesitate to risk killing by hand, unless he has absolutely no alternative. However, the simplest local tools are often much the most efficient means of assassination. A hammer, axe, wrench, screwdriver, fire poker, kitchen knife, lamp stand, or anything hard, heavy, and handy will suffice.

A length of rope or wire or a belt will do, if the assassin is strong and agile. All such improvised weapons have the important advantage of availability and apparent innocence. The obviously lethal machine gun failed to kill Trotsky, where an item of sporting goods succeeded.

In all safe cases when the assassin may be subject to search, either before or after the act, specialized weapons should not be used. Even in the lost case, the assassin may accidentally be searched before the act, and should not carry an incriminating device if any sort of lethal weapon can be improvised at or near the site. If the assassin normally

carries weapons because of the nature of his job, it may still be desirable to improvise and implement at the scene to avoid disclosure of his identity.

2. Accidents

For secret assassination, either simple or chase, the contrived accident is the most effective method. When successfully executed, it causes little excitement and is only casually investigated.

The most efficient accident, in simple assassination, is a fall of 75 feet or more onto a hard surface. Elevator shafts, stair wells, unscreened windows and bridges will serve. Bridge falls into water are not reliable.

In simple cases, a private meeting with the subject may be arranged at a properly cased location. The act may be executed by sudden, vigorous [excised] of the ankles, tipping the subject over the edge. If the assassin immediately sets up an outcry, playing the “horrificed witness”, no alibi or surreptitious withdrawal is necessary. In chase cases, it will usually be necessary to stun or drug the subject before dropping him. Care is required to ensure that no wound or condition not attributable to the fall is discernible after death.

Falls into the sea or swiftly flowing rivers may suffice if the subject cannot swim. It will be more reliable if the assassin can arrange to attempt rescue, as he can thus be sure of the subject’s death, and at the same time establish a workable alibi.

If the subject’s personal habits make it feasible, alcohol may be used [2 words excised] to prepare him for a contrived accident of any kind.

Falls before trains or subway cars are usually effective, but require exact timing, and can seldom be free from unexpected observation.

Automobile accidents are a less satisfactory means of assassination. If the subject is deliberately run down, very exact timing is necessary and investigation is likely to be thorough. If the subject’s car is tampered with, reliability is very low. The subject may be stunned or drugged and then placed in the car, but this is only reliable when the car can be run off a high cliff or into deep water without observation.

Arson can cause accidental death if the subject is drugged and left in a burning building. Reliability is not satisfactory unless the building is isolated and highly combustible.



Traffic accidents are not reliable

3. Drugs

In all types of assassination except terroristic, drugs can be very effective. If the assassin is trained as a doctor or nurse and the subject is under medical care, this is an easy and rare method. An overdose of morphine administered as a sedative will cause death without disturbance, and is difficult to detect. The size of the dose will depend upon whether the subject has been using narcotics regularly. If not, two grains will suffice.



If the subject drinks heavily, morphine or a similar narcotic can be injected at the passing out stage, and the cause of death will often be held to be acute alcoholism.

Specific poisons, such as arsenic or strychnine, are effective, but their possession or procurement is incriminating, and accurate dosage is problematical. Poison was used unsuccessfully in the assassination of Rasputin and Kolohan, though the latter case is more accurately described as a murder.

4. Edge Weapons

Any locally obtained edge device may be successfully employed. A certain minimum of anatomical knowledge is needed for reliability.

Puncture wounds of the body cavity may not be reliable, unless the heart is reached. The heart is protected by the ribcage, and is not always easy to locate.

Abdominal wounds were once nearly always mortal, but modern medical treatment has made this no longer true. Absolute reliability is obtained by severing the spinal cord in the cervical region. This can be done with the point of a knife or a light blow of an axe or hatchet.

Another reliable method is the severing of both jugular and carotid blood vessels on both sides of the windpipe. If the subject has been rendered unconscious by other wounds or drugs, either of the above methods can be used to ensure death.

5. Blunt Weapons

As with edge weapons, blunt weapons require some anatomical knowledge for effective use. Their main advantage is their universal availability. A hammer may be picked up almost anywhere in the world. Baseball and [illegible] bats are very widely distributed. Even a rock or a heavy stick will do, and nothing resembling a weapon need be procured, carried, or subsequently disposed of.

Blows should be directed to the temple, the area just below, and behind the ear, and the lower, rear portion of the skull. Of course, if the blow is very heavy, any portion of the upper skull will do. The lower frontal portion of the head, from the eyes to the throat, can withstand enormous blows without fatal consequences.

6. Firearms

Firearms are often used in assassination, often very ineffectively. The assassin usually has insufficient technical knowledge of the limitations of weapons, and expects more range, accuracy, and killing power than can be provided with reliability. Because certainty of death is the major requirement, firearms should be used which can provide destructive power at least 100% in excess of that thought to be necessary, and ranges should be half that considered practical for the weapon.



The type of ammo is very important

Firearms have other drawbacks. Their possession is often incriminating. They may be difficult to obtain. They require a degree of experience from the user. They are [illegible]. Their [illegible] is consistently overrated.

However, there are many cases in which firearms are probably more efficient than any other means. These cases usually involve distance between the assassin and the subject, or comparative physical weakness of the assassin, as with a woman.

(a) The precision rifle

In guarded assassination, a good hunting or target rifle should always be considered as a possibility. Absolute reliability can nearly always be achieved at a distance of one hundred yards. In ideal circumstances, the range may be extended to 250 yards. The rifle should be a well made bolt or falling block action type, handling a powerful long-range cartridge. The .300 F.A.B. Magnum is probably the best cartridge readily available. Other excellent calibers are .375 M.[illegible]. Magnum, .270 Winchester, .30 - 106 p.s., 8 x 60 MM Magnum, 9.3 x .62 mm and others of this type.

These are preferable to ordinary military calibers, because ammunition available for them is usually of the expanding bullet type, whereas most ammunition for military rifles is full jacketed, and hence not sufficiently lethal. Military ammunition should not be altered by filing or drilling bullets, as this will adversely affect accuracy.

The rifle may be of the “bull gun” variety, with extra heavy barrel and set triggers, but in any case should be capable of



Absolute reliability can nearly always be achieved

maximum precision. Ideally, the weapon should be able to group in one inch at one hundred yards, but 2 1/2" groups are adequate. The sight should be telescopic, not only for accuracy, but because such a sight is much better in dim light or near darkness. As long as the bare outline of the target is discernible, a telescope sight will work, even if the rifle and shooter are in total darkness.

An expanding, hunting bullet of such calibers as described above will produce extravagant laceration and shock at short or midrange. If a man is struck just once in the body cavity, his death is almost entirely certain.

Public figures or guarded officials may be killed with great reliability and some safety, if a firing point can be established prior to an official occasion. The propaganda value of this system may be very high.

(b) The machine gun

Machine guns may be used in most cases where the precision rifle is applicable. Usually, this will require the subversion of a unit of an official guard at a ceremony, though a skillful and determined team might conceivably dispose of a loyal gun crew without commotion, and take over the gun at the critical time.

The area fire capacity of the machine gun should not be used to search out a concealed subject. This was tried with predictable lack of success on Trotsky. The automatic feature of the machine gun should rather be used to increase reliability by placing a 5-second burst on the subject. Even with full-jacket ammunition, this will be absolutely lethal if the burst pattern is no larger than a man. This can be accomplished at about 150 yards. In ideal circumstances, a properly padded and targeted machine gun can do it at 850 yards. The major difficulty is placing the first burst exactly on the target, as most machine gunners are trained to spot their fire on target by observation of strike. This will not do in assassination, as the subject will not wait.



Machine guns can be very useful

(c) The Submachine Gun

This weapon, known as the "machine-pistol" by the Russians and Germans and "machine-carbine" by the British, is occasionally useful in assassination. Unlike the rifle and machine gun, this is a short-range weapon, and because it fires pistol ammunition, much less powerful. To be reliable, it should deliver at least 5 rounds into the subject's chest, though the .45 caliber U.S. weapons have a much larger margin of killing efficiency than the 9 mm European arms.

The assassination range of the submachine gun is point blank. While accurate single rounds can be delivered by submachine gunners at 50 yards or more, this is not certain enough for assassination. Under ordinary circumstances, the SMG should be used as a fully automatic weapon. In the hands of a capable gunner, a high cyclic rate is a distinct advantage, as speed of execution is most desirable, particularly in the case of multiple subjects.

The submachine gun is especially adapted to indoor work when more than one subject is to be assassinated. An effective method has been devised for the use of a pair of submachine gunners, by which a room containing as many as a dozen subjects can be “purified” in about twenty seconds with little or no risk to the gunners.

While the U.S. submachine guns fire the most lethal cartridges, the higher cyclic rate of some foreign weapons enable the gunner to cover a target quicker with acceptable pattern density. The Bergmann Model 1934 is particularly good in this way. The Danish Madman SMG has a moderately good cyclic rate and is admirably compact and concealable. The Russian SHG’s have a good cyclic rate, but are handicapped by a small, light protective which requires more kits for equivalent killing effect.

(d) The Shotgun

A large bore shotgun is a most effective killing instrument as long as the range is kept under ten yards. It should normally be used only on single targets as it cannot sustain fire successfully. The barrel may be “sawed” off for convenience, but this is not a significant factor in its killing performance. Its optimum range is just out of reach of the subject. 00 buckshot is considered the best shot size for a twelve-gauge gun, but anything from single balls to bird shot will do if the range is right. The assassin should aim for the solar plexus, as the shot pattern is small at close range and can easily [illegible] the head.

(e) The Pistol

While the handgun is quite inefficient as a weapon of assassination, it is often used, partly because it is readily available and can be concealed on the person, and partly because its limitations are not widely appreciated. While many well known assassinations have been carried out with pistols (Lincoln, Harding, Gandhi), such attempts fail as often as they succeed, (Truman, Roosevelt, Churchill).

If a pistol is used, it should be as powerful as possible and fired from just



Many hits have been donet with pistols

beyond reach. The pistol and the shotgun are used in similar tactical situations, except that the shotgun is much more lethal and the pistol is much more easily concealed. In the hands of an expert, a powerful pistol is quite deadly, but such experts are rare and not usually available for assassination missions.

.45 Colt, .44 Special, .455 Kly, .45 A.S.[illeg] (U.S. Service) and .357 Magnum are all efficient calibers. Less powerful rounds can suffice but are less reliable. Sub-power cartridges such as the .32s and .25s should be avoided.

In all cases, the subject should be hit solidly at least three times for complete reliability.

(f) Silent Firearms

The sound of the explosion of the propellant in a firearm can be effectively silenced by appropriate attachments.

However, the sound of the projective passing through the air cannot, since this sound is generated outside the weapon. In cases where the velocity of the bullet greatly exceeds that of sound, the noise so generated is much louder than that of the explosion. Since all powerful rifles have muzzle velocities of over 2000 feet per second, they cannot be silenced.

Pistol bullets, on the other hand, usually travel slower than sound and the sound of their flight is negligible. Therefore, pistols, submachine guns and any sort of improvised carbine or rifle which will take a low velocity cartridge can be silenced. The user should not forget that the sound of the operation of a repeating action is considerable, and that the sound of bullet strike, particularly in bone is quite loud.

Silent firearms are only occasionally useful to the assassin, though they have been widely publicized in this connection. Because permissible velocity is low, effective precision range is held to about 100 yards with rifle or carbine type weapons, while with pistols, silent or otherwise, are most efficient just beyond arms length. The silent feature attempts to provide a degree of safety to the assassin, but mere possession of a silent firearm is likely to create enough hazard to counter the advantage of its silence. The silent pistol combines the disadvantages of any pistol with the added one of its obviously clandestine purpose.

A telescopically sighted, closed-action carbine shooting a low-velocity bullet of great weight, and built for



All low velocity weapons can be silenced

accuracy, could be very useful to an assassin in certain situations. At the time of writing, no such weapon is known to exist.

7. Explosives

Bombs and demolition charges of various sorts have been used frequently in assassination. Such devices, in terroristic and open assassination, can provide safety and overcome guard barriers, but it is curious that bombs have often been the implement of lost assassinations.

The major factor which affects reliability is the use of explosives for assassination. The charge must be very large, and the detonation must be controlled exactly as to time by the assassin who can observe the subject. A small or moderate explosive charge is highly unreliable as a cause of death, and time delay or booby trap devices are extremely prone to kill the wrong man. In addition to the moral aspects of indiscriminate killing, the death of casual bystanders can often produce public reactions unfavorable to the cause for which the assassination is carried out.

Bombs or grenades should never be thrown at a subject. While this will always cause a commotion and may even result in the subject's death, it is sloppy, unreliable, and bad propaganda. The charge must be too small, and the assassin is never sure of: (1) reaching his attack position, (2) placing the charge close enough to the target, and (3) firing the charge at the right time.

Placing the charge surreptitiously in advance permits a charge of proper size to be employed, but requires accurate prediction of the subject's movements.

Ten pounds of high explosive should normally be regarded as a minimum, and this is explosive of fragmentation material. The latter can consist of any hard, [illegible] material as long as the fragments are large enough. Metal or rock fragments should be walnut-size rather than pen-size. If solid plates are used, to be ruptured by the explosion, cast iron, 1" thick, gives excellent fragmentation.

The charge should be so placed that the subject is not ever six feet from it at the moment of detonation.

A large, shaped charge with the [illegible] filled with iron fragments (such as 1" nuts and bolts) will fire a highly lethal shotgun-type [illegible] to 50 yards. This reaction has not been thoroughly tested, however, and an exact replica of the proposed device should be fired in advance to determine exact range, pattern size, and penetration of fragments. Fragments should penetrate at least 1" of seasoned pine or equivalent for minimum reliability.

Any firing device may be used which permits exact control by the assassin.

An ordinary commercial or military exploder is efficient, as long as it is rigged for



High explosives are practical

instantaneous action with no time fuse in the system.

The wise [illegible] electric target can serve as the triggering device and provide exact timing from as far away as the assassin can reliably hit the target. This will avoid the disadvantages of stringing wire between the proposed positions of the assassin and the subject, and also permit the assassin to fire the charge from a variety of possible positions.

Military or commercial high explosives are practical for use in assassination. Homemade or improvised explosives should be avoided. While possibly powerful, they tend to be dangerous and unreliable. Anti-personnel explosive missiles are excellent, provided the assassin has sufficient technical knowledge to fuse them properly. 81 or 82 mm mortar shells, or the 120 mm mortar shell, are particularly good. Anti-personnel shells for 85, 88, 90, 100 and 105 mm guns and howitzers are both large enough to be completely reliable and small enough to be carried by one man. The radio switch can be [illegible] to fire [illegible], though its reliability is somewhat lower and its procurement may not be easy.

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Explanation

B = Bofors smuggling	D = Other	E = Estonia catastrophe
F = Freemasons	K = JF Kennedy	Ko = Conspiracy
M = Mafia	P = Olof Palme	S = South Africa
Sb = Stay Behind	T = Terrorism	U = Secret Intelligence
W = Watergate		

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